"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds variable.

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TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES
WITH
THIRTY-TWO PAGE
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks recovering.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 82⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c.; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—M. de Staal, President of the Peace Conference, introduced, at a meeting yesterday morning, the Russian proposals looking to the arrest of the increase of armaments. He disclaimed any intention of proposing a reduction. It is reported that Ritza Bey and Amneghlan, the two members of the "Young Turks" party who had the dispute with the Turkish delegate to the conference, and offered to fight duels with him, have been expelled from Belgium by the Netherlands Government. The first Cabinet Council of the new French Ministry was held yesterday evening. The Council decided upon the transfer of a number of superior officers for "indulging in manifestations unbecoming soldiers." The Radical Socialists have decided to support the Government, but other factions show hostility to it. The inhabitants of the Port of Brest, France, are eagerly discussing the probable time of the arrival of Capt. Dreyfus. It is reported that Dreyfus will be hurried to Rennes on a special train as soon as he lands, and that in that place he will occupy a cell next to Col. Du Paty de Clam, with whom he will be confronted. The Orange Free State has voted a large sum for artillery. The Shropshire Regiment has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for immediate embarkation for Cape Town. A royal decree is about to be promulgated in Italy empowering the Government to prohibit public meetings and "seditious associations," and providing severe penalties for those concerting strikes on public works. The Atlantic Transport liner Montana, whose shaft was broken in midocean, arrived at Falmouth, England, yesterday in tow of the steamer Elderslie.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The United States Vehicle Company, with an authorized capital of $25,000,000, has been incorporated in Delaware. The general offices of the company will be in New York City.

Gen. Leonard Wood yesterday said that the Cuban problem could easily be solved by the right sort of administrative effort, and that what was needed was a firm and stable military government.

It is reported from Pittsburg that the Carnegie Steel Company has contracted with representatives of the Russian Government to furnish that country with 180,000 tons of steel rails for its railroads in Siberia and China. The contract represents an outlay of about $5,000,000.

Abram Gould, only brother of the late Jay Gould, died Thursday evening at the residence of his brother-in-law in Salem, N. Y., where he was visiting. He was fifty-six years old and at the time of his death was purchasing agent for the Gould system of railroads in Missouri.

Page 2.

The Seventh Regiment will arrive home from Peekskill this afternoon and the First Battery to-morrow.

The Kentucky Democrats, in convention in Louisville, had another stormy session yesterday, and were forced to adjourn without doing any business.

The Rev. Daniel Morrelle, seventy years old, an Episcopalian clergyman without a charge, attempted to commit suicide in an unfurnished house in West End Avenue ye terday. He had apparently been without proper food for some time.

Aguinaldo yesterday took command of Luna's army and is mobilizing his men. Gen. MacArthur is hoping for a fight, and the soldiers want another fair chance at the insurgents. It is stated that preparations are being made in the War Department to call for ten regiments, 12,000 men, to volunteer for service to aid Gen. Otis in his campaign. The transport Centennial, with 1,800 tons of supplies on board, grounded on Luzon, but was released after throwing 100 tons overboard.

Page 3.

F. T. Burtsell was struck by two electric cars in Sixth Avenue yesterday, but escaped with slight injuries.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan and Secretary Alger have combined in the interests of Alger's Senatorial boom and to fight Senator McMillan. Secretary Alger says he will not withdraw from the race. He has declared himself against trusts and for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people.

Page 4.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn has returned from an expedition to the antarctic regions.

J. A. Allen, the Yale tennis champion, defeated J. P. Paret yesterday in the Lenox Club's tournament.

Spring Island, S. C., has been sold to the Spring Island Barony Club for $240,000. The property is said to be teeming with game.

Several important orders have been issued by Gen. George W. Davis since he took charge as Governor of Puerto Rico. Among them is one establishing in the island the writ of habeas corpus.

Page 6.

Class day exercises were held at Harvard University yesterday. After the exercises proper in Sanders Theatre the students marched about the yard, an open-air concert was given, and many receptions were held.

The hearing in the suits of the Colonial Dames of America against the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and the National Society of Colonial Dames of America was continued yesterday in Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court.

The Educational Conference at Capon Springs, West Va., held its closing session yesterday afternoon. Resolutions were adopted providing, among other things, for the appointment of an officer who will examine the work of Southern educational institutions, so as to be able to give advice as to those worthy of support. In this way, it is hoped, large sums of money that would otherwise have been wasted, may be employed to useful ends.

Page 7.

Gold coin to the amount of $5,000,000 will be exported to Europe to-day.

John Godfrey Moore, head of the Stock Exchange firm of Moore & Schley, died yesterday.

It was announced yesterday that ex-Warden O. V. Sage of Sing Sing Prison has been elected Superintendent of the House of Refuge.

Miss Lovetia Jackson, who was to have acted as bridesmaid at her brother's wedding next week, was married to John T. Gilluley, at Orange, N. J.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is subject to the powers of visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities.

Philip Lambele, who on Thursday stole $10,000 from a Boston bank, was yesterday held in the Centre Street Police Court to await extradition. Rheaume, who captured him, was promoted to be a Detective Sergeant.

Page 8.

William Blaikie has raised a fund for a new shell for the Harvard University crew.

At a sale of yearlings yesterday at Auctioneer Easton's paddocks, Foxhall Keene paid the top price, $4,500.

The New York baseball team won a game in Cleveland yesterday by a score of 8 to 2. The Brooklyns lost a game in Chicago.

Rough weather at Poughkeepsie yesterday interfered with the practice of the college crews, and the oarsmen were able to do little work.

The University of Pennsylvania has decided to send a team to compete in the Olympian games at the Paris Exposition next year, and will also enter a team in the English championships.

Page 14.

Contractors who were building guns for the Government think they have been treated unfairly by Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn.

Controller Coler has called on Corporation Counsel Whalen to bring mandamus proceedings to compel the Municipal Assembly to act on an issue of bonds.

While suffering from acute dementia Grace Ramsey, wife of Harvey J. Ramsey, a ticket taker in the Garden Theatre, cut her husband's throat while he slept. He died a few hours later.

President Clausen of the Park Board yesterday issued an order giving W. F. Doll the exclusive right to ride on the Speedway on horseback or in a carriage between 12 noon and 2 P. M.

At an adjourned meeting of the School Board yesterday three Associate Superintendents were elected. To one of them, M. J. Elgas, opposition developed on the ground that he was tyrannical in his methods with teachers.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments announced yesterday that the assessment rolls on which the tax rate for next year is to be based will be sent to the Municipal Assembly by July 31. This, it is believed, will lead to another hold-up in that body.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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CROWDED BOAT BREAKS DOWN.

Coney Island Steamer with Seven Hundred Passengers on Board Reported in Trouble.

It was reported early this morning that one of the Coney Island boats of the Iron Steamboat Company broke her rudder shortly after starting on one of her trips last evening, and that, after great confusion, the passengers, numbering about 700, were transferred to another steamer of the line and brought to Pier 1 North River.

The injured steamer, it was reported, lay off Tompkinsville for a time, and was later towed to the Erie Basin by a sister steamer.

At the pier the night watchman said that he knew nothing in regard to any accident having been sustained by any boat of the line, and that the last boat came in on time at 11:50 o'clock without reporting any mishap. He said that none of the special excursion boats of the line was running last evening in addition to the regular schedule.

A NEW VEHICLE COMPANY.

One with a Capital of $25,000,000 Incorporated in Delaware—General Offices in This City.

DOVER, Del., June 23.—A certificate of incorporation of the United States Vehicle Company, with an authorized capital stock of $25,000,000, was filed here this morning by the Corporation Trust Company of Delaware in the office of the Secretary of State.

The company is incorporated for the purpose of developing the Stackpole and Francesco inventions, and also for the purpose of manufacturing a full line of medium-priced vehicles, with compressed air as motive power.

The general offices of the company will be in New York City.

The incorporators accompanied their application with a check for $3,762, the amount of the State tax on the capitalization.

Electric Vehicle Transportation Co.

The New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company has permanently organized by the election as Directors of Harry Payne Whitney, H. H. Vreeland, E. D. Morgan, James Stillman, William Jay, George G. Haven, Jr., Martin Maloney, and J. E. Hayes. Mr. Whitney was elected President, Mr. Morgan Vice President, and Arthur Phillips Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW JERSEY BREWERS COMBINE.

PATERSON, N. J., June 23.—An extensive brewery consolidation has been effected in this city, taking in all of the breweries of Passaic County, including Paterson, and involving $6,000,000 capital. Some time ago, when English capitalists attempted to consolidate all the Paterson breweries, the Hinchcliffe Brothers, who operate one of the largest breweries in this section of the State, refused to go into the deal.

Recently negotiations were renewed, and the outcome was the formation of a company to be known as the Paterson Brewing and Malting Company. The Directors are Bernard Katz, Philip Katz, Christian Brann, Louis F. Braun, James A. Graham, Herbert Katz, Arthur Katz, John Hinchcliffe, James C. Hinchcliffe, and William F. Hinchcliffe.

The consolidation of the breweries will close many saloons in Paterson. These saloons heretofore have been kept up by the brewing firms, but under the new arrangement the company will not have anything to do with the running of saloons.

The Anti-Trust Convention.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 23.—Gov. Sayers has heard from the Governors of nearly all of the Northern and Eastern States on the subject of the proposed anti-trust conference to be held in St. Louis, and, with a few exceptions, they are all in favor of the movement. The Governors of the Southern and far Western States are slow in responding to the invitation to attend the conference. Gov. Sayers to-day received a letter from Gov. Frank W. Robbins of New Hampshire, in which he says:

"I would be glad to attend the conference of Governors, as you suggest, but owing to other official duties it will be impossible for me to do so."

A SHAM ATTACK AT SEA.

Sampson's Squadron Fights an Imaginary Enemy—Sailors and Boat Club Crew Will Race Again.

NEWPORT, June 23.—The North Atlantic Squadron, consisting of the flagship New York, bearing the flag of Admiral Sampson, and the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas, arrived this afternoon from Boston. While en route Thursday general quarters was sounded at night, and there was a sham battle with a supposed enemy. Nothing but primers were fired, but all the duties attending an attack were carried out. This morning, while off Block Island, the flagship signaled to the ships to do target practice, and each ship in succession engaged in the practice with the main and secondary batteries, and some excellent scores were made by the New York and Indiana. The officers will resume their course at the War College on Monday.

F. P. Garretson, learning that Admiral Sampson and the officers and crews will celebrate the first anniversary of the battle of Santiago here on July 3, and knowing the racing fever which exists among the men on the ships, has offered another silver cup, for which the racing crews of the flagship New York and the Old Colony Boat Club of this city will compete on that day. When the squadron was here recently the Old Colony crew beat the New York's men by twenty-three seconds in the Garretson Cup race, and ever since that time there has been racing talk on the flagship.

It was reported after the arrival of the flagship to-day that the New York's crew was ready to pull the Old Colony for any amount, from $1 to $3,000. The coming race, if the terms are accepted, will be the most important ever held here, and will attract much attention. The Elmont-Garretson course will be used. The referee will be Commander T. C. McLean of the torpedo station, with Congressman Melville Bull, O. H. P. Belmont, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mayor P. J. Boyle, and Col. De Young as judges.

Five Girls Drown in a Texas Creek.

LAMPASAS, Texas, June 23.—Mrs. T. J. Lloyd, living seven miles northwest of this place, with her five daughters and a visitor, Miss Childers, went in bathing in a creek to-day. The youngest three girls went beyond their depth, when their eldest sister and Miss Childers went to their rescue, and all five were drowned. Mrs. Lloyd saved her other daughter only by heroic efforts. The bodies were recovered.

"THE TOOTH OF TIME" needs not Bensolyptus Tooth Powder—but use it on your teeth. They'll last longer. At all druggists.—Adv.

AWAIT DREYFUS'S ARRIVAL

Nobody in Brest Seems to Know When He Is to be Expected.

OFFICIALS ARE VERY RETICENT

The Prisoner Likely to be Hurried to Rennes—Du Paty de Clam Will Confront Dreyfus There.

BREST, France, June 23.—The inhabitants of this port are absorbed in the pending arrival of Dreyfus. The question on every one's lips is, "When will he arrive?" No one, however, seems able to reply.

The town, nevertheless, is perfectly calm. There is no outward sign of excitement anywhere, except along the favorite promenade, the Cours Dajot, on the cliff, overlooking the splendid harbor, in which half a dozen picturesque old three-deckers are lying moored alongside modern cruisers. A few groups of sailors and marines, gazing seaward from here, were questioned. They admitted they were watching for the cruiser Sfax, bound from French Guiana with the famous prisoner on board, but in the same breath expressed the belief that she would not arrive in the daytime. They think the warship will be kept outside the harbor until night, and that then Capt. Dreyfus will be landed inside the arsenal. This is also the general opinion of the townspeople, who are eager to witness the landing.

The military and civil authorities profess to know nothing about the matter, not even if the Sfax is coming to Brest. An interview with the Port Admiral, Barrera, was obtained this afternoon. The Admiral was typically French in his politeness, but professed entire ignorance of the matter. He said:

"Up to now I have received absolutely no instructions. I am awaiting orders from the new Minister of Marine. I cannot even say whether Dreyfus will be landed here. In any case, he cannot arrive yet."

Taking a map, the Admiral traced the course of the Sfax from the Cape Verde Islands, which she left on Tuesday. He added:

"You see, she cannot have passed the Canary Islands before yesterday. So she will not arrive here at the earliest until Sunday, or perhaps Monday."

The Prefect of Police also declared that he had not received any instructions regarding Dreyfus.

In spite of these statements, La Depêche of this city publishes an interview with a naval officer, who is quoted as saying positively that the authorities received the fullest instructions long ago respecting the military and police precautions to be taken.

It is understood that Dreyfus will be landed at the arsenal at night, and strict orders have been given to prevent any one from entering the building. The prisoner will then be hurried off to Rennes by special train, without staying an hour in Brest.

It would be easy, however, to land Dreyfus on the coast in the vicinity of Brest and to place him on board a train without the fact becoming known.

The military signalmen at the semaphore stations yesterday received the strictest orders to exclude all strangers.

The French first-class cruiser Tage, now lying in the harbor, has been instructed to put to sea on Sunday evening, and it is thought she has been ordered to meet the Sfax, and that Dreyfus will be transferred to her. Admiral Barrera, however, says the Tage is simply going to sea for the purpose of experimenting with carrier pigeons.

No doubt a big crowd will be present to witness the landing of Dreyfus, if the authorities allow him to be seen, but no disorders are expected.

A detachment of secret police has arrived here from Paris and has been distributed about the town.

LONDON, June 24.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Rennes, says:

"Du Paty de Clam will be brought here to confront Capt. Dreyfus. His cell will be next to that of the celebrated prisoner. Mme. and Mlle. du Paty de Clam are already here.

"It is rumored that the moment Capt. Dreyfus arrives, the condemned murderer, Decornee, will be executed, with a view of attracting the crowd from the railway station."

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Transfer of a Number of Superior Officers Decided Upon at a Council—Hostility to the Ministry.

PARIS, June 23.—The first Cabinet Council of the new Ministry was held at the Elysée Palace at 5 o'clock this evening, President Loubet presiding. At this meeting the general lines of a declaration to be made by the Government on Monday were decided upon. A Ministerial statement will be drafted at a Council to be held on Sunday.

At the instance of General the Marquis de Gallifet, Minister of War, the Council decided upon the transfer of a number of superior officers of the army for "indulging in manifestations unbecoming soldiers."

The new Cabinet Ministers took possession of their offices in the morning.

The Prefect of Police, M. Blanc, had a long interview with the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, early in the day, and it is asserted that he handed in his resignation.

Not for a long period has a French Ministry been greeted with such signs of unanimous hostility. Judging from the tone of the papers of all shades, the Cabinet can scarcely live a single day, and the prediction is more freely made than ever that defeat on Monday is inevitable.

It is rumored that the Chamber and Senate will be prorogued within a few days, to enable the Government to carry out its programme unhampered. No doubt the cause of hostility is the presence of Gen. de Gallifet, and when the paroxysm of anger exhausts itself it is not unlikely that a revulsion of feeling will occur and that the Government will get a good majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Progressive Republicans have held a meeting under the Presidency of M. Méline. Considerable diversity of opinion was developed, owing to the presence of M. Millerand in the Ministry. The meeting eventually appointed a committee to confer with the other groups hostile to the new Cabinet, for the purpose of organizing a combined opposition to the Government. Notice has already been given of a number of interpellations for Monday next.

The Radical Socialists have decided to support the Government, provided it defends the republic. When this decision was made known, Charles Camille Pelletan, Deputy for Aix, (Circonscription,) and a few others withdrew from the group.

A portion of the Socialist party has decided to found a new group, to be entitled "Revolutionary Socialists."

The Temps says:

"The composition of the Cabinet may appear extraordinary in the face of the material tranquillity existing, but, unhappily, moral tranquillity does not prevail in the same degree. The Cabinet will shortly prorogue Parliament and take upon itself alone the solution of the Dreyfus affair. Within the limits of its power the Government might do some useful work by defending the army against the imprudent language of its representatives and against the attacks of its enemies, by causing respect for the magistrates and their decisions, and by protecting the Dreyfus court-martial against the menaces of some and the flatteries of others."

LONDON, June 24.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, says:

"The incongruity and lack of cohesion that characterize the new Cabinet really explain its existence. These men have sunk their personal ambitions and antagonisms in order to save the country from a threatened revolution. They have devoted themselves to the defense of law and honor. It is a conception of patriotism and devotion proving that France, by one of those supreme efforts familiar to her in emergencies, is proudly recovering herself and resuming her proper place in the work of civilization."

Mrs. Emily Crawford, the Paris correspondent of The Daily News, says:

"It is safe to predict that the energetic measures expected from the new Cabinet will not be ferocious, but will be just enough to make the governing hand felt. The name Gen. de Gallifet won for himself in 1871 will compel the Government to be an anodyne. Moreover, M. Loubet hates compulsory treatment.

"The officers to be moved are Gen. Hartschmidt, General of the Enghteenth Division of the Ninth Army Corps, (stationed at Angers;) Col. Saxe, Col. Convertin, and Col. Rigolet.

"It is reported that Lieut. Col. Picquart will soon be restored to the active list."

Gen. Porter Gives a Reception.

PARIS, June 23.—Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, gave a brilliant reception this evening at the Embassy. Thirteen hundred invitations were issued. Among those present were Cabinet Ministers and heads of departments, ex-President Harrison and the other functionaries connected with the Venezuelan Arbitration tribunal, and leading representatives of the American colony. The Embassy was beautifully decorated and illuminated. The programme closed with dancing.

AMERICAN RAILS FOR RUSSIA.

Reported that the Carnegie Company Will Furnish 180,000 Tons to the Czar's Government.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 23.—The Commercial Gazette says: "The Carnegie Steel Company has contracted with representatives of the Russian Government to furnish that country with 180,000 tons of steel rails for its immense railroad enterprises in Siberia and China. This, it is said, is the largest order ever placed with one firm in the world, and represents an outlay of between $4,500,000 and $5,000,000.

"In filling the order, 200,000 tons of pig iron will be consumed and profitable employment will be insured to all the railmill workers of the concern for the next two and one-half years.

"Members of the firm here refuse either to confirm or deny the report."

SLEEPING CARS FOR ENGLAND.

CHICAGO, June 23.—"The cables announcing recent sales by us of sleeping cars to the Midland Railway Company of England are true, but we attach little importance to them," said General Manager George F. Brown of the Pullman Palace Car Company. "The road is well-equipped with Pullman sleepers, and the recent orders were simply supplemental.

"There is a growing disposition on the Continent, and particularly in France, to adopt the American style of passenger equipment. The old style European cars, passenger, or saloon carriages, as they call them, promises soon to be displaced by the American styles of cars. This will mean an important accession to the car construction business of this country. For again will be more in the matter of coaches than in sleepers, owing to the distances and the limited number of people in Europe who travel first class. We build the cars in sections at Pullman, and ship them 'knocked down' to Europe, where we set them up complete."

ABRAM GOULD DEAD.

The Only Brother of the Late Jay Gould Passes Away in Salem, N. Y.—Was There on a Visit.

SALEM, N. Y., June 23.—Abram Gould, only brother of the late Jay Gould, died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Frederick Kegler, in this village, Thursday evening, aged fifty-six years. He came to Salem a few weeks ago from his home in St. Louis for a brief vacation and in the hope of regaining his health.

Mr. Gould was born in Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., March 3, 1843. In his youth he taught school in his native town, and later in Nebraska. In 1860 he came to Salem and was employed as timekeeper in the machine shops of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, which was then controlled by his brother. He was afterward appointed Purchasing Agent for the Fall River Line steamers, and in 1873 Purchasing Agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at San Francisco. He went to Salt Lake City in 1876 as manager of the coal department of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1884 he was appointed Purchasing Agent for the Gould system of railroads in Missouri, which position he held at the time of his death. In 1874 Mr. Gould was married to Miss Sophie Kegler of Salem, who died in Salt Lake City in 1878. He is survived by one son, Jay Fred Gould, and two sisters, Mrs. Palen of Germantown, Penn., and Mrs. Hough of Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. Gould was noted for his steady application to his work and his strict integrity in all his dealings with men. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He stood high in Masonry, being a Knight of the Mystic Shrine, and he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and the interment will be in Evergreen Cemetery in Salem.

REFUSED A $50,000 CHECK.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Abram Gould, who died in Salem, N. Y., yesterday, was in his own quiet way the most charitable man in St. Louis, and cared little for money. Every newsboy in the city profited by his generosity. He contributed regularly and liberally to certain organizations, but never allowed his name to be used.

As an instance of how little he cared for money, a story is recalled in the Missouri Pacific offices of an incident that occurred after Jay Gould's death. The heirs wrote to Abram and inclosed a check for $25,000. He returned it with his thanks. Then they sent him a check for $50,000. Again he returned the handsome present. Finally they wrote and asked him what he did want. Very promptly he replied that he would not accept any gift under any circumstances.

THE RICH EXTRADITION CASE.

AUSTIN Texas, June 23.—Mrs. J. D. Rich, who is in jail at El Paso, Texas, charged with the murder of her husband in Juarez, Mexico, has appealed to Gov. Sayers to resist her extradition by the Mexican authorities. Gov. Sayers sent the following telegram to Secretary of State John Hay, at Washington, D. C., to-day:

In the matter of extradition of Mrs. J. D. Rich, now in jail at El Paso, Texas, upon Mexican demand, I have to request that no final action be taken until authorities of this State can have an opportunity to thoroughly investigate and present facts to your department.

The following reply was received from Secretary of State Hay:

Rich case not yet before this department for action; when it comes will delay action for a reasonable time to enable State authorities to present the matter to the department.

It is alleged by Mrs. Rich that her proposed extradition is a plot on the part of Mexican authorities to retain possession of her wealth and property.

MISS GOULD DENIES SIGNATURE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23.—Miss Rachel C. Hicks, who claims to be traveling missionary for a woman's college at Denver, Col., is being detained here pending an investigation of an attempt to have discounted a note for $20,000, which, she claimed, had been signed by Miss Helen Gould of New York and indorsed by Edwin Gould.

When the note was presented at the Union Trust Company's establishment Miss Hicks, the bank officials claim, stated that Miss Gould gave it to her March 29 last. The bank communicated with Miss Gould and was informed that she had not signed the note.

Miss Hicks still insisted that Miss Gould signed it in her presence, and that Edwin Gould signed it also.

The young woman was arraigned this afternoon, waived examination, and was bound over to the Grand Jury in the sum of $2,000. She furnished a bondsman. The Grand Jury will sit in September.

New Fast Train to Detroit.
The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York every day commencing June 25 at 4:00 P. M. Fine service; no excess fare.—Adv.

HENRY B. PLANT DEAD

Founder of the Great Transportation System Passes Away.

HEART DISEASE CAUSED DEATH

Visited His Old Connecticut Home on Tuesday, Returning to His Fifth Avenue House—His Career.

Henry B. Plant, founder and head of the famous Plant system of railways, steamships, and hotels and President of the Southern Express Company, died suddenly of heart disease at 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence, 586 Fifth Avenue. His death came as a shock to his friends, and even to his family, the deathbed being attended only by his wife and family physician, Dr. G. Durant of 12 West Forty-sixth Street. Morton F. Plant, his only son, was on a yachting cruise, and was reached by telegraph at Newport last night and notified of his father's death.

Mr. Plant had been enjoying the usual health and strength given to a man of his advanced years, but had not visited his office, at 12 West Twenty-third Street, in several weeks until Thursday afternoon, when he appeared there in good spirits. In answer to casual inquiries as to his health he remarked that he felt very well indeed. After holding a conference with various officials, he left the office in company with G. H. Tilley, Secretary and Treasurer of the Southern Express Company, and the two made a series of business calls through the down-town district, consuming the greater part of the afternoon, returning to the general offices of the system. Mr. Plant left for his home in his usual spirits.

Soon after reaching home, however, Mr. Plant complained of feeling ill and Dr. Durant, the family physician, was summoned. The physician, although not considering the case serious, remained at the residence throughout a greater part of the night, as a matter of precaution, but left yesterday forenoon, intending to call again early in the afternoon to note his patient's condition. Mr. Tilley, who was a life-long friend of Mr. Plant, and a business associate for thirty-four years, called at the residence at 10 o'clock and found Mr. Plant in bed, but apparently suffering little. The patient was cheerful and conversed on a variety of topics. Mr. Tilley left at noon, intending to return during the afternoon, and at 5 o'clock Dr. Durant called. At that time no apprehension whatever was felt by the physician or Mrs. Plant, but at 2 o'clock the patient began to show signs of exhaustion and sank rapidly until the end came.

MRS. PLANT PROSTRATED.

Mrs. Plant was completely prostrated by the shock, and it devolved upon Dr. Durant to notify the officials of the Plant system of the death.

R. G. Erwin and F. Q. Brown of the Plant system and Mr. Tilley of the Southern Express Company visited the residence, but there was little to be done except to notify Morton F. Plant, the son, who is summering with his family near New London, Conn.

It was learned that Mr. Plant had left New London with a party of friends on his yacht Ingomar for a cruise up the coast. He was finally communicated with at Newport, and left there for New York on the first train, all the arrangements for the disposition of the body were held in abeyance until the son's arrival. It was thought probable last night, however, that the remains will be interred in the church yard at Branford, Conn., the birthplace of Mr. Plant.

Mr. Plant had visited his old home in Branford last Saturday in company with his friend Mr. Tilley. Mr. Tilley in referring to this trip last night said that Mr. Plant took the keenest pleasure in pointing out the objects of interest around the old town associated with his childhood, and seemed in perfect health and spirits.

He had planned a trip to Halifax and Nova Scotian points for the latter part of the present month, and talked of his plans for an extensive trip abroad next Summer. Vice President Erwin, when asked last night concerning the probable effect of Mr. Plant's death upon the various companies embodied in the Plant system, refused to discuss the matter further than to say that a statement would probably be given out today regarding it intimating at the same time that the affairs of the various enterprises were in such shape that the death of Mr. Plant would have but little immediate effect.

Henry Bradley Plant was as rich in ancestry identified with the life and growth of this great Commonwealth as he was in works of generous beneficence. Sarah Frisbee Plant, his grandmother, was the daughter of Joseph Frisbee, who served with distinction in the war of the Revolution. Joseph Frisbee traced his descent to Richard Frisbee, a Huguenot, who came to Virginia from London with the Puritans of England in 1619. His son Edward was driven out of Virginia because he was a Puritan, and settled in Branford, Conn. For several generations the history of the Frisbees was the history of Branford. Edward Frisbee and his son, John Frisbee, were the leaders in the church, town, and colony during their lives.

On his maternal side, Mr. Plant could trace descent from Francis Bradley, who was among the settlers of Branford. On the paternal side, he was of the lineage of John Plant, a Puritan, who was one of the founders of Hartford, in 1639, and whose son fought in King Philip's war in Connecticut, and was engaged in the great swamp fight at Narragansett, R. I. Timothy Bradley and Benjamin Plant were two others of his forefathers who fought with honor in the War of Independence. Matthew Plant and William Plant, also of the line, were among the earliest settlers of Virginia.

In the village of Branford, that his ancestors had helped to found, Henry B. Plant was born, Oct. 27, 1819. His early education was limited and confined to the common schools and to private instruction by the late Rev. Timothy P. Gillette, a Congregational clergyman. He later attended the Lancasterian School of New Haven, where he was under the tuition of the late John E. Lovell. His ambition to enter a business life led him into the service of the New Haven Steamboat Company in 1837, and later he was placed in charge of the express business upon the steamboats between New York and New Haven and upon the New York and New Haven Railroad.

Shortly afterward he entered the service of the Adams Express Company, which proved to be the turning point in his fortunes. His capacity was noted, and he was marked for advancement. As an incident in this part of his career, he alternated daily with another employe in carrying in two valises suspended from his shoulders by straps large sums of foreign gold, amounting in the total to millions of dollars, ordered from the New York Sub-Treasury to the Philadelphia Mint for recoinage.

HIS WORK DURING THE WAR.

In the Autumn of 1854 Mr. Plant was appointed Superintendent of the Southern Division of the Adams Express Company, with headquarters at Augusta, Ga. This position he held until the outbreak of the civil war, when he became President of the Southern Express Company. As the head of that concern his name was familiar to almost every Confederate soldier indebted to him for the gratuitous delivery of clothing and supplies from home. The energy and thoroughness with which Mr. Plant conducted the business of the company during the war was illustrated when Gen. Lee was operating north of the Potomac River. The Confederate Government desired to send the General a large remittance of money, and shipped it through Mr. Plant's hands, rather than trust to its own means of communication.

During the war Mr. Plant made considerable investments in Southern railroad bonds that later brought him a handsome profit. After Sherman's march and the close of the struggle, he set to work to reconstruct with a boundless faith in the possibilities of the South. As fast as the rails which Sherman's troopers had heated in great fires and twisted around trees and telegraph poles could be reheated and straightened, a track was laid, a patched-up locomotive and weather-beaten cars that had escaped destruction were put in operation, and straightway the Southern Express was transporting cotton to the factories and bringing back greenbacks.

The opening of Florida as a Winter resort was the outcome of Mr. Plant's arrival in the South. He visited the State for the sake of his invalid wife. For the visitor Florida then meant Jacksonville, but Mr. Plant set out for St. Augustine, and in trying to reach the old town through the forests, after paddling through the St. John's River in a dugout canoe, the guide lost his way, and the party was compelled to spend the night beneath the trees. It was not many years before Mr. Plant made unnecessary such a romantic incident by putting a network of railways over the State. He began by buying stock in the various Florida and Georgia railroads.

In the reorganization of the railroad companies bankrupted by the war, Mr. Plant gave valuable assistance, and the repute in which he was held was such that he was induced personally to undertake the rehabilitation of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company in Southern Georgia after its failure in 1877. He reorganized it as the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, relaid it, and built a connection into Jacksonville, giving Florida its first impulse to prosperity. The Savannah and Charleston Railway was next purchased in 1886, and he then continued to complete the present network of the great Plant railroad system, extending to Charleston on one side, to Montgomery, Ala., on the other. Finding in 1854 this section of the Union wedded to slave labor, implying no escape from a strictly agricultural condition, he was the pioneer of the manufacturing and industrial outlook the war made possible.

TO EXTEND THE PLANT SYSTEM.

With the object of extending the various properties of Mr. Plant and his many associates, a single organization was proposed. A charter was obtained in 1882 from the Connecticut Legislature and the Plant Investment Company organized. Mr. Plant became President, and among his associates were Morris K. Jesup and H. M. Flagler of New York, H. P. Hoadley and G. H. Tilley of Connecticut, W. T. Walters and B. F. Newcomer of Baltimore, and E. B. Haskell of Boston. Since the formation of the company, several properties have been acquired by purchase.

The South Florida Railroad was acquired in 1885. At that time it was narrow gauge and ran only from Sanford to Kissimmee. The gauge was changed and an extension carried into Port Tampa, which became the port of entry for the fast mail line between Port Tampa and Havana, Cuba. Subsequent connections extended the line north from Lakeland to the Savannah, Florida, and Western Railway, at High Springs, thus completing the line from Charleston, S. C., to Port Tampa.

In 1887 the company acquired the Brunswick and Western Railway, rebuilding the line which extended from Brunswick to Albany, Ga., via Waycross. The Alabama Midland Railway was purchased in 1889, and in 1892 the Silver Springs, Ocala, and Gulf Railway, extending from Ocala to Homosassa and Inverness, Fla., was added. The Tampa and Thonotosassa Railroad, from Tampa to Thonotosassa, was constructed in 1893, and to accommodate the people of the phosphate districts the Winston and Bone Valley Railroad was constructed the same year. The following year the Abbeville Southern Railway, from Abbeville, Ala., to a junction of the line of the Alabama Midland, was built, and in 1895 the narrow-gauge roads, the Florida Southern and the Sanford and St. Petersburg, were acquired by purchase.

Meantime, during his activity as a developer in these directions, Mr. Plant did not neglect the promotion of the Southern Express and transportation work. In 1867 he became President of the Texas Express Company. Water transportation and service also appealed strongly to Mr. Plant, and he began promoting communication upon these lines. He established in 1880 a line of steamboats between Sanford and Jacksonville, which was discontinued upon the completion of the railway between those two points. Another line he established between Appalachicola, Fla., and Columbus and Bainbridge, Ga., plying upon the Chattahoochee River, and known as the People's Line.

In 1886 Mr. Plant established the Plant Steamship Line for service between Port Tampa and Key West, and Havana, Cuba, under contract with the postal authorities for the transportation of the mails to Key West and Havana. Subsequently the line of the Atlantic, Canada and Plant Steamship Line, Limited, running between Boston and Halifax, was purchased and chartered under the Dominion Government as the Canada, Atlantic, and Plant Steamship Company, Limited. In 1893 the North Atlantic Line of steamers was purchased and added to the route.

HIS HOME IN THIS CITY.

In recent years Mr. Plant made his home in New York City, but spent a generous part of each Summer in Branford, Conn. His residence of late years in this city was at 586 Fifth Avenue. But to say that Mr. Plant resided anywhere for any length of time would be misleading, for he had a traveling residence in his private car, "No. 100," and this abode was more his real home than the Fifth Avenue structure. "No. 100" was a frequent and welcome sight at all points in the South embraced within the huge railroad system and upon the Northern lines included within the holdings. Many a visitor to Mr. Plant has marveled at his wonderful familiarity with every point touching upon his business, but this acquaintance with the multitude of details was acquired by years of inspection at each point where difficulty occurred or where the proper course was doubtful. His private car was now in Halifax, then again in Tampa, on the morrow in New York or Boston. Mr. Plant would hear of some embarrassment upon the Georgia section of his system. In a few hours his private car would be hauled into the centre of the tangle, and withdraw a few hours later, leaving everything smoothed. The lonely operator in the pine woods of Georgia was no more surprised to see the head of the system drop in on him, gain the news of the system from all points, and an hour later depart, than was the head of the New York office at a visit from his chief.

Miss Ellen Elizabeth Blackstone, a daughter of James Blackstone, became the wife of Mr. Plant in 1842, and his only child, Morton Freeman Plant, now the First Vice President in most of Mr. Plant's enterprises, was the result of the union. Mr. Plant's first wife died in 1881, and in 1853 he married the beautiful Miss Margaret Josephine Loughman, only daughter of Martin Loughman of this city.

Mr. Plant was a man of charming simplicity of manner, and in the late years of his life it was said of him that his society was so agreeable that his years were forgotten. His friends knew him as fair of mind and kind of heart, while to those enjoying a less intimate acquaintance his air of reserve force impressed and commanded respect. His spirit was restless above all, and no man was more fond than he of adventure. Many times his private car disappeared from view, while Mr. and Mrs.

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

War Department Is Preparing the Necessary Forms.

GEN. OTIS NEEDS 12,000 MEN

The President Hopes to Delay Until After the Rainy Season, but Is Ready to Make the Call.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin was possibly correct to-day from his point of view when he ridiculed the reports that a call for volunteers was contemplated; that the President had sent word to sanction such a call, and that Gen. Otis had sent a request for early reinforcements of volunteers. The oft-repeated statement was made that the President is ready at any moment to comply with such a request from the commanding officer in the Philippines, and that volunteers will be asked for if needed.

It is not customary nowadays for any officer in the War Department, including the commanding General of the army, to know more than the Adjutant General, but it is apparent that some heedless person, having unspoken fears to guide him, is getting the forms ready upon which may presently be issued a call for 12,000 volunteers, in ten regiments of maximum strength, which will provide 150 men to the company.

The War Department is not so idle that such a business as preparing these forms would be undertaken just to keep the clerks from succumbing to ennui. The casting of the regiments in the shape suggested by Gen. Lawton, who asked that no companies of less than 150 men be sent to him hereafter, looks as if the preparatory work was being done by direction and authority.

Gen. Corbin's admission that "of course, we have to look ahead," seems to have been an instruction to some of his subordinates, or else some of them have so appreciated the future needs of the country as to venture to lay out work in advance.

The President, it is learned, hopes to be able to so long delay the calling out of volunteers as to make it possible to keep new men out of the Philippines until after the close of the rainy season, which continues until late in September or the middle of October. It is understood by some War Department people that Gen. Otis has been questioned about the possibility of getting along with his present force until the fall, and that he has answered that he would make such dispositions of his troops as would insure readiness for greater activity upon the approach of favorable weather.

No information has been vouchsafed about the way in which the volunteers will be called for, but a few days ago it was stated that the State organizations would be taken as such. The quota of each State will be small if only 12,000 men are called for. If the forces are to be provided in fact, as well as on paper, the Quartermaster General will soon be contracting for the clothing and equipments for the troops. The department is not much better prepared to get volunteers into shape than it was a year ago, and it probably does not hanker for such work, but it seems certain to be obliged to wake up and try it before many days.

GOV. ROOSEVELT OFFERS TROOPS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—Gov. Roosevelt authorized Local Manager Richards of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company to give to the press the substance of a telegram to President McKinley which he filed here with that company to-day, and in which Gov. Roosevelt informed the President that in the event of a call for volunteers being made New York was prepared to furnish all the men the Government might ask for, and asked that an opportunity be given New York State to do so.

AGUINALDO IN COMMAND.

MANILA, June 23—11:25 A. M.—Aguinaldo does not seem to be satisfied with the attempt of the insurgents to retake San Fernando, and he has taken command of Gen. Luna's army. He has massed the largest rebel force yet mobilized, bringing 2,000 men from the Antipolo region, and is exceedingly troublesome. Last night his men wounded two members of the Seventeenth Regiment. Gen. MacArthur's men are constantly on the alert to repel any attacks by the rebels, sleeping upon their arms. The General sincerely hopes that the Filipinos will give him another chance for a battle, for the soldiers really enjoy an opportunity to fight them when they can do so without wading through swamps to catch them.

CENTENNIAL GROUNDS AT LUZON.

MANILA, June 22.—The transport Centennial, which has arrived here, had an exciting experience while rounding Point Egano, on the northern coast of Luzon, on her way to this port. She struck a rock on Wednesday and remained fast for several hours, during which time she was surrounded by swarms of natives in canoes. Capt. Eagle, who commanded the transport, was compelled to throw overboard a hundred tons of supplies in order to lighten the ship sufficiently to get her afloat. Before this was effected the Filipinos had towed the cases ashore and were fighting over the spoils.

The cruiser Baltimore recently grounded at the same point, but the natives feared to approach her.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The War Department has received no official advices relative to the grounding of the transport Centennial on the north end of Luzon and the loss of one hundred tons of supplies, which were thrown overboard to lighten the ship. According to the records here, the Centennial carried 1,800 tons of supplies, and it is believed that they were all the property of the Subsistence Department.

The commissary officer at Manila has been queried to know whether it is desirable to immediately replace the supplies which were lost. If so, this will be done at once. The Centennial was a chartered ship, and not one of the regular Government transport fleet.

April Philippine Revenue Receipts.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn announced to-day that the receipts from all sources at the port of Manila for the month of April were $456,984; for the port of Iloilo, $45,534; for the port of Cebu, $30,758. Total from all sources for the month, $533,276.

Manila Railway Traffic Is Resumed.

MANILA, June 23.—Railway trains between Manila and San Fernando have been stopped for several days, while permanent repairs were being made to the bridges along the route, but to-day traffic was resumed.

Cable Ship Hooker In at Singapore.

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, June 23.—The United States cable ship Hooker, from New York May 1 for Manila, arrivede here yesterday.

Dewey Home Fund $10,308.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The contributions to the Dewey Home Fund received to-day amount to $177, making the total to date $10,308.

TRAINED NURSE'S FATAL ERROR.

Lawrence Ram, nine days old, the son of Alfred F. Ram of 76 West Sixty-ninth Street, died yesterday from the effects of carbolic acid, given him through a mistake by Elizabeth Borijniaux, a trained nurse.

The child had been suffering from colic, and at 10 o'clock Thursday morning the nurse administered two drops of carbolic acid, mistaking the poison bottle for a similar one containing a soothing medicine, prescribed by Dr. J. B. Newcomb of 118 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Both the mother and the nurse were overcome by the death of the child.

THE REV. DR. TALMAGE ILL.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage was prostrated at his home, in Washington, D. C., to-day on his return from a trip in the South. Dr. Talmage had been engaged to preach on the steel pier next Sunday, and was journeying here when taken ill.

C. J. Tibble, manager of the steel pier, received a telegram to-night from Dr. Talmage's family physician, stating the preacher had been made ill by the warm weather.

"Uneasy Lies the Head That Wears a Crown."

But such are not the only uneasy heads. Overworked, harrassed, anxious people of all ages and both sexes are uneasy with aches, pains, impure blood, disordered stomachs, deranged kidneys and liver. For all such, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure. It infuses fresh life through purified blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

A CLERGYMAN SEEKS DEATH.

Suicidal Attempt of Daniel Morrelle, Old and Starving—Alone in a Barren Home.

The Rev. Daniel Morrelle, seventy years old, an Episcopalian clergyman without a charge, attempted to commit suicide with illuminating gas yesterday morning in the house, No. 228 West End Avenue, in which he and his wife had lived since the middle of last April. Policeman Bloss of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who discovered the old man's plight, had him removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where, it was said last night, that although his condition was serious, he would certainly recover.

Policeman Bloss was passing the house about 11 o'clock, when he noticed a strong smell of gas, apparently emanating from the house, which gave every evidence of being untenanted. All the exterior doors were locked, and the policeman had to force the front door in order to gain entrance. As the officer passed through the door a rush of gas almost choked him, and for a moment he retreated to the stoop for a breath of air. Returning into the house, the policeman entered the front parlor down stairs, where he found Mr. Morrelle lying on the floor unconscious and to all appearances dead. Gas was flowing from the six jets in the chandelier, and the odor was almost overpowering. Bloss shut off the gas and, opening the windows, dragged the unconscious man to one of them and then summoned another policeman, who called an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital.

Mr. Morrelle's surroundings indicated that he was penniless, and that if he had not attempted to kill himself he would soon have died from want of food. With the exception of a few crusts of bread, which lay on the mantel, there was not a particle of food in the house. Besides, every piece of furniture had been removed, and, so far as appearances went, the house was considered empty. This opinion was held by all the neighbors, except one, Mrs. Mary McConnell, who is the caretaker of the house at 232 West End Avenue, and who was the only person able to give the police information regarding Mr. Morrelle.

Mrs. McConnell said that about April 13 last Mr. Morrelle and his wife, the latter a woman about thirty-five years old, had removed to the West End Avenue house from the Brockholst, an apartment house at 101 West Eighty-fifth Street. On Monday last, she said, she noticed a furniture wagon back up to the door and saw men removing the furniture. Thinking that the occupants of the house had decided to give up their lease, she did not notice the name of the firm to which the wagon belonged. Later she learned from Margaret Reilly, who was a servant in the employ of the Morrelles, that the furniture had been purchased on installments, that Mr. Morrelle had fallen in arrears, and that the dealer had been compelled to take his furniture back. On the day the furniture was removed, Mrs. McConnell said, Mrs. Morrelle left the house, and since then the old man had staid there, despite the fact that he was without even the most necessary articles of furniture.

Mrs. Morrelle went first to a boarding house at 45 West Fifty-fifth Street, where she remained only one day. During her stay there her husband called on her and they appeared to be on excellent terms. The next place Mrs. Morrelle was heard of was in a boarding house at 139 East Eighteenth Street, where she arrived on Wednesday. She left there yesterday when she received word, through her brother, of her husband's attempted suicide. At the hospital last night Mrs. Morrelle appeared to be deeply grieved over her husband's act. After she had seen him she said that her husband had met with reverses, and had been compelled to mortgage the furniture in their home. The holder of the mortgage, she said, had sold it to an auctioneer, who had foreclosed it. In an effort to raise money with which to redeem the furniture Mrs. Morrelle visited friends of her husband in Westchester County, and had then returned to this city and had taken a room at the house in Eighteenth Street.

Mr. Morrelle was formerly a resident of Wilmington, N. C., where he conducted a preparatory school for boys. He was endeavoring to establish a similar school in this city, but had met with little success. For some time he and his wife have supported themselves by writing for newspapers and periodicals.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BIG DEALS RATIFIED.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's Contracts Approved.

Commodore E. C. Benedict has been elected a Director of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Col. C. M. McGhee. The board has ratified the contract entered into with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Southern Railway Company, by which it sells them its railroad property in Alabama for $1,100,000 cash. On the other hand, these companies contract with the Tennessee Coal Company to reduce by 30 per cent. the present rates for carrying ore, coal, coke, and limestone to the company's plants.

The Directors also ratified the purchase made last week of all the property of the Sheffield, Coal, Iron and Steel Company. No securities will be issued against the purchase of the property, which will be paid for in cash. The Sheffield property will cost about the sum received in the Nashville and Southern transaction. It comprehends three up-to-date blast furnaces, with a capacity of 200 tons daily; 300 coke ovens, and 73,000 acres of coal land, with one mine in operation and another in course of completion.

Proposed Railways in Georgia.

ATLANTA, June 23.—A charter was granted yesterday by the State to the incorporators of the Dahlonega Railway Company with a capital of $300,000. Among the incorporators are J. W. Adams of Chattanooga, J. W. Smith of Michigan, George H. Beyman and Frank G. Thompson of Ohio, and W. P. Price and W. A. Charters. The road will be thirty miles long when completed and will run from Dahlonega, Ga., to the Southern Railway, with which it will connect just within the Georgia boundary. The proposed trolley line from Gainesville to the Southern Railway, going north 100 miles, will be built, so G. W. Evans of New York announced at the office of the Secretary of State to-day. The electricity for the road will be generated by water power, and the road will be constructed at once.

Freight Train Wrecked by an Ox.

COLLINSVILLE, Conn., June 23.—The east-bound midnight freight train on the Central New England Railroad was wrecked near Canton, two miles from here, early this morning, in a peculiar manner. A stray ox wandered on to the tracks and was struck by the freight locomotive. The animal was instantly killed, its body being cut almost in two. The engine and eight cars, however, were derailed, and a portion of the wreckage caught fire. Engineer Timothy Farrell of East Hartford was pinned under the wreckage for three hours, but was not badly injured. Fireman Daniel Hickey, also of East Hartford, sustained internal injuries. The locomotive and several cars were destroyed.

Railroads Make Immigrant Agreement

CHICAGO, June 23.—All obstacles heretofore in the way of an adjustment of the Western Immigrant Clearing House troubles have been surmounted by the executive officers of the Western roads. The Union Pacific and other outside lines have consented to become members, and at yesterday's session rules and regulations were adopted. It was agreed that the Immigrant Bureau should control all steerage business. The new arrangement knocks out New York immigrant agents who have been demoralizing the business.

Chicago Piemaker a Bankrupt.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Charles E. Waters, a pie manufacturer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling debts of $88,950, with $80,702 assets. The petitioner was connected with the New England Baking Company, which went into the hands of a receiver, and one of his largest debts is $30,000 for capital stock in the company.

DEATH DUE TO FAITH CURE

Mrs. Santiago Porcella Would Not Have a Doctor Until Too Late.

HUSBAND DECLARES IT MURDER

Cranford Man May Prosecute Mrs. See, the Christian Scientist Who Influenced His Wife.

Mrs. Santiago Porcella, wife of a merchant of this city, whose home is in Cranford, N. J., died Thursday at her Summer residence, Crescent Beach, Conn., of quick consumption. The cause of her death is directly charged to the teachings of Christian Science. Mr. Porcella, at his home in Cranford last evening, where his wife's body was taken yesterday, made the statement that he regarded her death as nothing less than murder. What, if any, action he would take in the matter he would not say, but contented himself with the statement, "I will do what is proper."

Mrs. Joseph B. See, wife of the head of the First Church of Christian Scientists at Cranford, greatly influenced her in the faith and attended Mrs. Porcella professionally up to within a short time of her death. It is against Mrs. See that the members of the Porcella family feel especially bitter.

The Porcellas are of Spanish descent, wealthy, and are well known in Cranford, where they have lived for several years. Six months ago Mrs. Porcella became a member of the Christian Science Church. She was at one time a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, but eventually it was noticed by her friends that she was much with Mrs. See.

Mrs. Porcella attended the Christian Science Church regularly and became thoroughly imbued with the faith, taking her children there with her and spending hours with them at home imparting the lessons of the faith to them. Mr. Porcella attended the church for a time, but, as he says, was never a convert, going more to please his wife than anything else.

DEVOTED HERSELF TO THE FAITH.

At this time Mrs. See's visits to the house became so frequent as to attract attention, and, from being known as a woman of social proclivities, Mrs. Porcella withdrew almost altogether from society and devoted herself to the new faith. Mrs. See spent many hours with her teaching her from Mrs. Eddy's book. During this period Mrs. Porcella never would allow a physician in her house for any of her children.

Once her little son was cut badly about the head. The boy denied he was hurt, saying he was the same as God, and God could not be hurt. Mrs. Porcella had worn glasses for years, but after the advent of Mrs. See into her life took them off, despite the advice of an eminent oculist, saying she did not need them.

She was injured once by walking into an obstruction, it is said, which she did not see. Her husband now believes that her health was more or less injured by her refusal to wear glasses.

Mrs. Porcella's fatal illness began in April, when she was attacked with a severe cold. She paid no attention to it, being advised by Mrs. See, who attended her professionally, that nothing was the matter with her except an abnormal state of mind. For nearly nine weeks Mrs. Porcella's health became more and more affected, and she grew gradually weaker, not heeding the entreaties of her husband that she have a regular physician.

Up to two weeks ago Mrs. Porcella insisted she was not ill, but the seeds of death were then sown, and no human aid could restore her to health. In a conversation last night Mr. Porcella gave evidence of his bitterness of feeling in telling the story of his wife's last illness.

MR. PORCELLA'S STORY.

"I feel," said he slowly and impressively, "that my wife's death was directly and unqualifiedly due to this Christian Science belief taught her and drilled into her by Mrs. See. She was murdered. It was nothing short of that, for had she not been so completely imbued with false teachings, so thoroughly dominated, made to feel that nothing was the matter with her, she might have been alive to-day.

"She deceived me as to her condition, innocently, too, as she was herself deceived. What I will do I cannot say now. I will do what is proper. Naturally I do not like the thought of my wife's death being publicly discussed, and for that reason I have felt that I would go no further.

"It was six months ago that my wife's attention was drawn to Christian Science. She attended their church, and it was not long before the teachings of the Sees appealed to her. She took our children to the church, and I even attended, but it was only to please her. I never embraced the faith, as I saw it stated in a paper to-day. The tenets did not appeal to me. They seemed false and absurd, although I can see how belief might fasten itself upon some.

"In April my wife took a severe cold. A few weeks later I noticed that she did not look as well, but she always assured me that nothing was the matter with her. But as the days and weeks passed there was no improvement. The apparent change in her health worried me, but to all my inquiries and remonstrances that she must and should have a physician, she replied, 'I am not ill; I am perfectly well and happy.'

"All this time Mrs. See attended her, daily impressing her with the monstrous belief that of bodily ailment she had none. Since her death I have learned from her sister and mother of the night sweats she had, Mrs. See continually instilling into her that this condition was but a state of mind.

BEYOND HUMAN AID.

"We left our home here for our Summer place at Crescent Beach, Conn., two weeks ago. A day or two previous I had made up my mind to have a regular practitioner, as I could not stand the suspense and uncertainty of her condition any longer. I called Dr. Bailey of Elizabeth, and on Friday morning, the day we went away, he made an examination and said her lungs were affected; that she was a very sick woman.

"The moment Mrs. See heard that Dr. Bailey was called she dropped the case, saying that materia medica and Christian Science could not work together. I took her away in the afternoon, with the hope that the sea would set her back to health.

"It was too late, though, for the disease had taken too firm a hold.

"Then she realized the seriousness of her illness. The illusion of Christian Science was dispelled, for shortly before her death she said to me, 'Christian Science may do for some, but it will not do for me.' If she had only realized that before, and had not, in deceiving herself that nothing serious was the matter with her, deceived me!'

It was here suggested to Mr. Porcella that Mrs. See had said that Mrs. Porcella did not have consumption; that if she had not called in a doctor of medicine she would not have died.

"I have not seen either of those people since my wife's death," said Mr. Porcella, "but I understand that Mrs. See made a statement to that effect, that she was not ill when she, Mrs. See, was supplanted by Dr. Bailey. If Mrs. See said that she said what was a lie—what she must have known to be a lie, unless she is so much of a fanatic that she cannot distinguish what ordinary, common sense would teach. What does her word avail against the evidence of two well-known physicians, who said she had consumption?"

THE SEES UNCONCERNED.

Mr. and Mrs. See, at their home last night, not a gunshot away from the Porcella home, seemed to treat the death of Mrs. Porcella with a good deal of indifference and unconcern. "I do not know what was the matter with Mrs. Porcella," said Mr. See smilingly. "My wife treated her. Did she have consumption? I do not know anything about that. She could not as a matter of fact have been ill. For our faith is founded upon the belief that man is made in the image of God, and if God be perfect mankind must also be."

"But do you not think that there is such a thing as consumption?"

Mr. See went into a long argument on Christian Science, maintaining that there was no such thing as disease. "When a regular physician was called in my wife quit," he went on. "Materia medica and Christian Science do not work together. How could she be at fault, when she was not with Mrs. Porcella, and had nothing to do with the case?"

Mrs. See was inclined not to talk of Mrs. Porcella's death, but when the question was pressed as to what she thought was the cause of her illness merely said smilingly: "She was not ill. She went to Elizabeth with her children two weeks ago Friday, and it does not look, does it, that if she could do that she was a sick woman. They called in a doctor of medicine, and I had nothing more to do with it. If Mrs. Porcella had not given up the faith she would probably be well to-day."

There were many indignant expressions against Christian Science teachings among the people of Cranford last evening, and more or less talk that some legal action ought to be taken against its advocates.

WOULD PROSECUTE MRS. SEE.

Mrs. E. A. Munoz of 203 West Eighty-first Street, this city, the mother of Mrs. Porcella, and the dead woman's sister, Mrs. Fredericks of Hartford, expressed in letters a few days ago to Cranford their indignation against Mrs. See. Both were at the bedside of Mrs. Porcella at her death, and only a few hours before Mrs. Munoz wrote: "If Mrs. Porcella dies, Mrs. See will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

One of these letters was received by the Rev. George F. Greene, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Cranford, who made a statement during his services which caused a considerable stir among his congregation. He said:

"I received yesterday a letter written from the bedside of Mrs. Porcella, a lady greatly loved by many members of this church and congregation, conveying from her a desire for prayers of God's people in our church to-day.

"Several months ago Mrs. Porcella was attacked by a serious illness, requiring skillful and prompt medical attention; but, influenced by those who were not her best friends and not the wisest counselors, she neglected herself, and, so far as she could, ignored her condition until her trouble had apparently gotten beyond medical control. Now, at last, according to a letter from one who is nearest to her, she turns longingly and earnestly to the religion in which she was brought up, and she wishes our prayers in behalf of herself, her husband, and her children."

A letter of a like character was received by the Rev. John Edgecumbe, the rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, and prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Edgecumbe at the same time as those at the Presbyterian Church.

THINKS FAITH HEALERS CRAZY.

Dr. Greene said last night that he thought Christian Scientists were insane and that the belief was a kind of insanity. "If there is no law now," said he, "and they cannot be punished for practicing medicine without a license, then the Legislature should lose no time in passing such a law. Such proceedings in a civilized and Christian community should not be tolerated."

The Sees lived in Jersey City up to less than a year ago and then settled in Cranford. They have a large house and the appearance of properity. In answer to a question as to the fees his wife received Mr. See said that she did not demand money, although the laborer was worthy of his hire," he added. Mr. See preferred to use the expression "contributions to the faith" instead of "pay for services."

The funeral of Mrs. Porcella will take place this afternoon from Trinity Episcopal Church. The Rev. Mr. Edgecumbe, the rector, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. George F. Greene, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Porcella, besides her husband, is survived by three girls and one boy, two sisters and her mother. She was thirty-two years old.

"HEALERS" IN NEBRASKA.

FALLS CITY, Neb., June 23.—The three-year-old child of George Sperry died here to-day under sad circumstances.

The mother is a believer in the doctrine of "divine healing," and would not permit a doctor to be called. The child rapidly grew worse, until the father asked a doctor to call and do what he could to relieve the suffering of the little one. He did so, and the child grew better and was on the road to recovery. The doctor's son remained with the sick child most of one night, and it was only by force that he attended to the child, the "healers" swarming around him all the while, praying for him and saying that everything he handled was possessed with the devil. The child had a high fever, and the healers would not as much as give water to it.

When the doctor left the next morning the "healers" threw the medicine away, ordered the visitors out of the house, locked the father in the kitchen, and began praying over the child. They continued doing so until the baby died. The public is very indignant over the affair

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE.

The Board of Directors of the ninety-million-dollar American Steel and Wire Company, including John W. Gates, Chairman of the board, and President John Lambert, met yesterday at the Empire Building. Three hours and a half later Mr. Gates gave out the following as the only statement the company would make:

"At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared upon the preferred stock of the company, payable July 15, to stockholders of record June 28.

"It was further resolved that in view of the difference of opinion entertained as to the legal power of the company to pay any dividend on the common stock of this company at the present time, and of the pending litigation in New Jersey concerning the Federal Steel Company, the motion for a dividend on the common stock be tabled.

"It was also resolved to apply at the earliest practicable moment for regular listing of the stock of the company upon the New York Stock Exchange, and to furnish the necessary statements required by the rules of the Exchange."

Chairman Gates after the meeting was in the best of humor. He would not, however, speak of the business of the American Steel and Wire Company, except to say that it would shut down June 30 and have its properties inventoried, so that at the earliest possible moment an application could be made to the New York Stock Exchange to have the stock of the company taken from the unlisted class and fully listed.

"About that Illinois United States Senatorship? I do not think I shall succeed Shelby M. Cullom," he said. "I couldn't get the Senatorship if I wanted it, and wouldn't take it if it were offered to me. Steel and Wire is good enough for me for some time to come."

CHARLES G. GATES HERE.

Charles Gilbert Gates, a son of John W. Gates of Chicago, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. He was named after his uncle, Gilbert W. Gates, who was murdered by Alexander Jester in Missouri in 1871. Jester broke jail and has been living in Shawnee, Oklahoma, under the name of W. H. Hill. A few days ago, as told in THE TIMES, his sister, Cornelia Street, made his whereabouts known and caused his arrest. "God moved me to tell," is her explanation for her act.

Mr. Gates said last night that all he knew of the arrest of Jester he had learned from the papers. He would not say what action he thought his father or the other relatives of the murdered man would take.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

SUMMER.

The season is now with us when all things created seem literally to faint with heat, and mankind especially is liable to be attacked in the weakest spot, according to his individual constitution, by sickness and disease.

Some harmless stimulant is needed to rally the jaded forces of nature to repel this attack. Take at such a time Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N.Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

SEVENTH'S WORK FINISHED

Regiment Will Come Home This Afternoon from Peekskill.

HAVE REALISTIC SHAM BATTLE

Infantry and Artillery Burn Lots of Powder—Second Battalion Returns to Camp.

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL, June 23.—The mountains, hills, and woods surrounding this camp were busy all this forenoon reverberating the deep thunder of big guns, the crash of volleys, and the ripping, spluttering, cracking of small arms fired at will. he first battalion of the Seventh Regiment, under Major ing of small arms fired at will. The First Battery, Capt. Wendel united for a sham battle, and made a fight, which was completely realistic, except that there was no blood.

At the north corner of the reservation a sloping bank falls twelve or fourteen feet to a long, narrow strip of meadow land, on each side of which are wooded hills. About three-quarters of a mile away the meadow meets a steep, densely wooded hill. In the woods on this further hill the Seventh Company, Capt. Underwood, and one gun of the battery were placed. The other companies and another gun remained at the top of the bank at the edge of the reservation, and there was a lively artillery duel, the guns spitting fire and smoke at each other from their black muzzles across the length of the meadow.

Then the companies from the camp and the gun there advanced together, part of the Fourth Company, Capt. Fisk, acting as support to the battery. The complicated movements were executed like clockwork, the gun moving through the meadows, stopping and firing at brief intervals, while the gun in the woods replied vigorously.

One company composed the firing line, another supported it. There were all the evolutions of a battle—advance by rushes, firing by sections, squads, and platoons, rapid firing. When the men reached the woods the fact that many of them lay along the hillside there made the scene more realistic than ever—boom, rattle, and smoke, and, at a distance, bodies apparently strewn thick near the hostile cannon.

Returning the positions were reversed, the cannon and supports being brought to the starting point at the top of the bank, and the attacking force advancing from the woods. The men, in gray shirts and white trousers, with their sleeves rolled to the elbows, coming through the high grass, running forward, stooping, halting, and lying down or dropping to their knees and firing, the continual puffs of smoke from the rifles on each side, the clouds of it rolling out from the cannon, and the officers with drawn swords riding here and there through the haze, made a thoroughly military scene.

Just as the battle was ending the advance guard of the Second Battalion came toiling up the hill to camp from Lake Oscawana. There was a rush across the green of all the disengaged men of the First and of all the civilian spectators. The warriors were deserted for the returning pilgrims. Each squad of the sightseers was preceded by a photographer going at double-quick time, his instrument held aloft, the black and green and red cloth used to cover it streaming behind so that the charging hosts looked to be led by gallant bearers of some new and terrifying style of gonfalon.

The men of the Second left the lake at 6:50, and therefore made the march of twelve miles in three hours and forty-five minutes. They say they made the first five miles in just an hour, and were then halted twenty-five minutes, and made shorter halts afterward because the regimental officers did not want them to beat the time of the first battalion, which they had determined to do.

Soon after the battalion came in there arrived from up Oscawana way a constable with a jungle of whiskers on his chin on a still hunt for the men who had bathed in the lake. It appears that a large part of the water supply of Peekskill is drawn from there, and that there is a State law against bathing in it—a fact of which men and officers were alike ignorant.

The entire Seventh Regiment was liable and is liable, to arrest and fine, if it can be identified. But the constable, after poking around camp a while, gave up his job and went home. He said the men "all looked different," but that if he had a search warrant or a mandamus or something that would compel them to take off their clothes he could probably recognize some of the brands missed into their persons by the ardent sun.

The first ball game of this encampment was played this afternoon. It was between a picked nine of the Seventh and a nine from the battery, and resulted 30 to 0 in favor of the Seventh men, who played only four innings. The battery men who were looking on sent a deputation to their quarters for cots for their fielders, and then proposed to lead in nine of the battery horses as substitutes, arguing that if they did not make a better showing, they could not by any possibility do worse than their drivers.

The battery cannot play ball with startling success, but it has proved that it can shoot and ride and handle guns. New York people who see it parade have no idea of what a thrilling, impressive picture it makes here when the four guns, the four caissons, the thirty-two big horses drawing them, and the horses of officers and trumpeters come thundering along the wide parade ground, everything at the gallop, the swords flashing in the evening sunshine, and the red facings of the uniforms giving color to the wild life and fierce power of it all.

Capt. D. W. C. Falls was formally sworn in as Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment by Brig. Gen. Smith this afternoon. Former Adjt. George J. Weaver was present to see the ceremony and to congratulate his successor. Several other veterans of the Seventh were in camp, as were Major Duffy of the Sixty-ninth, and a number of the officers of his regiment.

The records of the Seventh were broken last night, when Company E admitted a new member—the first man ever taken into the regiment in camp.

At 5:30 this afternoon a large proportion of the men in camp were going about the company streets like Chinamen, wearing their shirts outside their trousers. At 6 all were spruce, spick, and span for supper, and then came the parade, virtually ending a memorable and successful week, in which the regiment has acquired a great store of experience and done a quantity of work without having a man in hospital or disabled. The night, to tattoo time, was given to a general jollification, love feast, experience, and ratification meeting, with separate and independent overflow demonstrations in each company street.

The battery will leave here to-morrow morning, and expects to make camp at Irvington. It will arrive in New York Sunday evening.

The Seventh will assemble at 3 P. M. to-morrow and will reach the Grand Central Station at 5:15. The men will wear gray blouses, white trousers, and campaign hats and will be in heavy marching order. They will march up Fifth Avenue.

The indefatigable photographers have literally made a field week of it. They have slain, as somebody said about the doctors, some in chariots and some on foot. They have photographed everybody and everything everywhere in all imaginable stages of dress and undress, doing all kinds of things. They delivered much of their work this afternoon, and there were howls of pain or roars of laughter in some cases, the satisfied grunt and prompt payment of pleased vanity in others.

THE MONTANA IN PORT.

Atlantic Transport Liner Reaches Falmouth in Tow of the Elderslie.

FALMOUTH, England, June 23.—The Atlantic Transport liner Montana, from Baltimore June 4 for London, has arrived here in tow of the British steamer Elderslie, from New York June 7 for London. The Montana's propeller shaft is broken.

The Montana was towed for six days, and during that time only covered 750 miles.

The Man Who Laughs with a hearty ring usually has a clear brain and sparkling eyes. He's a healthy man as well as a successful man, because good digestion and pure blood gives him strong nerves, and a clear brain. There's no success possible without health. To obtain good health, use

It's good for everybody—it always cures.

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"THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.")

At the Head of All the Waters Examined for Purity and Freedom from Disease Germs."

COLUMBIA SAILS TO-DAY

Cup Defender Will Leave Bristol for a Trial Spin.

ALL HER CANVAS IS BENT

The Big Mainsail Put in Place Yesterday Afternoon—C. O. Iselin and Friends Watch the Work.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 23.—The cup defender Columbia will leave here to-morrow morning some time between 7 and 9 o'clock for her initial trial spin.

The work of bending the mainsail on the Columbia began on the boat this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. It was brought down from the sail loft in a heavy wagon and carried on board the Columbia by the crew. The big pile of canvas was done up in rope stops, and there was little trouble in getting it upon the Columbia's deck.

The wind was blowing stiffly from the southwest all the afternoon. On account of this, it would have been a difficult task to warp the Columbia out into the stream, so that the sail could be bent while she was lying head to the wind.

The tender of St. Michael's had no steam up, so it was decided to bend the big sail to the boom and gaff while the boat was lying at the wharf. Extra lines were previously taken out over the bow and made fast to the south wharf in order to hold the craft securely in the spanking breeze. The greater part of the afternoon was spent by the officers and seamen in fastening the head and foot of the sail. Mr. Iselin was there, a close observer of all that was going on.

The mainsail of the Columbia is made of No. 0 duck, the heaviest of any mainsail ever made at the Bristol sail loft. The cloths run crosswise, the same as the mainsail of the Defender. To-day the outer jib was stretched out in the old sail loft over the north boat shop. From head to tack it reached the whole length of the inside of the building, showing that it is over 168 feet in length on the luff.

The bending of the mainsail was completed at 5 o'clock this afternoon. It was then rolled up and furled by the Deer Isle crew. They did a very neat job, and accomplished their task in a few minutes. The forestaysail was bent in the meantime. It was hoisted up the stay in stops. As soon as the tack was fastened it was lowered, the stops out, and the sail furled, after which a cover was put on. The mainsail also had a canvas covering after it was furled.

The mainsail was not hoisted. When some of the upper mast hoops were seized to the sail they were triced up with a rope strap, and then a few more were seized on in relays. The tricing up of the hoops aided the men in adjusting them to the luff of the sail, and it also obviated the necessity of hoisting the sail clear up in such a high wind.

The big mainsail caused the Columbia to set in the water almost on an even waterline as soon as it was placed on board. If anything, there is a set by the stern, but it is slight.

The main sheet was rove off before the sails were brought on board. It is a stout looking affair with three sheaves in the upped block. The side tackles on the boom are smaller. A small hand-rail only about two inches above the deck was being flitted out at both rails during the afternoon. It is of wood with small wooden supports. Forward, abaft the capstan, a metal drum was fixed yesterday. It contains a wire cable attached to a chain cable, the latter to be connected with the anchor ring. The wheel was not put on the steering shaft to-day.

The forestaysail has cross-cut cloths as well as the mainsail. The gaff does not extend out as far as the stern by twenty feet, and the head of the mainsail is laced to the gaff in the time-honored fashion. The foot of the mainsail is seized to the jackstay.

The Columbia is about all ready to leave Bristol to-morrow morning. A few carpenters were at work on her until 6 o'clock this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, the Iselin children, Woodbury Kane, S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Thorne, and a number of other friends watched the work with great interest, and left by the St. Michael's when everything was accomplished.

THE COLUMBIA-DEFENDER RACES.

It appears to be not at all certain that the first race between Columbia and Defender in these waters will take place on July 1, as scheduled. The delay in getting the Columbia into trim is responsible for this uncertainty. If Columbia is in shape to take a spin with the Defender to-day, and no weakness develops in the new boat, and no breakdowns occur, it may be reasonably counted upon that the boats will meet here as scheduled. Definite information on this point is expected by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club within a day or two, and public announcement will then be officially made by the committee.

The programme for the big boats after the first race off Sandy Hook has not yet been decided, and unless arrangements not now agreed to are in the meantime made, the original plan of taking the boats back to Newport for a month's tuning up will be carried out, according to information received yesterday from reliable sources. This means that the various reports of other races to be held early in July in this vicinity are as yet without sanction from those having control of the two boats. The August programme is settled upon, and Columbia and Defender will take part in the cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAY OF REST.

Drove Out in the Afternoon and Attended a Reception at Night.

ADAMS, Mass., June 23.—This was a day of rest and quietness for the entire Presidential party, guests of the Hon. William B. Plunkett, at his home here. The morning was cloudy and inclined to be threatening, and none went out of the house for any length of time. About noon the sun shone and the younger members of the party, with Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, drove to the charming little mountain town of Savoy, where a trout dinner was served at a hotel there. The party returned to Adams in time for dinner. At the same time the President and Mr. Plunkett took a drive to Cheshire, remaining away about an hour. Mrs. McKinley remained indoors on account of the weather. The President did very little official work during the day and seemed to be enjoying his outing to the utmost.

In the evening, the Assembly Club held its first meeting of the season at Forest Park pavilion, in honor of Miss Barber and Miss Duncan of the party. Late in the evening the President, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, and W. B. Plunkett drove to the park and spent a short time at the assembly.

The entire party this evening witnessed one of the most remarkable cloud displays ever seen in the Berkshire Hills. It las

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN KANSAS

His Progress Through the State Was a Triumphal One.

BIG CROWDS EVERYWHERE

The Colonel of the Rough Riders Continually Hailed as the Next President of the United States.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A special to The Times-Herald from Hutchinson, Kan., says:

"Funston's Kansas has welcomed Gov. Theodore Roosevelt in royal manner to-day as the Santa Fé train sped Westward with him and his Rough Riders to Las Vegas. And the Colonel of the Rough Riders has told Kansas what he thinks of Funston and his 'demons.'

"The warlike spirit of the Governor has been in the ginger jar all day. He was hardly in Kansas City when he wired President McKinley: 'If there is to be a call for volunteers, I earnestly request that New York be allowed her full quota. We will send full regiments.'

"Then to Mrs. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay he sent this greeting: 'Am having great fun.'

"He was barely out of his berth at Marielline when the people began to greet him. The run across Illinois had been very pleasant, rain cooling the air. Before the Governor retired in Vice President Morton's car with H. H. Kohlsaat and Mr. Morton perhaps only one little incident disturbed his serenity. An old man rushed up to him, called him by name, and after exchanging greetings exclaimed:

"'Say, Governor, my son has a prize bull pup in the baggage car, and when you get time just go ahead and see him. Then he toddled away, while the Governor, with a snap of his set jaws, said with disgust: 'Well, I wonder what he thinks I want to see a bull pup for?'

"Out of the hills and forests about Marielline came the negro mammies, the old Uncle Toms, and the white folk to cheer the fighting leader of the Rough Riders. One old woman, just catching a glimpse of his face through the car window, could only exclaim with undisguised admiration: 'Well, I'll be switched!' and the Governor was saying just about that time: 'I do not mind this being looked at and cheered. I like to know what the common people think of what we did and how we did it. This fighting business has been a good thing for the whole country.'

RECEPTION AT CARROLLTON.

At Carrollton a committee of ten from the Knife and Fork Club of Kansas City, led by A. B. Colton, the President, boarded the train. Each man carried a cluster of flowers, and Gov. Roosevelt was soon decorated.

"The committee formed a circle about the Governor and clamored for a chat on the Cuban campaign. He gave it offhand, ending with the assertion: 'I was disgusted with Congress because it did not pass the Army Reorganization bill. Our army is just in the condition that England's was at the time of the Crimean war. It badly needs reorganization.'

"Then, with that marvelous celerity with which he drifts from one subject to another, the Governor talked of public interest in municipal government in New York City.

"'We have the inefficient citizen there,' he said, the one who denounces bad things when there is no election on, but when the primaries come refuses to attend, sits in his parlor, sucks his thumb, and says the reason he does not go is because he will meet some big rough fellows there. It is just as if a militia called upon to fire at a mob refused to because there were some nasty fellows in that mob. Your inefficient citizen I regard as usually as bad as your corrupt citizen.'

ARRIVAL AT KANSAS CITY.

"Mayor Jones of Kansas City met the train in the suburbs, and when the Union Station was reached 2,000 people were out upon the tracks. President Bovard of the Missouri Republican Club had a large delegation of club members ready to escort the Governor to the Blossom House, but before he left the train he made a little speech.

"'I wish to come out to Kansas,' he said, 'when Funston comes home. [Cheers.] Nothing would please the Rough Riders better than to meet here in Kansas the Twentieth Kansas and your gallant Funston, and celebrate his glorious deeds. He is no fighting Spaniards, but I guess there is not much difference in what is required to be done in either case—just manifest common honesty, common decency, and common loyalty. Your greeting touches my heart, for I have really only come all this distance to meet my old Rough Riders. Last Summer I spent before Santiago, and last Winter at Albany—both were pretty hard jobs, but I did the best I could.'

"Up out of the sea of faces before him came a brown hand in salute, and the cry of a voice, 'O Colonel!'

"'Why, old fellow — why, Schweitzer, is that you? My, but I am glad to see you. Shake.'

"And before the multitude Col. Roosevelt and former Rough Rider Schweitzer grasped hands as men who had fought side by side.

"Then came Capt. Day, and he was saluted by the Colonel and Knoblach, Goodrich, and Ferguson, who have been with him since he left New York. Day was at Las Guasimas when Thomas of Troop L was shot down, and the command devolved upon him. Troop L was from Indian Territory and fought with great bravery. Later Day himself was shot, but he refused to leave the field of battle even when ordered to. He is a nephew of Cushing, who sank the Confederate ram Albemarle. He is going through to Las Vegas for the reunion.

"'What's the matter with Kansas?' said the Governor, as he returned from the Blossom House reception to his train. As if to answer the question, William A. White, the editor of Emporia, and author of the famous 'What's - the - Matter-with-Kansas?' editorial, came in and said: 'We've got excursion trains running into Emporia to-day just for the purpose of showing you Kansas people, Governor.'

"'I am glad to hear it,' said the Governor. 'It does me good to get out. Do you know that in February alone I answered 4,854 letters? That's what I get for staying at home. Isn't Funston a bully fellow?'

AN INCIDENT AT EUDORA.

"The train slackened for a water tank at Eudora, and an old man called for Roosevelt. As the Governor stepped on the platform this old man said: 'I was in the civil war, and my boy was with you at San Juan.'

"'What was his name?'

"'Bugby.'

"'What, Fred Bugby?' There was not a better boy in my regiment.'

"The labor-worn features of the old man brightened up and he went away full of joy.

"At Lawrence the station was hung with flags and the whole town was about the tracks. When the Governor had said a few words of greeting a farmer shouted: 'Hurran for the next President!'

"When the train was entering Topeka from far down the tracks came the reveille of the First Regiment trumpet corps. An immense crowd was in waiting. Congressman Curtis introduced the Governor, who said: 'When I heard the bugle I thought the Twentieth Kansas had come home. I want to be in Kansas when it does come home. We hail Funston as the type of man we want on top. He is the American type, dead game, and honest.'

"Then, in incredibly short time, leaning over the back rail of his car, Col. Roosevelt shook hands with 500 people. 'Use both hands,' they shouted to him, and he did. Suddenly he spied Lieut. Parker of Gatling gun fame at San Juan hill.

"'Hello, Parker! I'm tickled to death to see you. You're a brick.' He wheeled about and dragged Parker to the front, shouting to the people: 'I want to say Parker's guns day and night were always at the front.'

"THE NEXT PRESIDENT."

"'Three cheers for the next President of the United States,' was Parker's rejoinder. The cheers were given, but Col. Roosevelt neatly turned their tenor after they ended by shouting 'Funston.' Parker shook his head at this, and then, in answer to a question, said: 'I've been attached to the Twenty-fifth Infantry since the war, but I got my papers to-day, and I am off for Manila.'

"A Grand Army man in the crowd yelled: 'Roosevelt and Funston in 1904!' This evoked a mighty cheer.

"A very old man with shaking hands saluted the Governor and said: 'My name is Langston and my boy fought under you. God bless you!' The Governor's eyes grew moist as he turned to Goodrich and said: 'That is the second old man that has told me that. How many fathers were watching the Rough Riders last year?'

"Private Secretary Allen, for Gov. Stanley, presented the Governor's respects and regrets at his absence from Topeka. Then General Superintendent Mudge of the Santa Fé, just in from Las Vegas, called to the Governor: 'Las Vegas is waiting for you with open arms. They threatened to rope me because I would not stay.'"

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GOSSIP ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Reported a Wisconsin Man Will Be Sergeant at Arms—New Plan for Making Rules.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Some rather heavy and superfluous machinery appears to have been employed here in Washington to project into the next House of Representatives a Sergeant at Arms in place of Russell of Missouri. That State is not such promising Republican territory now as it was regarded two years ago, and it has been decided by somebody that the House may as well get along without giving so good a bit of patronage as the office of Sergeant at Arms to a State which promises little.

Henry A. Casson, who seems to be a very able sort of man in his way, having been a public charge for the best part of his life, is to be given the office taken from Russell as "recognition" of the timely aid extended to Col. Henderson by Wisconsin. This is about all there is of an elaborate story about a conference of an alleged "combine" to do many inadvisable things in the next House.

Of the politicians said to have been here on this business, Gen. Grosvenor has not been in Washington for ten days; Babcock, who is said to have participated in the conference, did not arrive until to-day, a day after the conference might have taken place; Lawney of Minnesota, who was named as one of the supposed conferrees, is here. He appears to have been all of them.

Although the suggestion that Casson shall be Sergeant at Arms is not new, there were other things alleged to have been considered by the conference that will strike Republicans as both new and indiscreet. A great deal has been said to impress the public with the idea that Col. Henderson is not to imitate Mr. Reed by robbing the House of all privileges in business through a dictatorial Committee on Rules. But the conferrees, who are said to be contemplating a reform, suggest that in place of the Committee on Rules, on which the minority has always had representatives, who sometimes knew when the majority was about to do business in a way displeasing to the minority, the House is to have a "Steering Committee," to consist of seven members, all Republicans, who are to determine what shall be done and the method of doing it, without reference to the objections of the minority. Such an arrangement, it is admitted by some Republicans who have heard of it, is likely to prove more unpopular than any procedure under Speaker Reed.

Mr. Reed may have appeared to some members, who wished to spend money very freely like an obstructive tyrant, but his tyranny was sustained by the majority, sometimes made up with the help of Democrats. If the next House is to take off the brakes and let every man with a money bill have his way, with the support of a "steering committee," there are some wise Republicans who are not afraid to assert that Col. Henderson will not be his own successor.

One of Col. Henderson's friends, who knows how difficult it will be to secure a radical change in the rules of the House, the Republicans having but a small majority, say that there will be very little change in the rules which governed the Fifty-fifth Congress. He says that he expects to see the House begin business with a Committee on Rules, and he does not believe at any time that the committee will not include Democratic members, whether the committee number five or seven members.

About a year ago, when it seemed likely that the Government might have foreign possessions to take care of, a prominent Republican suggested to the correspondent of THE TIMES that there would soon be a demand for a Secretary of State for the Colonies. That suggestion was printed at the time, and attracted little attention. It has since been repeated, and now there are ambitious men who desire to see the new office made, in order to give it to some one who did not get what he wanted, but is willing to take "something equally good." When the new Secretary is provided, he must have a committee in Congress on colonial affairs. The outcome of the suggestion will probably be the appointment of the usual Committee on Territories, to which will be referred such matters as would go to a Committee on the Colonies.

TOSSED BY ELECTRIC CARS.

F. T. Burtsell, a lawyer, was struck by two electric cars and hurled several feet yesterday afternoon, yet not only lives to tell the tale, but escaped with only slight injuries. Mr. Burtsell, who lives at a hotel at Sixty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue and has an office at 45 Broadway, was crossing Sixth Avenue in front of Jefferson Market Court with two friends. A car came swiftly along the down-town track. Instead of stepping backward, he started to run across in front of it. The car just caught him and spun him around upon the other track, where an up-town car struck him, before its speed could be checked, and hurled him several feet.

Policeman James J. Lyons summoned an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. Mr. Burtsell was dazed and bleeding, and it was at first thought that he was seriously injured. At the hospital, however, it was found that he had sustained only some more or less painful contusions and a scalp wound.

Plans of Senator Platt.

Senator Platt expects to go to Narragansett Pier about July 1 to attend the session of the Senate Finance Committee, which is to be held there, and which is expected to last about ten days. After that he will take up his Summer quarters at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Coming Home.

Word was received at the Republican State headquarters yesterday that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who has been in Europe for six weeks, would sail for home to-day. His return is expected to bring the factional fight in Brooklyn to a head.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, winds variable.

The pressure continues high off the Atlantic Coast. Unsettled conditions prevail from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. Showers have occurred in the Middle Gulf States, Middle Mississippi Valley, and Middle Rocky Mountain region. The temperature has fallen in the Middle Gulf States, risen in the plateau regions, and remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Temperatures continue high in the Ohio Valley, with considerable moderation from thunderstorms in Western Tennessee, Arkansas, and Northern Mississippi. Charlotte and Nashville report 98 degrees, Montgomery and Parkersburg 96, and Louisville 94. Unsettled conditions will prevail from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast with showers in New England and the Middle Mississippi Valley. Excessive temperatures will prevail in the Middle and Upper Ohio Valley and the western half of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Light south to southeast winds, becoming variable, may be expected on the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	54	61	67
6 A. M.	54	61	69
9 A. M.	61	66	75
12 M.	69	71	80
3 P. M.	73	69	78
6 P. M.	70	67	76
9 P. M.	66	66	72
12 P. M.	64	65	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73⅝
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1898	63
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 72 degrees, at 1:10 o'clock P. M., and the minimum 60 degrees, at 3:30 A. M. The humidity was 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ALGER-PINGREE ALLIANCE

Governor to Help the Secretary in His Senatorial Race.

TO FIGHT SENATOR McMILLAN

Alger Against Trusts and for the Election of Senators by Direct Vote —Will Not Withdraw.

DETROIT, Mich., June 23.—Gov. Pingree gave out a public statement to-day to the effect that he had combined with Secretary Alger in the interests of Alger's Senatorial candidacy. Gen. Alger will not withdraw under any circumstances, nor will he spend any money in the campaign. The platform of their campaign will include the features of opposition to trusts and a declaration in favor of Senatorial elections by direct vote of the people. The alliance was made at a conference held last night, at which several of the Pingree State leaders and the General and the Governor were present.

Speaking of the subject, the Governor said: "I have avoided committing myself heretofore because I wanted opportunity to talk with the General first. But all along, Gen. Alger has been my personal choice for Senator. I wired him at Petoskey, asking him if I could see him in Detroit on his way back to Washington. In reply, he arranged to meet me last evening. Of course, I can't speak for my friends, but those I have talked with are Alger men beyond all question. They cannot support Senator McMillan. They certainly cannot be classed as friends of mine if they do. They cannot forget eight years of political history in a day, nor can they live with the representatives of 'judicious combinations' and unequal taxation and pretend at the same time to be friends of equal and just taxation and foes to trusts.

"At our meeting last night Gen. Alger told us frankly the history of his relations with Senator McMillan in the matter of the Senatorship. He has dealt with Gen. Alger the same as he has treated every one who questions his ownership of the Republican Party.

"Gen. Alger is in the race and in to stay to the end," said the Governor, "and you can say in the strongest English you can write that I am with him heartily and propose to do all I can, personally and with my friends, to aid his candidacy. As Gen. Alger put it to me, he will be a candidate if he has assurances for no more than one vote in the Legislature.

"Alger is on the right side of the two greatest questions of the day. I said to him that I could not personally support a man who would not declare himself on the right side of these two public questions, namely, the trusts and the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

"I wish to say that the General is absolutely sound on both these questions. Gen. Alger believes firmly that United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people."

SECRETARY ALGER TALKS.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Secretary of War Alger announced here to-day that he is in the Michigan Senatorial fight with "anti-trust" and "election of Senators by direct vote of the people" on his banners.

The General is at present at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Pike, after his trip in Northern Michigan and Minnesota. He gave his platform on the heels of its announcement by Gov Pingree, "who," commented the Secretary of War, "always gets in ahead."

"It is perhaps a little early to say that trusts and trust legislation are to be great factors in coming elections," said Gen. Alger. "Other issues of greater importance may arise, but, however that may be, it is certain that the widespread spirit of consolidation of great financial interests is an evil which must be contended against legislatively. I am a foe to these great amalgamations, and believe in the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people, as Gov. Pingree states. On these planks I will stand.

"The concentration of wealth in trusts is detrimental to the interests of the people. It squeezes the small dealer out of business, and, greatest of all, eliminates the middleman and stifles competition. With a certain commodity controlled by one man, or a coterie of men, they are not compelled to seek customers. The dealer must come to the trust, take what he can get, and pay without a murmur the price asked.

"Everywhere manufacturers are meeting to agree on increases in their prices for articles manufactured from raw material and monopolized by a trust. This is noticeable in articles in which iron and steel are used. The results of monopoly are so apparent and have been so widely discussed that further comment is not necessary. I am not an extremist, but the growing tendency to absorb a certain part of the industries of the country into one big company that others may be frozen out and a monopoly secured, is a matter for consideration by legislators on behalf of the people, who are vitally interested.

"The present system of electing Senators through the agency of the Legislature is one which has always had its critics, and I believe the criticism is just. I think the direct vote is the better method, and, while the attainment of this end will doubtless take years, it is worth laboring for. A Senatorial fight in a State Legislature generally sends to Congress a man who is more the representative of a machine than of the people.

"The contest in Michigan for the nomination will be a fair, stand-up fight. Mr. McMillan, added, I believe, by Burrows, will try for renomination. Gov. Pingree has shown himself very friendly to me, especially since the beginning of the war. It is too early to make calculations on the strength of the forces which will contend, but there will not be two Republican candidates in the field—nothing to disrupt the party."

HOW WASHINGTON VIEWS IT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Secretary Alger's denials of the report that he is to get out of the Cabinet were discredited today by the news from Michigan. After his repeated assertions that he would serve out his term, and his resolution never to "resign under fire," his announcement that he is a candidate for Senator, to succeed Senator McMillan, and the corroboration of his statement by Gov. Pingree, is now expected to be followed by the announcement of his early withdrawal from the place he has been so unanimously urged to surrender.

Washington is not exactly the place in which to seek disinterested opinions concerning Gen. Alger and his political worth and appreciation at home But it is a place in which much more opinion may be gathered of his rival, Senator McMillan, who has occupied a seat in the Senate for several years without incurring political or personal reproach. There are Michigan people here who understand the situation in that State very well, and who rejoice in the announcement to-day sent from more than one point that Pingree and Alger have combined to best McMillan.

This association was predicted before Senator Burrows expressed the opinion that McMillan would be re-elected over any candidate who might present himself. Mr. Burrows is an old politician. He is devoid of sentiment. He looks very diligently after number one. If he thought another than McMillan was likely to be elected to be his associate in the Senate he naturally would be for that man. His confidence in the success of McMillan is one sign that is unpleasant to the Alger men.

"I think," said a Michigan man who is an open friend of Mr. McMillan, "that the combination between Pingree and Alger is an admission of defeat already. If Pingree could have won alone, he would have been a candidate against McMillan. If Alger could have seen his way without Pingree he would have neglected him absolutely, for Alger's contempt for Pingree is only equaled by Pingree's sneering contempt for Alger. For both to run would have been idiotic. Both hate McMillan. McMillan is quite indifferent to their opinions. A 'beef court, potato campaign' will not scare him.

"Senator McMillan is a politician as well as a gentleman. Michigan knows it. There is a McMillan machine in Michigan, and it believes in McMillan. Even this will verify my prediction that Alger will be beaten, notwithstanding Pingree's support. Alger will get up in business as the representative of McKinley's interests. It is doubtful whether he will be able to convince Michigan that he has been a more faithful and useful supporter of the President than McMillan has been. At all events, while there may not be any doubt about his strength at the White House, it will not be considered good politics in Michigan for the President to let his chances of getting a solid delegation from Michigan in 1900 depend on the success of Alger and Pingree. For if Alger, with Pingree's help, should win, it would not be certain that the State would thereby be made solid for McKinley. McMillan's election would not suggest any disloyalty to McKinley, and whether he be elected or not, his influence will remain great even should Alger manage to break or buy his way to McMillan's seat."

Alger will probably not return to the War Department, except to get his office coat.

On The WATER

You can have **Uneeda Biscuit** as fresh as ashore because the patent package defies moisture. Lay in a stock for yachting tours.

Uneeda Biscuit

are specially adapted for excursions on the water and for seashore use. Made only by NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

To be a candidate for another place and yet to retain a Cabinet office must, it is assumed, appeal to his delicate sense of propriety as not at all the thing to be approved. Persistence in hanging on, under the circumstances, would, it is believed, hurt the Administration much more than it would be damaged by depriving it of the vote of Michigan without any shadow of a doubt.

Already the gossips are looking up Alger's successor, and rumor once more mentions Gen. Anson G. McCook as likely to have the place, in order to restore to New York that representation in the Cabinet that was held by C. N. Bliss.

THE DEMOCRATS OF KENTUCKY.

Stormy Scenes at Their Third Day's Session in Louisville—Little Business Was Done.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 23.—For the third time in as many days the Democratic State Convention to-night broke up in disorder. It will enter upon the fourth day of its sessions to-morrow without having accomplished anything more than temporary organization. The report of the Committee on Credentials was reached in the order of business to-night, but its consideration was prevented by the disturbing influence of persons who were admitted to the floor of the convention, though not entitled to seats.

The friends of Gen. Hardin, one of the candidates for Governor, place the responsibility for this on local sympathizers with the combination formed by Stone and Goebel, but the latter candidates disclaim all knowledge of an attempt to pack the convention and declare the disturbance was due to loose methods of the arrangements committee. What influence the occurrence will have on the chances of the candidates can hardly be foretold, but Hardin is most likely to profit by it. It is thought the convention will get down to work in earnest to-morrow.

The greatest excitement of the convention occurred at the afternoon session—little business was done at the morning session, save to adopt eulogistic resolutions in memory of the late Richard P. Bland—when Chairman Redwine for the fourth consecutive time since Wednesday night declared the convention adjourned, after a viva voce vote which his oppponents declare was too close to be determined in that manner and had refused the call of the counties, as demanded by them.

Judge Redwine, after the declaration of the vote, left his seat, but not so the delegates. They had come to attend a convention, they said, not to run up hotel bills and sweiter in the streets. There was no lack of leaders from among the Hardinites, and they became greatly excited. The Goebel-Stone followers remained in the hall to see what might happen, and tried with their cheers to drown the angry yells of the opposition.

Rumors of a possible bolt had crowded the hall and the hotel corridors all day. Indeed, a meeting had been held earlier in the afternoon in a neighboring hall, at which a number of disgruntled delegates who expected to be unseated had adopted resolutions of protest against the alleged arbitrary rulings of Chairman Redwine. This added to the already bitter feeling among the followers of the three Gubernatorial candidates.

When the noise and confusion had lasted about fifteen minutes Charles Bronston, a fiery Hardinite, elbowed his way through the excited delegates and mounted the stage. He had great difficulty in making himself heard, and when he did his words only added fuel to the flames.

"The body I love better than life itself," he exclaimed, at the top of his voice, "is in the hands of cutthroats and assassins."

The frenzied crowd was on its feet, waving hats, canes, fans, and handkerchiefs, and yelling like mad, the minority in approval and the Stone-Goebel people to cry them down. The space immediately in front of the stage was jammed with an excited, gesticulating, noisy crowd. Bronston tried in vain to proceed. The battle of voices raged for several minutes. Finally Bronston resumed, but his words were for a time lost in the storm of yells. After five or ten minutes, however, he again made himself heard, and continued in a more conciliatory vein.

"But we must be patient," said he. "Come back at 8 o'clock and let us settle our differences in this hall. If this convention is again declared adjourned without regard to the rights of the delegates we will elect another Chairman and proceed with the business that brought us here."

This brought cheers from both sides, and after several minutes of gradually subsiding excitement the hall was cleared.

The delegates came back from dinner much refreshed and in good condition for a renewal of the disorder of the afternoon. The first hour was passed amid scenes of great excitement. The Hardin people called attention to a number of persons in the hall who, they charged, were not entitled to seats. They made frantic appeals for the ejection of these people, saying uncomplimentary things of the Louisville police, and urging that the convention be adjourned to Lexington. One or two speeches by cooler heads served to quiet things somewhat, and at 9 o'clock it was announced that the Credentials Committee was ready to report.

This announcement, for which the convention had been waiting for three days, did not meet the reception that might have been expected. The disorder continued to such an extent as to make it impossible to do any business. Then the officers of the convention and the representatives of the candidates began to consider seriously the question of an adjournment, either until tomorrow morning or to Lexington at some future date. After a consultation it was decided to adjourn and to make another effort to hold the convention here at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when precautions will be taken against intrusion by persons not entitled to seats in the convention. Accordingly adjournment was taken.

The Hardin men are very bitter over to-night's developments, and leaving aside the question of responsibility of the conditions that existed, the moral effect cannot fail to be damaging to the Stone-Goebel combination.

The first order of business to-morrow will be the report of the Committee on Credentials, and if outside interference is prevented, the convention should reach the nominations in a short time.

An important phase of the business of the Credentials Committee has been settled. This was the probable effect of the Jefferson County, or Louisville vote upon the chances of Stone or Goebel, whichever happened to receive it. It seemed to be generally understood that the Weaver, or city administration, delegates would be seated, and the Stone followers were fearful that these seventy votes, with a leaning toward Goebel, if thrown in that direction, might give the Kenton County leader an advantage that would defeat the avowed object of the combination—the nomination of Stone for Governor. It was decided to divide the seventy votes between Stone and Goebel. This adds to the uncertainty of the contest by equalizing the forces of the three aspirants.

Last night's committee work developed some sharp differences and the certainty of majority and minority reports from several of the most important committees. The majority of the Committee on Resolutions has drawn up a platform indorsing William J. Bryan for the Presidential nomination in 1900 and J. C. S. Blackburn for United States Senator; making free silver again the prominent issue, reaffirming the Chicago platform in its entirety and containing a strong anti-trust plank. The difference of opinion in the committee arose over an indorsement of the Goebel election law, the majority favoring it. In regard to the policy to be pursued in dealing with the new possessions the majority is conservative. The war with Spain to secure the liberty of Cuba is sustained, but the Administration is condemned for pushing the campaign in the Philippines. The State administration is condemned for alleged corrupt methods and inefficiency. Other measures recommended are legislation against the railroads, especially where there are discriminations in rates and against any combination to secure a monopoly of school books.

Candidates for City Magistrate.

Although it has been generally accepted in Tammany circles that City Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Jr., was slated for reappointment, several candidates have developed for his seat, chief among whom are Assistant Corporation Counsel James T. Malone and Christopher C. Clarke, a lawyer, with an office at 3,101 Third Avenue.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:30	Sun sets	7:35	Moon rises 8:43

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:05	Gov. Isl'd	8:28	H. Gate 10:19
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:23	Gov. Isl'd	8:41	H. Gate 10:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Barbarossa, Bremen		4:00 P. M.
British Empire, Antwerp		
Ella, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ivydene, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Ohio, Hull		
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.
Saale, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Willowdene, St. Kitts		3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan per steamship Glenogle, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 14 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June 23 and up to July 17 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily up to July 421 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 17 and up to July 21 at 6:30 P. M.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia and Hawaii of the following dates—Melbourne, May 22; Sydney, May 24, and Honolulu, June 15, arrived at San Francisco per steamer Warrimoo. These mails are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Sunday, June 25.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 24.

Alabama, Glasgow, June 9.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 21.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, June 10.
Hildebrand, Barbados, June 18.
Idaho, Hull, June 11.
M. L. Villaverde, Havana, June 20.
Newlyn, Shields, June 9.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, June 9.
St. Paul, Southampton, June 17.
Tallahassee, Savannah, June 21.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25.

City of Rome, Glasgow, June 16.
Critic, Dundee, June 11.
La Gascogne, Havre, June 17.
Manitou, London, June 15.
Panama, Bordeaux, June 11.

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 20.
American, London, June 14.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, June 18.
Paraense, Para, June 14.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

Caracas, La Guayra, June 14.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 22.
Hudson, New Orleans, June 21.
Kensington, Antwerp, June 17.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, June 15.
Werkendam, Amsterdam, June 15.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

Aller, Gibraltar, June 19.
El Mar, New Orleans, June 23.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, June 17.
Nueces, Galveston, June 21.
Peconic, Gibraltar, June 14.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

Aurania, Liverpool, June 30.
Britannia, Gibraltar, June 15.
Island, Christiansand, June 16.
Lisnacrieve, Gibraltar, June 15.
Patricia, Hamburg, June 18.

Arrived.

SS King Bleddyn, (Br.,) Liddle, Progreso June 16, with hemp to E. L. Desvernine. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS St. Irene, (Br.,) Attre, Shields June 9, in ballast to Charles F. Sumner & Co. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 3:05 P. M.; ordered to Philadelphia and proceeded.

SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Martens, Philadelphia June 22, in ballast to the Hamburg-American Line.

SS San Marcos, Staples, Arroyo, &c., June 12, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg June 11 and Boulogne 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Grijalva, Downs, Campeachy, &c., June 9, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Ohls, Rio Janeiro, &c., June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Acara, (Br.,) Kilgour, Calcutta, &c., May 9, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Irrawaddy, Legg, Port Spain June 13 and Grenada 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Tanner, Rio Janeiro, &c., May 27, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS St Cuthbert, (Br.,) Pugh, Shields June 10, in ballast to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

Bark Bianca Aspasia, (Ital.,) Paoletti, Azua 23 days, with sugar to J. B. Vicini & Co.

Brig Motley of Machias, Dill, Guantanamo 16 days, with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Ship Rowena of Greenock, Baxter, Dunkirk 25 days, with chalk to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Northern Light of Windsor, N. S., Ellis, Buenos Ayres 53 days, with dye wood to order—vessel to Scammell Brothers.

Bark Clara E. McGilvery of Port Medway, N. S., Rafuse, Turks Island 16 days, with salt to Cohen & Co.—vessel to Walford & Co.

Bark Abiel Abbot, Tooker, Guantanamo 16 days, with sugar to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Abiel Abbott.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool June 17 and Queenstown 18, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. East of Fire Island at 12:25 A. M. 24th.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., June 23, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind southwest, light; clear.

Sailed.

SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Pola, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Harald, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Thordis, (Nor.,) for Hongkong, &c.
SS Mongolian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Albano, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS King Gruffyd, (Br.,) for Vera Cruz, &c.
SS Jason, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Bergen, (Nor.,) for Carthagena.
Ship E. B. Sutton, for Philadelphia, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 23.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, New York for Southampton and Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 9:55 P. M. yesterday, and at Southampton at 4:30 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Hamburg.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, New York for this port, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,

The Wanamaker Store

An Event in Perfumes

WE don't know how many or how sweet were the perfumes of "Araby, the blest," but if they were as varied and delightful as those which the Tenth Street aisle holds this morning, they deserve all the fame that has been given them.

This is a store of specialties, and one of the chief is the collecting and selling of perfumes and toilet waters. This morning we make a demonstration of our powers in this line. The entire variety presented is too great to detail, but we call especial attention to the

Perfumes and Toilet Waters, at 10c.
Perfumes and Toilet Waters, at 25c.

You will find, at these two prices, more goods and better goods than you can remember seeing at the figures before. A chance for your Summer-time fitting out.

Guerlain's goods will have a prominent showing, and so will all the other well-known trade-marks.

For 10c.

8-oz. bottle Florida Water.
8-oz. bott'e Bay Rum.
8-oz. bottle Violet Ammonia.
Small bottle California Violet Extract.
Small bottle Woodland Violet Extract.
Talcum Powder with Chamois.
Violet Soap; 3 cakes in box.
Sweet Violet Soap; 3 cakes in box.
Almond Meal.

For 15c.

16 oz. Violet Ammonia.
4-oz. bottle of Talcum.
Woodland Violet Extract.
Woodland Violet Witch Hazel.

For 25c.

Woodland Violet Toilet Water.
3½-oz. size Violet Water.
English White Violet Soap; 3 cakes in box.
Tourist Cologne; long Bottles.

For 25c.

1 oz. Carnation Pink.
1 oz. Peau de Espagne
1 oz. New Mown Hay.
1 oz. Crab Apple Blossom.
1 oz. Vesta Violetta
1 oz. Violet Extract
1 oz. Lilac Extract

A bove are in bulk and will be sold in any desired quantity at this price. We will supply bottles.

Tenth Street Aisle, Main Floor.

Half Prices on Suit Cases and Bags

Consider this;—every one of these suit cases is of heavy sole leather. None of the flimsy sheepskin that so often deceives the eye—and the owner—in a low-priced case. These are high-grade goods.

Not very many, but enough to last the day through. Almost all in russet; sizes are 22 and 24 inch.

Prices, $4 and $4.75

Almost exactly one-half our own prices for similar qualities.

Traveling bags, too, of half a hundred sorts and half a dozen leathers. Almost all in 15 or 16-inch sizes, and again at

Half Prices, 85c. to $7 Each

Classifying Shoe Bargains

If it were not for the shoe phenomena on the fifth floor, we could speak with energy and truth of the shoe bargains on the first floor. But the phenomena outshine the fact. Savings of ten or fifteen per cent. seem small when compared to the economies of Half Prices.

Nevertheless, not all the good things in shoes are confined to the fifth floor shoe space, although the greatest bargains are. The regular shoe store has its own powerful attractions in newness, stylishness, elegance and really low prices.

News of both:—

Fifth Floor Shoe Store

FOR MEN
At $2.30—Stout welted shoes in tan Russia calf; the best values we know.
Other good values at $1.40, $1.70, and $2.

FOR WOMEN
At $2—Fine shoes in small lots; you may not find all sizes, but the price is just half the usual price for such qualities, if you are fitted.
At $1.40—Black or tan kidskin; flexible soles, therefore added comfort; fashionable shapes; many of these are regular $3 shoes.

FOR CHILDREN
At 65c.—Black kidskin for the little folks; very neat and very durable; sizes 5 to 8.
At 80c.—The same, in sizes 8½ to 10½.
At 95c.—The same, in sizes 11 to 2.

Main Floor Shoe Store

FOR MEN
At $3—Lace shoes and Oxfords in tan or black calfskin or patent leather; welted and stitched white oak leather soles; toe shapes to fit any normal foot. We believe this line has more merit than any ever before offered at this price.
Outing Shoes—For cycling, bowling, yachting, golfing. All made by specialists and priced by economists.

FOR WOMEN
At $3—About two thousand pairs of black kidskin laced or buttoned boots, with turned or welted soles. Not our regular $5 shoe, but made in our best factory, in dull times, and in making have caught the spirit of place. They are dainty, swell, and, of course, durable.

A Startling Shirt Offer What do you think of $2.50 Negligee Shirts **For 75c. Each?**

Sixty dozen of them. Silk-mixed,—silk and wool,—almost an ideal combination for hot weather wear, as it has almost the sheen of pure silk, with the strength and safety of wool. Light-weight, in a number of excellent patterns. We have been selling shirts like these for $2 and $2.50. They are especially recommended for wheeling and golfing wear. 75c.

Cambric Night Shirts for Men Generous measurement in excellent white cambric—careful workmanship, fancy trimmings, pearl buttons. All for **Fifty Cents**

Madras Ties, 6 for 25c. D. & J. Anderson's best-of-the-season weave for Wanamaker selling. Isn't this sufficient guarantee as to color, style and material? Those things considered, the price is surprising. Are they appreciated? Here is the answer: In less than a week we have sold more than a thousand dozen, and the demand is as fully sustained as the supply.

Men's Furnishings Goods Store, Ninth street.

From Our Travelers' Supply Store Little accessories like these often make a marked difference in the comfort of your outing. You'll find everything you need here, and at prices no greater than good goods *must* cost. Marked cheapness, too, in many things:—

At $1.75 to $25—Leather dressing cases in grain seal or alligator skin, with ebonized or oak fittings.
At $1.50 each—Real seal folding photograph cases with places for two pictures.
At $1.50 each—Leather cased beveled mirrors.
Fifth floor, Tenth street.

In the Millinery Salon Mull and Leghorn,—the foundations for fairy constructions,—our seashore and garden hats. Mulls in white and black, graceful and light and suggestive of Mid-summer. Leghorns, like pictures, radiant in liberty silk, wings and posies. Going, as fairy-like hats should go, for a song:

Leghorns, $3 and $5.
Mull, black and white, $2.50.
Black Mull Shade Hats, $3.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Children's Trimmed Hats, $2.50 Summer hats for children,—childish and summery. Creamy Leghorn hats trimmed in ribbon and small delicate flowers. Bits of ideal taste and appropriateness. Must go like magic at this selling price—half their value—

$2.50 Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Black and White Shirt-Waists, New Hard to find novelties in shirt-waists? These are bran-new,—and a *good* newness. Arranged in order of sizes for your convenience. Prices the biggest novelty of all for such values. Note this—especially the first item—and wonder:

WHITE
At 85c.—Sheer white lawn; full front with 8 fine plaits across bust; pointed yoke and plaits in back; laundered cuffs; high detachable collar; regular price $1.25.
At $1—Drop-stitch lawn; full front; yoke and plaits in back, laundered cuffs; high detachable collar.
At $1.50—Sheer white lawn; full front; clusters of fine plaits running bias; yoke and plaids in back; laundered cuffs; high detachable collar.
At $2.25—Fine white lawn; full front with cluster of plaits and wide insertion; yoke and plaits in back; laundered cuffs; high detachable collar.
Others up to $6.50.

BLACK
At 75c.—Cotton crepon; full front; yoke and plaits in back; high detachable collar.
At $1—Sheer lawn, fine quality; full front; yoke and plaits in back; laundered cuffs; high detachable collar.
At $1.25—Lawn; full front with 20 fine plaits across front; yoke and plaits in back; laundered cuffs.
At $2.50—Fine quality lawn; full front plaited in squares; pointed yoke and 5 box plaits in back; laundered cuffs; high detachable collar.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pique Shirt-Waists, Slightly Soiled, Half Prices Launder well, of course. The best designs in pique waists,—plain or with neat embroidery for tailor-made suits, rich and elaborately trimmed for dress occasions:

From $6 reduced to $3; from $3.25 reduced to $1.75; from $1.75 and $2.75 reduced to $1.

Men's Suits Half Prices Two hundred suits for men in fancy cheviots, worsteds, and in black and blue cheviots, go on sale to-day. A generous proportion of them are suits that we have been selling up to now at $20. There is none in the lot that was formerly priced at less than $15.

Ten Dollars Each

Our kind of suits, taken from our own stock. Broken sizes; you may have to hunt a little to find your fit, but you are amply repaid for the time taken.

Our Kinds Of Serge Suits It makes no difference whatever as to the price, if you get a suit here that doesn't wear or hold its color well, bring it back and get another.

We intend that the public shall understand that we sell *nothing* but good clothing. It is cheap through merchandising, not materials.

Good serge suits at $10, and from that price up to the English Clay serge suits at $25. The price buys, not only the suit, but satisfaction.

Bicycle Clothes For Men A complete assortment of bicycle suits and trousers, all styles, all sizes, and but one quality—the best. Good-looking and comfortable; at greatly reduced prices. Read:

At $1.50 a pair—White Duck Bicycle Trousers, with buckle and straps; $2.50 kind.
At $2 a pair—Men's Linen Crash Bicycle Trousers; $3 kinds.
At $2.50 a pair—300 pairs All-wool Bicycle Trousers; riding breeches shape; $4 kinds.
At $5—Men's All-wool Crash Suits, just in; trousers new shape; $8 kinds.

Boys' Suits—Some Half Prices Sailor suits that make the wearer as comfortable as a jolly tar. Styles leave all others a-stern; construction ship-shape; selling in obedience to the signal "Reduced Prices." Roll-call follows with that of Summer trousers that are worthy shipmates:

At $2.50 a suit—About 200 suits in blue serge flannels and cheviots; early season prices were $3.50 to $6.
At $3.75 a suit—150 Fancy Sailor Suits; beautifully trimmed with various colored silk soutaches; sizes 3 to 12 years. Values up to $6.
At 50c. a pair—500 pairs All-wool Knee Trousers; the 75c. kinds.
At 75c. a pair—Boys' Corduroy Knee Trousers; the $1 kind.
At 35c. a pair—2,000 pairs Washable Knee Trousers; special value
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Underwear and Half Hose To-day's offering from our men's underwear store is a lot of extra quality natural color, fine gauge, merino undershirts and drawers. The shirts made with long or short sleeves. The drawers are cut after French patterns with reinforced seats. They are all finely trimmed and finished. Pearl buttons.

$1 Each

With these we offer an especial line of "full regular made," German manufactured Half Hose,—fine gauge, fast black cotton, double soles and high spliced heels, were worth 18c. a pair, at

12½c. a Pair

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Fire Delays Delivery of the Albany.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Navy Department has received a letter from the Armstrong Shipbuilding Company of England containing the information that the recent fire in its ordnance plant at Newcastle would somewhat delay the completion of the cruiser Albany, which this country purchased from Brazil just prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. The fire destroyed about $1,000,000 worth of ordnance and electrical apparatus, some of which was designed for use in fitting out the Albany. The letter did not contain specific information as to the length of the delay, and further information upon this point is expected shortly. The Albany was to have been completed and ready to sail Oct. 1.

Naval Mail Directions.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A notice has been posted at the Navy Department that mail intended for the officers and men of the Newark and Marblehead should be sent to Callao, Peru, until further notice. Although no official word to that effect has been received at the department, the officials are under the impression that the Newark, which recently put into Port Low, on Gualtecas Island, under stress of weather and short of coal, has since received an ample supply of coal and provisions through the kindness of the Chilean authorities, and is now on her way to Callao. News of her arrival at the Peruvian port is expected within the next few days.

Notice has also been issued that mail intended for the officers and crew of the flagship Chicago should be sent to Cape Town, Africa, until July 1, and that mail for the Vixen should be sent to Bluefields, Nicaragua, until otherwise ordered.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Buford has sailed from Havana for New York with wagons, harness, ordnance stores, &c.

The Logan has sailed from San Juan for New York with Battery B, Fifth Artillery.

The Uncas was placed in commission at the League Island Navy Yard to-day. In a few days she will leave for San Juan, under the command of Lieut. Jayne, for service as a station ship. She is a large tug purchased for use during the Spanish war.

Americans Entertain in Havana.

HAVANA, June 23.—The biggest social event since the American occupation was given last night. Mrs. Rathbone, wife of the Director of Posts, Major E. O. Rathbone, gave a ball at which over 500 persons were present, including all the best of Havana society, American, Spanish, and Cuban.

Retirement of Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Capt. James Entwisle of the navy is to be retired July 8 under the provisions of the Naval Personnel act. He was a Chief Engineer.

Commander R. Rush, attached to the Naval Library, has been ordered before the Naval Retiring Board July 1.

Bicycle Racks for Churchgoers.

Father Hand of the Church of the Presentation, Rockaway Avenue and Highland Boulevard, Brooklyn, has had bicycle racks placed in position, and wheels will be checked durning the 6:30, 8, and 9 o'clock masses.

BACK FROM THE ANTARCTIC

Dr. Cook of Brooklyn Tells of the Wonders of the South Pole.

WITH THE BELGICA EXPEDITION

The Scientific Staff Included Men of Many Nationalities, Who Became Warm Friends.

An interesting story of exploration in the antarctic regions was told by Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn at the home of his brother, William, 749 Bedford Avenue, last evening. Dr. Cook arrived in this port on the steamship Buffon from Rio Janeiro yesterday morning, after an absence from home of nearly two years. He was the Surgeon in Chief and the anthropologist of the Belgica antarctic expedition, which was organized jointly by the Belgian Government and by private subscribers. This expedition was one of scientific observation and research, and, according to Dr. Cook, very satisfactory results were obtained. The Belgica carried a large captive balloon, which was used effectively in surveying the sea.

There were nineteen men engaged in this expedition, including the scientific party and the navigators. Lieut. Adriande Gerlache of the Belgian Navy was in command of the expedition, with Capt. George Lecointe of the French Navy as navigating officer and hydrographer. Roald Amunson was the first mate, and the seamen were about half and half Belgians and Norwegians. The scientific staff, besides Dr. Cook, comprised Prof. Emil Racovitza, a Roumanian, who was the naturalist and botanist; Henryk Arctowsky, a Russian, geologist and meteorologist; Anteck Dobrovolsky, another Russian, assistant meteorologist, and Emile Danco, the magnetician. Mr. Danco died of heart disease on the trip, and after his burial Capt. Lecointe took up his part of the work.

The Belgica, a vessel constructed to resist the most severe ice pressure, left Belgium in August, 1897. Dr. Cook, who was the only American in the party, boarded the vessel at Rio Janeiro. He did not know any of the members of the expedition at that time, but some strong friendships were formed before the trip was over. On its way to the southern seas the Belgica ran on a rock in the Beagle Channel and it took two days to get her off.

"From Beagle Channel we proceeded to Ushuraia," said Dr. Cook. "That place is the capital of the Argentine part of Terra del Fuego, and it is the most southern town known. There we took on a supply of coal and steamed eastward to Staten Island, and from the latter place, early in January, 1898, we started away from the civilized world. We took soundings all along to the South Shetland Islands, where, in a strong westerly gale, we lost Wanke, one of our sailors, overboard.

"We pushed southward to Palmer's Land and entering what has been called Hughes's Gulf, we found it to be a very large strait, about 200 miles long and thirty miles wide, thickly studded with islands, and walled on both sides with very high land, which was covered with ice and snow to the water's edge. The Belgica made twenty landings in this strait, and explored about 400 miles of coast. We surveyed all of this new country, and the official report of our expedition will contain accurate maps of the region. The only signs of life were the seals and the great cities of penguins, which we passed. There were thirty and forty thousand penguins in each city. We also found two spiders. There was no vegetation, but considerable moss and some lichens.

"As we passed along, taking surveys and making soundings, we gave names to some of the principal points of interest, but, inasmuch as these names must be submitted for confirmation to the Royal Geographical Society of Belgium, I will not mention them now. Passing out of Hughes's Gulf, or Strait, into the Pacific Ocean, we proceeded along the western coast of Graham's Land until we entered the main body of pack-ice just west of Adelaide Island. This was toward the end of February. We entered the pack ice about the 69th parallel and pushed into the pack as far as we could go, and we did not budge from our relative position in the pack for thirteen months. All of that time we had our same surroundings—the same icebergs were always in sight, and we drifted about 2,000 miles to and fro.

"The antarctic ice pack is somewhat heavier than that in the arctic region. In the beginning and toward the end of our sojourn in this pack the Belgica was squeezed severely. From May, 1898, to February, 1899, our vessel was a fixture in a field of ice about two miles in diameter. The only way that we could get out was by cutting a canal about a mile long to the edge of this pack. All hands on shipboard worked at this job, and it took six weeks to cut the canal. We had to saw through packed ice five feet thick, and our canal was from thirty to ninety feet wide. We left the pack, about 103 west longitude, on March 14, 1899, and reach Punta Arenas just fourteen days later. At Punta Arenas the Belgian Consul came aboard the ship and told us the news. First he told the foreigners about the Dreyfus case. That was of the greatest interest to them. Then he told me that there had been war between the United States and Spain and that the United States had come out ahead. You can well imagine how good that made me feel.

"During our long drift in the pack ice we had seventy days of darkness—one of the long southern nights. The peculiar conditions of that period made themselves felt in the physical condition of every member of our party, all of whom suffered from anaemia. It was at the end of the first month of this long night that Emil Danco, who had valvular lesion of the heart, died. In our drifting we obtained a complete series of magnetic observations, and these, together with rough calculations which we made, indicated that the magnetic pole was about 200 miles east of the location calculated by Sir James Ross. I think that the scientific results of this expedition were about what they were expected to be. In the first place, the expedition secured a complete series of magnetic observations, extending over an entire year; next, we were the first party to winter in the antarctic regions, and, finally, we have some valuable meteorological records and an interesting zoological collection. One of the most important discoveries in consequence of our soundings was the existence of a huge submerged bank just west of Graham's Land. It extended as far as we went. Of course, we could only surmise its origin. It may have been caused by a glacial deposit."

As an anthropologist, Dr. Cook found much to interest him during a month spent among the Cape Horn Indians. He found three tribes there—the Onas, the Yahgans, and the Alacoolufs. These three tribes are distinct in themselves and are in no way related to any of the other South American tribes. One of the tribes is somewhat similar to the Patagonians in stature, language, dress, and habits. Although these Indians are not black, some of them are like certain African tribes in their low grade of intelligence, morals, &c. Most of them are polygamous. Dr. Cook was surprised to learn that the Yahgans' vocabulary was one of the largest of any of the aboriginal tribes. A missionary named Thomas Bridges has compiled a Yahgan vocabulary of 30,000 words. This compilation is the result of nearly thirty years' work. The language of these Indians is made up almost entirely of nouns and verbs, with suffixes and affixes which give the exact meaning to each word.

Dr. Cook brought home a large collection of photographic views.

A Nansen Antarctic Expedition?

LONDON, June 24.—The Daily Mail this morning contains an interview on antarctic exploration with Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, in the course of which he asserts that he has been told that Dr. Nansen contemplates an expedition to antarctic regions in 1902.

NEW ORDERS IN PUERTO RICO.

Gov. Davis Issues Several Important Ones, Including One Establishing Writ of Habeas Corpus.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 17.—Few orders have been issued by Gen. George W. Davis since he took charge as Governor of Puerto Rico, but those few are sufficient to show how things are progressing here.

First is an order explaining the one issued by Gen. Henry announcing that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and making it plain that it should not be understood as forbidding agreements between employers and employes for more or less than eight hours a day.

Second, an order transferring into the hands of the civil courts all criminal cases pending and incomplete before military commissions.

Third, an order allowing Spanish lawyers to practice their profession in this island without limitation as to time. Gen. Henry had limited this to one year.

Fourth, (and this is the most important ever issued,) an order establishing in Puerto Rico the writ of habeas corpus, with the only exception as to prisoners subject to United States authority.

Fifth, an order abolishing the Court Physicians and the Chaplains in the jails of the island.

Finally, an order prohibiting discrimination between American gold and silver coin and national bank bills and Treasury notes, the offending party to be brought to trial before a United States provisional court and upon conviction to be subjected to a fine of $100.

The United States provisional court will be a blessing for the island. It will be made up of two American lawyers and two army officers. The lawyers most prominently mentioned in this connection are N. B. K. Pettingill and J. M. Keedy, the first as Presiding Judge the second as District Attorney. Both men have good records.

CORINTHIAN RACERS READY.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Regatta of the Club Will Bring Together Several Noted Rivals.

The twenty-ninth annual Corinthian race of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which will be held to-day in Long Island Sound and Oyster Bay, will be interesting because of the contests in the schooner and large sloop class. Amorita and Quisetta will be among the schooners. Amorita beat Quisetta Thursday in the regatta of the New York Yacht Club. Vigilant will also again try conclusions with Queen Mab, to whom she lost Thursday through time allowance.

In the fifty-one-foot class, Syce will meet Kestrel, and the thirty-footers will be represented by Hera, Esperanza, Wawa, and Carolina. There will be a good showing also of Seawanhaka knockabouts. The start will be at noon and the courses will be thirty nautical miles in the Sound for the big ones and a twelve-mile inner course for the smaller classes.

The entries are as follows:

Name and Owner.	Racing Measurement.
RACING SCHOONERS.	
Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw	74.67
Quisetta, H. F. Lippitt	71.17
Clorita, P. T. Dodge	65.00
Uncas, Charles P. Buchanan	65.00
SLOOPS, 70 FEET AND OVER.	
Queen Mab, C. F. L. Robinson	63.28
Vigilant, Percy Chubb	96.86
SLOOPS, 51-FOOT CLASS.	
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37
Lirls, J. J. McCahill	...
Hussar, J. D. Baird	51.00
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86
SLOOPS, 36-FOOT CLASS.	
Memory, E. Hope Norton	34.00
Infanta, W. H. Burgess	35.17
Anoatok, Oswald Sanderson	34.80
Possum, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	35.00
THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.	
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	30.00
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	30.00
Wawa, James A. Stillman	30.00
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	30.00
SEAWANHAKA KNOCKABOUTS.	
Mistral, W. H. Dixon	21.00
Tosto, L. M. Scott	21.00
Wakodo, F. D. Sherman	21.00
Midge, E. M. McLellan	21.00
Wyntje, F. H. Hastings	21.00
YAWL CLASS.	
Albicore, Seymour J. Hyde	...
Audax, Henry W. Eaton	...
Sultana,	...
Possum, H. N. Bavier	...
21-FOOT RACING KNOCKABOUTS.	
Kanatoka, G. J. Bradish	21.00
Cockatoo, H. L. Eno	21.00
Kittie, Hazen Morse	21.00
TWENTY-ONE-FOOT SLOOPS.	
Houri, E. Burton Hart	21.00
Ripple, James A. Meek	21.00
Momo, Clinton H. Crane	21.00
TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.	
Oiseau, Maxwells	...
THIRTY-FOOT CATS.	
Dot, C. T. Pierce	30.00
Kit, James J. Dunne	30.00
Volsung, J. & H. L. De Forest	30.00
TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT CATS.	
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	24.96
Elsie, W. F. Gillespie	25.00
TWENTY-ONE-FOOT CATS.	
Mynah, James Henry Woodhall	...
Gosbird, Russell H. Nevens	...
Vera, A. M. Bradley	...
Spring, Charles E. Silkworth	...
EIGHTEEN-FOOT CATS.	
Ka-Za-Za, J. McCahill	...
Spunk, —	...
Ox, H. N. Bavier	...

WOMEN TENNIS PLAYERS.

Continuation of the Championship Tournament at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—To-day's play in the lawn tennis tournament for the women's championships of the United States, at Wissanickon Heights, a suburb of this city, resulted as follows:

Singles.—Semi-finals—Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss C. B. Neely, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1; Miss Marion Jones, Pasadena, Cal., defeated Miss J. W. Craven, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

Consolation Mixed Doubles.—Final round—Miss Ethel Stol and J. Parke Hood, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss H. C. Cookman and A. C. Ferguson, Jr., Tulpohocken Field Club, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles.—Final round—Miss E. J. Rastall and A. L. Hoskins, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, played Miss J. W. Craven and J. P. Gardner, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, 4—6, 6—4, (unfinished.)

Consolation Singles.—First round—Miss R. H. Lycett, Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Helen Huey, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—1.

Consolation Singles.—Semi-final round—Miss E. J. Rastall, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Ethel Stol, Philadelphia, 6—1, 7—5; Miss D. H. Rastall, Philadelphia, defeated Miss E. J. Rastall, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Julia Atkinson of Staten Island, who holds the woman's tennis championship of the United States, will not defend the title, which will go to the winner of the finals in the present series of games.

LENOX TENNIS CLUB MATCH.

Allen of Yale Wins from Paret in the Scratch Singles.

The final match of the scratch singles on the grounds of the Lenox Lawn Tennis Club yesterday resulted in a victory for J. A. Allen, the Yale champion, over J. P. Paret. The Yale player ran out the first set without difficulty, Paret rallied in the second set, but Allen won the third.

The final match in the scratch doubles will be played this afternoon, when J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson, the champions of the South, will meet Harold H. Hackett and J. A. Allen, champions of New England.

The scores yesterday:

Scratch Singles.—Final round—J. A. Allen beat J. P. Paret, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—Second round—J. P. Paret (owe ½ 30) beat F. B. Alexander (owe ½ 15) by default.

Semi-final round—H. H. Heywood (½ 15) beat O. M. Bostwick, (owe ½ 15,) 4—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Handicap Doubles.—First round—H. A. Plummer and E. J. Martin (scratch) versus O. M. Bostwick and J. C. Davidson, (owe ½ 30,) 6—4, unfinished; J. P. Paret and G. L. Wyeth (owe 15) beat L. J. Grant and C. W. Inslee, (½ 30,) 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Semi-final round—F. L. O. Wadsworth and F. V. Walsh (15) beat E. B. Barnes and F. B. Alexander, (owe 15) 6—2, 6—3.

SPORTING PARADISE SOLD.

Spring Island, Which Teems with Game, Secured by a Club for $240,000.

Spring Island has been sold by Col. Thomas Martin of South Carolina to the Spring Island Barony Club for $240,000. The property has been celebrated as the Spring Island Barony, which came down by a grant from George III. to Sir John Colleton and to the Edwardes family of South Carolina, and finally to Col. Martin, a thorough old-time sportsman. In attractions and advantages it rivals the famous Jekyl Island, off Brunswick, Ga., and it lies in the jaws of Port Royal Inlet. The property comprises 6,036 acres, of which 1,000 are in timber and 3,000 partly cleared and stocked with a variety of game, including deer, rabbits, squirrels, quail, and ruffed grouse. Mongolian and ring-necked pheasants are to be introduced. Migratory game, such as ducks, abounds, and the waters teem with fish. Opposite the inlet there is a fine marsh for wading birds.

Twenty years ago the Edwardes mansion, which had stood 150 years, was destroyed by fire, and the only buildings on the island at present are the cabins of the game keepers and watchmen. Work will be begun shortly on a clubhouse, kennels, a yacht wharf, stable, docks, servants' quarters, and other structures which are to cost $160,000. Members are expected in time to put up many handsome cottages.

The incorporators, who will procure a liberal South Carolina charter, are Louis T. Duryea, George B. Hayes of Buffalo, and ex-Gov. John Gary Evans, ex-Attorney General W. A. Barber, and Col. Martin of South Carolina. The club is to consist of eighty members and the shares are each $5,000.

An Advertisement

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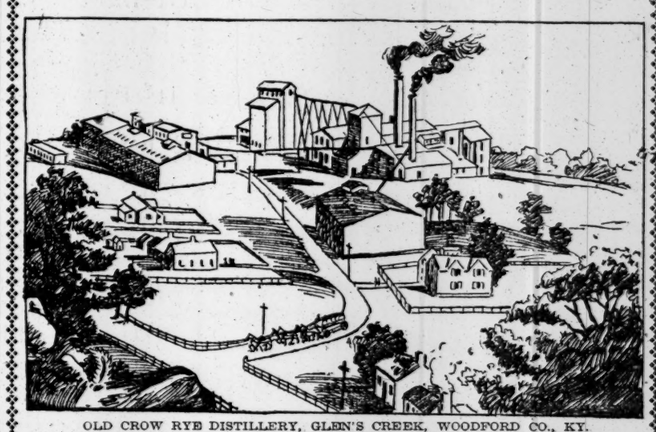

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TOO MUCH TEA AND TOBACCO.

Queer Case in Bellevue Hospital, Which the Doctors Hope to Cure.

The physicians in Bellevue Hospital are interested in the case of Alister Digney, who is suffering from neurasthenia. Digney went to the institution on June 21. He told Dr. Carter that every day he drank as many as fifteen cups of tea and smoked on an average 100 cigarettes made by himself of Egyptian tobacco. He said that he had been smoking for seventeen years, and was for two years a tea taster in India. He gave up the occupation a few years ago owing to his failing health, but could not give up tea drinking.

Digney was born in Calcutta, India, forty-seven years ago. His father, Capt. John Digney, was an English Army officer and was killed in the second Burmese campaign. Young Digney was educated in the schools of Scotland, London, Berne, Switzerland; Heidelberg, Germany, and also received a degree in medicine. He is a linguist and can speak English, French, German, Russian, Greek, Hindustanee, and Arabic. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he went to Cuba, and during the campaign published a paper in Santiago.

He contracted malaria in Cuba and returned to this country on the Government transport Minnewaska four weeks ago. It is thought he can be cured.

CONVENTION OF HOMEOPATHS.

Eggs in Lemonade Recommended for Consumptive Patients.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23.—The feature of the fourth day's session of the American Institute of Homeopathy was the Section in Clinical Medicine and Pathology, in which pulmonary tuberculosis was discussed. The first paper read was that of Dr. Charles Gatchell of Chicago, on "Prevention and General Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis." Other papers on the subject were by Dr. William C. Goodno of Philadelphia, Dr. George F. Laidlaw of New York, and Dr. Edward Beecher Hooker of Hartford, Conn.

An open discussion on tuberculosis in its various stages and the treatment and prevention of the disease followed. Dr. A. M. Cushing of Springfield, Mass., said that if the physician would give a consumptive patient five or six eggs in lemonade each day there would be fewer deaths from the disease.

"The Final Tribunal in Cases of Insanity" was the subject of an address by Dr. J. T. Greenleaf of Oswego, N. Y. He advocated the appointment by the Legislature of each State of a board of physicians to examine into the sanity of persons for whom application has been made for admission into hospitals for the insane, thus taking the matter entirely out of the hands of the courts. As a result of Dr. Greenleaf's address, a committee was appointed to lay the subject before the Committee on Legislation of the institute, with a view of having the latter committee secure action by the Legislatures of the various States.

Joliet Man Buys Large Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, June 23.—The Del Prado Hotel, in the Midway Plaisance, has been sold by Charles E. Brown to L. E. Ingalls of Joliet for about $400,000. The sale includes the furniture, building, and land. The property extends 300 feet on the Midway and has a depth of 250 feet. Mr. Ingalls gives in part payment a cattle ranch of 5,000 acres near Dallas, Texas. The Del Prado cost $400,000 and the land cost $127,000. Barry Brothers received $200,000 in rentals during the World's Fair. Raymond & Whitcomb, the lessees, are said to have made $500,000 that season.

Westchester Wins at Polo.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—In the semi-final polo match for the Morrell challenge cup to-day, at Bala, near this city, the Lakewood team was beaten badly by the Westchester Country Club team. Westchester gave Lakewood nine goals handicap and won by twelve to eight and one-half goals, Lakewood losing two quarter goals on penalties. The teams lined up as follows: Westchester—E. Rynal, L. Waterbury, C. E. Potter, R. L. Beeckman. Lakewood—George J. Gould, R. J. Collier, P. F. Collier, H. L. Herbert. On Monday the Rockaway second team and the Philadelphia Country Club first team will play the first match for the Alden Cup.

DISCARD SOAP

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RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Temple Sinai Congregation May Buy a Presbyterian Church.

IS NEGOTIATING FOR CALVARY

New Body an Innovation Among Jewish Congregations in This City—Rabbi Not Yet Selected.

Temple Sinai Congregation is now negotiating for the purchase of Calvary Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Lenox Avenue, which is to be offered for sale. This congregation is to be disbanded after eighteen years' existence, and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. James Chambers, is to preach his farewell sermon to-morrow.

Temple Sinai Congregation, which is wholly new and does not move from some other locality, is, in one respect, an innovation among Jewish congregations in this city. It is Reformed, as are a majority of New York Jewish congregations, but its difference is thus explained:

Some Reformed Jewish congregations, the one worshipping in Hester Street for example, are seated, the men down stairs and the women in the galleries, while the men sit with their hats on. In progressive congregations up town men and women sit together, the men without hats. The new congregation will be theologically between these, namely, the men and women will sit together during worship, but the men will keep their hats on.

For some weeks negotiations have been going on between Temple Sinai Congregation and the Trustees of churches the sites of which are available for purchase. An officer of the congregation said yesterday that nothing definite has yet been arranged regarding a site, as there is a difference existing concerning some of the details.

Temporary officers of the new congregation have been chosen. They are: President—David Weil; Vice President—B. D. Levy; Secretary—S. Schwarz; Treasurer—L. Lebel; Trustees—Fred L. Hirschfield, Julius G. Blau, D. Heyman, and H. Seifert. The congregation is without a rabbi, but is considering the names of several persons.

Religious services will be held on Saturdays, but there will be Sunday school on Sundays. A feature of the work will be instruction in Hebrew, a teacher having already been engaged. The statement is made that the sites of no less than ten Christian churches have been offered to Temple Sinai Congregation for purchase, all of them within the limits of requirement as to the matter of location.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for July 2.

Copyright, 1899, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT — Gracious Invitations. — Hosea, xiv., 1-9.

GOLDEN TEXT—Come, and let us return unto the Lord.—Hosea, vi., 1.

Having completed our studies in "The Gospel according to St. John," we now turn back to the Old Testament, and for the next six months our attention will be fixed upon the historical condition of God's people during a period of about 200 years. This historical condition very strikingly illustrates the spiritual condition for which the Gospel of Jesus Christ—which we have been studying—is provided. The people now brought before us are God's redeemed people—the people whom He brought out of Egypt through the Passover Sacrifice. But they are in bondage through sin—they are entering upon and undergoing the long Babylonish captivity.

The historical time when this series of lessons opens is in the latter part of the reign of Jeroboam II., King of Israel. It was a time of marked material prosperity, but of an equally marked spiritual decay. Such times have not been uncommon in either the history of nations or of individuals. It seems to be, in fact, almost a law—but all laws have some marked exceptions—that the character of man is like a balanced beam—when he is blessed physically, he declines spiritually. But it does not follow that he will always rise spiritually if he suffers physically. And yet God does often use the withdrawal of His material blessings—as He did with His people of old when He sold them into captivity—for the very purpose of bringing His children back, or closer, to Himself. Then, as a rule, they are more ready to listen to, and to accept, the invitations of His Gospel.

The reign of Jeroboam II. was a long and prosperous one. For forty-one years he ruled over the northern kingdom, or the Ten Tribes of Israel. (Second Kings, xiv., 23.) With his son Zachariah, however, who reigned only six months, (Second Kings, xv., 8.) the dynasty of his great-grandfather, John—who destroyed Ahab and Baalism in Israel—came to an end according to the word of the Lord, (Second Kings, x., 30,) and the nation fast drifted into captivity. But during his reign God blessed the people greatly, "for the Lord saw the affliction of Israel, that it was very bitter; for there were not any shut up, nor any left, nor any helper for Israel. And the Lord said not that He would blot out the name of Israel from under Heaven, but He saved them by the hand of Jeroboam, the son of Joash." (Second Kings, xiv., 26-27.) It was the last appeal of God's "goodness and forbearance and long suffering to lead them to repentance. (Romans, ii., 4.) After that, He dealt with them in "severity" and "judgment." (Romans, xi., 22.)

So Jeroboam and his people prospered. By force of arms his territory was greatly enlarged; "he restored the coast of Israel from the entering of Hanath unto the sea of the plain." (Second Kings, xiv., 25.) By commerce, agriculture, and manufactures he and his people were greatly enriched. But they "departed not from all the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin," and in so doing they "did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord." (Second Kings, xiv., 24.) It was not, however, evil "in the sight" of men. They thought that they were exceedingly religious, for Jeroboamism was not infidelity nor rank Baalism. It recognized God as "the giver of every good and perfect gift," and it demanded His regular and public worship. Religious pilgrimages to Bethel, Gilgal, and Beersheba also evidently became popular and marks of piety. (Amos, v., 5.)

But there was no Temple in which He had promised to dwell, and no sacrifices of His appointment for the atonement of sin. Men came together at the great national feast in the eighth month (First Kings, xii., 32,) to give thanks for the prosperity of the year and to feast with one another. "The Fatherhood of God" and "the Brotherhood of Man" were the great features of their religious teaching, without any recognition of sin in themselves, or of the need of repentance toward God. The "Second" Commandment they made "First," and "the First" they did not even make "Second." (Matthew, xxii., 36-40.) The relation of man to man was of far more importance in their sight than the relation of man to God. Thus Jeroboamism was simply a religious worldliness, and it soon degenerated into Baalism with all of its corruption. It has always done so, and it probably always will.

HOSEA AS GOD'S MESSENGER.

It was in this reign of Jeroboam that Hosea began to speak to the people as God's messenger. Of his ancestry we know nothing more than that his father was named "Beeri." (i., 1.) He continued his work, probably, almost to the time when Samaria went into captivity. His appeals and exhortations were ably seconded by many others—such as Amos, Micah, Nahum, Jonah, and Isaiah. These godly men, and probably, as in every other age, many less conspicuous in the history of the times, but equally godly, saw that underneath the attractive exterior of wealth, prosperity, and benevolence in which they lived there was a deep-seated cancer eating out the very life of society. When men look more at their relation to their fellow-men than to the glory of God and their relation to Him, personal position, power, and pleasure, naturally and necessarily, become the important things which they seek, and the means of securing them soon become less important than their possession. Then the whole black list of evils which St. Paul enumerates in his first chapter to the Romans come trooping in singly and together, until "the whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint," as Isaiah describes the times we are now considering. (Isaiah, i., 5.)

Hosea describes them in a still more emphatic and detailed manner. "By swearing," he says, "and lying and killing and stealing and committing adultery, they break out and blood toucheth blood," (iv., 2;) "they commit falsehood, and the thief cometh in, and the troop of robbers spoileth without," (vii., 1;) "they have deeply corrupted themselves as in the days of Gibeah," (ix., 9, Judges xix., 22;) "they have spoken words, swearing falsely in making a covenant," (x., 4;) "they sin more and more, and have made them molten images of their silver and idols according to their own understanding," (xiii., 2.)

All of these, however, were but signs by the wayside, which marked the direction in which the people were going, and how far they had gone.

Every one could read the signs if they would, but the signs did not compel any one to walk in the way. They were the fruit of which every one could eat if he would, but they were not the roots of the tree. Those were hidden far out of sight, and the great mass of men in the hurry of their activities never thought of looking for them. But Hosea and other godly men of his time were not deceived by the signs or by the fruit, and they did not attempt, as many have done, to improve the condition of things, by either taking down the signs or painting them over nor by plucking off the worst of the fruit and pruning the tree of diseased branches. These are human remedies, and they are very popular. Doubtless they were tried with all faithfulness by many earnest men, even in the days of Jeroboam. But they had no power to stop the downward flow of the social stream then, and they never have had since then.

THE EVILS OF THE TIMES.

While Hosea, and every one associated with him, denounced the outward evils of the times in no stinted or uncertain measure, they did not stop there. They knew that society needed then, as it always has needed since the days of Adam, and probably always will need, not simply reformation but regeneration. It was not, therefore, so much against the lying and the swearing, the drunkenness and uncleanness, the insincerity and idolatry, that they directed their most powerful shafts and made their most earnest appeals, but it was to their attitude toward God. This they pointed out with all clearness, and dwelt upon continually, as the root of all corruption about them. With Isaiah they cried, "Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth, for the Lord hath spoken: I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against Me: the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but Israel doth not know; My people doth not consider." (Isaiah, i., 2, 3.)

Hosea was particularly emphatic on this point. It is the one great complaint which is heard in nearly every line of his prophecy. "It was," he said, "because there is no truth, nor mercy, nor knowledge of God in the land," that the Lord had a controversy with His people. (iv., 1.) "They had dealt treacherously against the Lord," he says again, and "they will not frame their doings to turn unto their God" (v., 4-7;) "the pride of Israel testifieth to his face, and they do not return to the Lord their God," (vii., 10;) "because Ephraim hath made many altars to sin," the Lord said, "altars shall be unto him to sin. I have written to him the great things of My law, but they were accounted as a strange thing. For Israel hath forgotten his Maker." (viii., 11-14.) This is the secret in every age of all corruption in society and in the individual. It would be well if it were more fully and frequently realized in our own times.

Hence in this closing chapter of his prophecy, which is assigned as our lesson, Hosea does not spend his time in exhorting his people to become pure, and sober, and honest, and truthful, but with all earnestness he beseeches them, "O Israel, return unto the Lord thy God." (v.1.) This is the first great step which every sinner is required to take, before he can bring forth "fruits of righteousness" (Phil., i., 11) acceptable to God, or profitable to men. For like an unfaithful wife who has forsaken a loving husband—a figure which runs all through the prophecy of Hosea—every man has turned away from God and His love. By nature "through the one man's disobedience, the many were made sinners," (Romans v., 19, R. V.,) and by practice this condition has been aggravated. Before Adam sinned, he always met God face to face, but after he sinned, he turned away and hid himself from His sight. (Genesis, iii., 8.) His children have done the same ever since.

But as God sought Adam, so He is ever seeking Adam's children, and such is His wonderful grace, that He not only seeks, but He pleads with them to "return" to Him. He has even "so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son" (John, iii., 16) to be "the way, the truth, and the life," that every man might come through Him. (John, xiv., 6.) So His invitation goes out with the assurance "all things are ready, come unto the marriage." (Matthew, xxii., 4.)

Moreover, he tells them how to come. "Take you words," He says by the mouth of our prophet, "and turn unto the Lord: say unto Him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously." (Verse 2.) In other words, come with an humble and honest confession of sin; "come as the publican came, saying, "God, be merciful to me, a sinner." (Luke, xviii., 13.) "So will we render the calves of our lips," (Verse 2,) or be filled with thanksgiving. (Heb., xiii., 15.)

But besides such a penitent confession of sin, and the prayer to be received "graciously," the sinner must cast off every dependence upon himself and other human helps. He must recognize that "by grace ye are saved through faith—and that, not of yourselves—it is the gift of God." (Eph., ii., 8.) As the prophet puts it, he must say "Asshur"—or the god of Assyria—"shall not save us; we will not ride upon horses; neither will we say any more to the work of our hands, Ye are our gods; for in Thee the fatherless findeth mercy." (Verse 3.)

THE PROPHET AND THE PEOPLE.

Then the prophet goes on to tell his people how they will be received if they thus return unto the Lord. But in this he is simply, as before, the mouthpiece of God Himself. It is God who is speaking when He says, "I will heal their backsliding, I will love them freely, for Mine anger is turned away from him." (Verse 4.) In our recent lessons we have seen how it was "turned away," when He laid on His own Son "the iniquity of us all," that by His stripes we might be healed, and with His righteousness clothed. (Isaiah, liii., 5-6.)

Not only, however, will such a returning sinner be healed, and loved, but he will be filled with a new life; "he shall grow as the lily," beautiful and fragrant; "and cast forth his roots as Lebanon," taking fast hold of the rocks as the cedar trees in the mountains. And as he grows, "his branches shall spread, and his beauty shall be as the olive tree, and his smell as Lebanon." (v. 6.) But it shall not be for himself, that he may be exalted and admired. It is that others who "return," may "dwell under his shadow." There, sheltered and strengthened, "they shall revive as the corn, and grow as the vine; the scent thereof shall be as the wine of Lebanon." (v. 7.)

When the returning sinner is received thus graciously, and renewed in strength with "the beauty of the Lord our God" upon him (Psalms, xc., 17), and a blessing to all about him, he is ready to joyfully exclaim with Ephraim:

"What have I to do any more with idols? I have heard Him, and observed Him—I am like a green fir-tree."

And the Lord answers, "From Me is thy fruit found." (v. 8.) As a living branch, he is united to the Living Vine." (John xv., 5.)

It is related that after one of the battles between France and Germany, some soldiers went out of Paris to gather up the wounded and bring them into the city. They dared not carry lights for fear of the enemy. So in silence and in darkness they went over the field, helping all that they could find. But they felt that many might have been missed. So just before retiring one of the officers stood up, and with as loud a voice as he dared use, he inquired if there were any yet who wished to be taken to Paris. To his surprise, there came from every part of the field feeble responses, "Yes, take me. Yes, take me."

In the darkness which surrounded them, they did not know that relief was near, but they did know that they were wounded and needed help. When they heard that it could be had, like wise men, with all the strength they had, they cried out: "Yes, take me; take me."

So God comes into the midst of wounded and dying sinners, and offers to take them into the Eternal City. "Who is wise, and he shall understand these things; prudent, and he shall know them." (v. 9.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How is the series of lessons in the Old Testament on which we now enter, related to that which we have been studying?

With what period in history does this series of lessons open, and what is said of it?

What is said of the reign of Jeroboam II., and how did God bless him?

What were the marked features of the spiritual condition of his kingdom?

What prophets arose in this time—what did they see—and how is it explained?

How do Isaiah and Hosea describe this spiritual condition?

What is said of this outward wickedness and of the human remedies applied to it?

What was the root of this corruption, and how did Isaiah call attention to it?

What is said of Hosea's testimony?

What was his earnest exhortation, and why is it needed at all times?

How does God deal with the sinner, and how must he "return"?

What more must he do besides coming with a penitent confession?

How will the sinner who thus returns be received, and what will be the result?

How is the wisdom of such a return illustrated?

Dr. Wharton to Establish Orphanage.

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore is now engaged in the work of establishing a home for the children of the soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the late war. Dr. Wharton has been interested in orphanage work for years, having now under his control three orphan homes—one in North Carolina, one in Virginia, and one at Ocean Grove Heights, N. J. At the beginning of the war he offered his Virginia plant, which is an industrial farm near the Luray Caverns, to the Government for the care of the soldiers' orphans. The offer was accepted, and the project of providing such a home was indorsed by President McKinley, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Surgeon General Sternberg, and others. Dr. Wharton hopes to secure $100,000 for the purpose. A prominent New Yorker has within the past few days subscribed $5,000. Subscriptions may be sent to Dr. Wharton at the Hotel Savoy.

Plans of the Spring Street Church.

The Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey, who has become one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, will remain as pastor of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church until the end of July. The church will be closed during August, and it is announced that it will reopen on the second Sunday in September with a new minister ready to enter upon active duties. The church, it is claimed, is not to consolidate with any other, and will not consider removal plans. It may, however, be assisted, it is said, to some extent by the Presbytery. Special services are to be held to-morrow, the occasion being the seventeenth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Halsey.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH Av. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "Summer Religion." Last service until September. The public cordially invited.

AT 18TH ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 8TH AV., Rev. W. McKendree Darwood, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St.—Dr. Cadman, pastor, will preach morning and evening; meetings every night; grand free concert to-night.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor. Rev. James T. McGovern, formerly a Paulist, preaches. Protestants and Catholics invited. All welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert G. McGregor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—John Van Schaick, Jr., preaches at 11. No evening service. All welcome.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68TH St.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "How to Make Gains of Life's Losses"; 8, "Sympathy, the Key to the Human Heart." Last sermon for the Summer. All welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Service Sunday, June 25th, at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, with preaching by the pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M., Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening; evening subject, "Best Methods of Studying the Bible," in series on "The Bible."

CAMP MEETING, FOUR O'CLOCK SUNDAY, Jane St. Church, Near 8th Av.—Dr. J. L. Bulkley and colored boys from Claflin University; come; cool church, and twilight meeting, 6:30; band stand, Bank and Hudson Sts.; Rev. C. F. Nash will speak; large chorus choir; vocal solos; Mr. Radcliffe, leader.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 37th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. by the pastor, and at 8 P. M. by Rev. Walter Lowrie. Sabbath school at 3 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE OF FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, 137-143 W. 48th St.—Sundays, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8. Reading rooms open daily.

CHURCH ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 WEST 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30-9; matins, 10; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe's last sermon before vacation, "An Old Picture Repainted."

Church of the Transfiguration, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 A. M.; Matins, Sermon and Choral Celebration, 10:30; Choral Evensong 5 o'c.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 30, 22e rue ouest.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10 h. ½ du matin et a 8 h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. William H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. No evening service. Prayer meeting Friday at 8 P. M. All are welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services Sunday, 25th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Rev. Wm. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., of Philadelphia, will officiate.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av., 91st St., Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVE. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Service Sunday, 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlin will preach.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 59d St., Rev. Howard Andrew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Divine Refuge!" 8 P. M., requested, "Is the World Better?" Facts and figures will be given to prove it is.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Hunting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. David Gregg, D. D., of Brooklyn, will exchange pulpits with Mr. Rudd in the morning. Mr. Rudd will preach in the evening.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach 11 A. M.; subject, "The Silver Shrines of Ephesus," and 8 P. M.; subject, "The Kingdom Cometh Not with Observation."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.,
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE Reformed Church.
Rev. Ferdinand S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Mr. Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Preaching 10:45 and 7:30 by Rev. W. N. Hubbell; service nightly Summer and Winter.

MRS. MABEL L. CONKLIN, Secretary White Cross Society, will address meeting Sunday, 4:15, West Side Auditorium, 318 West 57th St., near 8th Av. Subject: "Personal Purity." Music by 71st Regiment Orchestra.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADIson Av., N. E. Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, D. D., at 11 A. M. No evening service.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Brooklyn, near Bridge Entrance.—Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., preaches at 10:30; no evening service.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Broadway, corner 73d St.,
Rev. Samuel McComb, M. A., (Oxon,) Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor.

SECOND STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—A. C. Morehouse; morning, Church and Theatre. Evening, Mrs. Maggie Van Cott.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.—Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Leslie E. Learned will officiate.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOUWERIE, 10th St. and 2d Av.—Rev. Charles Henry Babcock, D. D., will officiate. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor.

STRANGERS' SUNDAY SERVICE.

In perpetuation of work of Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems in 12th St. Church, west of 6th Av., Sunday evening, 8. Preaching by Naboth Osborne.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of Eighth Avenue.—Rev. John H. Elliott will preach 11 A. M.; topic, "Plain Duties;" 8 P. M., topic, "Parting Counsel." All welcome.

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Women's Shirt Waists, made of white pique and trimmed with fine embroidery, worth $2.25; at $1.24.

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Women's Handkerchiefs, fancy embroidered designs, 6c.

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Women's Handkerchiefs, all linen and edged with lace, fine and sheer, 11c. and 22c.

Women's Handkerchiefs, all linen and hemstitched; 8c., 12c., and 15c.

Men's Handkerchiefs, all linen and hemstitched, 9c., 12c., 14c., and 16c.

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Women's imported black lisle thread and cotton Hose, Rembrandt and Richelieu ribbed, white ingrain or split feet, double toes and heels, 19c.

Men's fine wool bicycle Hose, sizes 10 and 10½, reduced from 89c. to 24c.; footless, reduced from $1.49 to 74c.

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Women's Cotton Vests, Richelieu ribbed, low neck, trimmed with lace and silk tape, 19c.

Women's genuine Swiss lisle thread Vests, Richelieu and plain ribbed, low neck, 44c.

Women's pure white cotton Swiss ribbed, Corset Covers, square neck, trimmed with lace and silk tape, 29c.

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Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, finished with suspender tapes, extension strap at back, re-enforced gussets, pearl buttons, 34c.

Men's fine quality French lisle thread Shirts and Drawers, finished with silk fronts, pearl buttons, hand-made buttonholes; drawers with re-enforced gussets, suspender tapes and extension strap at back, 86c.

Upholstery Goods.

150 pair Reversible Tapestry Portieres, top and bottom heavily fringed, worth $3.75 a pair; our price, $1.98.

100 pair Reversible Tapestry Portieres, Oriental colors and designs, worth $6.00 a pair; our price, $3.49.

125 pair Chenille Portieres, figured all over, heavily fringed, worth $5.50 a pair; our price, $3.49.

Light Curtains.

White Scrim Curtains, finished with ruffles, open work patterns, worth 85c.; our price, 49c. per pair.

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Nottingham Lace Curtains, new and pretty designs, worth $1.25 to $1.75; our price, 89c. and $1.24.

Embroidered Muslin, adapted for sash and cottage curtains, worth 12c. to 18c. yd.; our price, 8c., 10c. and 12c.

Mosquito Canopies.

The buzz of these hostile-winged pests is disturbing, but their bites are painful. We'll sell you Net Canopies and pattern wire frame for full size bed, at $1.24. For sale in Annex.

Mosquito Net Bed Canopies, good quality, worth $1.50, at 98c. Main building.

Mosquito Net Bed Canopies, best quality, for single size bed, $1.49; three-quarter size bed, $1.74; full size bed, $1.98. Main building.

Window Shades, Screens.

Sofa, Porch and Hammock Pillows, covered with pretty cretonne, 3 1-2 inch ruffle, worth 30c., our price, 18c.

Japanese Bead and Bamboo Portieres, 3½ ft. x8½ ft., worth $1.25; our price, 49c.

Japanese Screens, four-panel, 5½ ft. high, embroidered with tinsel or light colors on black background, $3.24.

Oak Screens, three-panel, covered with silkoline or crepe cloth, worth $1.50; our price, 94c.

Opaque Window Shades, size 3x6 ft., all colors; price with fringe, 29c.; without fringe, 21c.

Lonsdale Holland Window Shades, size 3x6 ft., good spring roller; price with fringe, 49c.; without fringe, 42c.

Furniture—IN ANNEX.

Reed Porch Rockers, extra large size, high back, full arms, special at 99c.

Oak Rockers, extra large size, high back full arms, polished wood seat, $2.67.

Morris Chairs, solid oak frame, brass rod reversible imitation leather covered cushions, $3.99.

Upholstered Divans, full size, all-spring edge, covered with denim, choice of colors, $4.99.

Couches, full size, strong maple frame, covered with glazed cane, cool and comfortable, $5.49.

Bamboo Tea Tables, 24x24-inch top and lower tray, covered with grass-cloth, $2.34.

Oak Chiffonieres, extra large size, French plate mirror, $7.99.

Beds and Bedding—IN ANNEX.

All-Iron Folding Bed Couches, best spring, mattress, and pillows, $15.99.

Upholstered Cots, for Summer use, $1.49 to $2.99.

Heavy woven-wire Springs, all sizes, for wood or iron beds, $1.74.

Mattresses, fibre-cotton top, covered with A. C. A. tick, single size, $2.67.

Mattresses, made of short hair, covered with A. C. A. tick, full size $5.99, single size $3.99.

Ready for Rugs?

Bromley's Wool Smyrna Rugs—the range of sizes is complete—all are reversible.

Size 16x30 in., at 77c.
Size 21x54 in., at $1.17.
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Size 9x12 ft., at $21.88.

One lot of all-wool Mottled Smyrna Rugs, 9x12 ft., worth $18.00; choice at $10.48.

Carpets—IN ANNEX.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets, best nine and ten wire grades. We've ordered the Autumn styles in and will begin to make ready for them by closing out about twenty patterns of these 85c. Brussels at 58c.

All-wool solid colored Ingrain Fillings, best Ridder quality, all the choice shades, 66c.

Smith Co.'s Velvet Carpets, new patterns, regular $1.15 grade, at 86c.

Axminster Carpets, best makes, just from the looms, one hundred styles to select from, worth from $1.15 to $1.35; at 99c. and 89c.

Wilton Velvet Carpets, there are none better, forty styles, including effects for halls and stairs, worth $1.60; at $1.24.

Imported Mattings.

Japanese Cotton-warped Matting, full weight, handsome damasse designs, blues, greens and other clear colorings, forty-yard rolls, worth $11.00; our prices, $6.98 and $7.98.

$12.00 China Matting at $8.24.
$14.00 China Matting at $10.98.

Sanitary Grass Matting, mottled green and blue, 36 inches wide, novel, cool and healthful, very serviceable; per yard, 27c.

Wall Paper—ANNEX.

Large assortment, suitable for bedrooms, with borders and ceiling to match; per roll, 5c.

Large assortment fine chintz papers, very pretty and effective; per roll, 9c.

Large assortment, suitable for parlors, with blended friezes, worth 30c. per roll; at 15c.

Large assortment Varnished Tiles, all the favorite colors; per roll, 28c.

Hammocks.—3D FL., MAIN BUILD'G.

Mexican Grass Hammocks, full size, braided edge, 64c.

Woven Cotton Hammocks, full size, with spreader and pillow, 86c.

Woven Cotton Hammocks, full size, with spreader, pillow and valance, $1.29.

Hammock Chairs, with arms, 62c.

Hammock Chairs, with arms and foot rest, 81c.

Wire Screens.—3D FL., MAIN BLD'G

Adjustable Window Screens, 17c.

Screen Doors, all sizes, 64c.

Toilet Stands.—6TH FL., MAIN BL'G.

Toilet Stands, with basin and pitcher, japanned in assorted colors, 97c.

Toilet Stands, with pitcher and large enameled basin, in assorted colors, $1.31.

Freezers and Water Coolers.—6TH FL., MAIN BUILD'G

Peerless Iceland Ice Cream Freezers. Cream frozen in 3½ minutes.

Two Quart Size at $1.16.
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Four Quart Size at $1.94.

Japanned Water Coolers, 1½ gallon size 59c.

Oil Stoves.—6TH FL., MAIN BLDING

Oil Stoves, single size, two 3½ in. wicks, 73c.

Oil Stoves, double size, four 3½ in. wicks, $1.42.

Grocery Specials.

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Ceylon Teas, unsurpassed for making iced tea; a refreshing beverage when used with sliced lemon—Tea Buds, regular price 74c; this sale 62c.; Ceylon Luncheon, regular price 49c; this sale 37c.

Newport Jellies, dissolved in one pint of water make pint and a half of delicious jelly; cherry, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, vanila, peach, pineapple, red currant, calve's foot, this sale 5c.

Demonstration of Jelly on 5th floor,

California Rolled Wheat, a wholesome breakfast meal; two-pound package, regular price 10c., this sale 8c.

Salmon, finest quality Chinook fish, flat cans, 12c.

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Bartlett Pears, large ripe fruit, three-pound can, case of two dozen, $2.66; per can, 12c.

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NOTICE OF A DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the protected trustmakers and the Republican Party has been dissolved by mutual consent. The first-mentioned partner will hereafter pay no campaign debts contracted by the other partner, and the Republican Party, having entered another partnership, will discontinue the business of fat-frying.

This notice can be read in almost any public print to-day—not openly put in that form, but between the lines and as the interpretation of events.

Take this comment of The American Economist, the organ of the American Protective Tariff League, upon the terribly damaging testimony of Mr. HAVEMEYER before the Industrial Commission:

> Protectionists in Washington, as elsewhere throughout the country, have been able to see through the thin veil which HAVEMEYER supposed would hide his real motives in assailing the protective system. He feels that the Republican supporters of the protective policy are not going into a defense of trusts which monopolize any field of production, so he can hope for no assistance from protectionists in upholding his peculiar kind of trust.

The Republican protectionists would gladly, eagerly, and generously extend their assistance to the trusts and monopolists if, on their part, they any longer needed in their campaigns the assistance of the trusts and monopolists. They don't need it. The surrender of the Democrats to Bryanism and free silver in 1896 gave the Republicans the victory. It will give them a much greater and much easier victory next year. There is no doubt about it. They know it. The sane Democrats know it. The country knows it. Mr. HANNA can get all the money he wants from financial institutions and from business men who ask for no other protection than laws that shall provide a safe and honest currency. The new partners are a vastly more convenient set to do business with than the trustmakers and monopolists. They are not selfish, they are not greedy. They demand only what is for the common good. They are not arrogant or dictatorial, and association with them does not bring the party into public discredit.

The big beneficiaries of the prohibitory tariff duties used to put up great sums of money for the expenses of the campaign and then they thought they owned the party. They did own it. They would take possession of the room of the Ways and Means Committee and dictate to the committee the rates of duty to be levied in the schedules which protected them from foreign competition and enabled them to pluck the home consumer. They were the controlling partner. They demanded the right to put their hands into the pockets of the people with the hand of the Federal tax collector. They had paid for the privilege. They have been permitted to exercise it for forty years.

The partnership has become disreputable and obnoxious. With their historic luck, the Republicans, as the time approached when they would have been compelled to withdraw from it to avert the destruction they have richly deserved, are enabled by the madness of the Democrats to form this new partnership with the general business interests of the country. It happens, too, that the trustmakers, the manufacturers, and protected interests generally have come to a position where they no longer need the partnership. Most of them can now get along very well without tariff protection. To many of them the protective system is a damage and obstruction. They have fully supplied the home market and must sell goods abroad. To compete with the competition of low prices in foreign markets they must have free raw material. They find that we are shut out of foreign markets because we shut foreigners out of our markets. The growth of our export trade in manufactures demands the removal of the protective duties. So the partnership has outlived its usefulness for both partners. Each can get along without the other.

High and higher protection being no longer demanded either by political exigency or industrial necessity, we may expect to see the Republican Party gradually and decently discard the policy which has been the breath of its nostrils ever since the civil war. In the ensuing readjustments of political forces the Democrats, if their reason had not fled, would naturally expect to come into power again. But the present leaders of that party must be sent to Coventry before it will again be trusted by the people.

THE ZIMMERMANN CASE.

The facts in regard to the death of LOUIS ZIMMERMANN require a much more searching investigation than they have yet received, and it is quite likely that the inquest by Coroner HART will not be accepted as decisive for two reasons. One is that the fidelity and efficiency of the Coroners' Office are directly involved, and the other is that both the conduct of the Coroners' Office and that of the police demand the most searching scrutiny, and do not necessarily come within the range of the Coroner's request.

The report made by Detective MAHER of the West One Hundredth Street Station misses some of the essential facts. It has been stated, and not denied, that the body of ZIMMERMANN after death was removed from the place where the death occurred without having been viewed by the Coroner. Of this fact there now seems no reasonable doubt. It is also alleged that this grossly illegal act, calculated to defeat the ends of justice and to screen any one who may have been connected with a possible crime, was carried out with the consent of the police, and that a member of the force informed the undertaker who removed the body. If these allegations be true, it is a very serious matter indeed. That the police were cognizant of the death of ZIMMERMANN, and that the body of the dead man was removed from the place of death and buried at the expense of the man who, if any one, might be suspected of causing the death, without the police making any careful inquiry and without their informing the widow of the dead man—these are matters in themselves extremely irregular and suspicious.

So far as the police are concerned, the Commissioners should make the needed investigation, make it promptly, and with the utmost thoroughness, and the offenders, whoever they may be, should be punished. Mere neglect in an affair of life and death like this is itself something not to be tolerated. If, in addition to neglect, there has been a disposition actually to conceal facts, the offense becomes one that should cause the dismissal of every one connected, in a responsible way, with it. The investigation of the conduct of the Coroners' Office is the right, if it is not the direct duty, of the District Attorney through the agency of his own office and the Grand Jury. It is a disquieting and discreditable thing that a peaceable and industrious workingman can meet with his death, in this city, under circumstances absolutely requiring action by the police and the Coroner without that action being adequate. The safety of human life in a great city like this depends on the strict observance of all the laws intended to secure publicity, and for the observance of these laws the police and Coroner are the chief and direct agents.

STRIKES AND THE ARMY.

The Congress shall have power * * * to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.—Article I., Section 8, 15.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.—Article IV., Section 4.

These two extracts from that excellent, though possibly old-fashioned, document, the Constitution of the United States, show clearly enough that the framers of our Constitution, who foresaw such a wonderful number of things, foresaw the need of a regular army. In these two sections the function of the regular army, in time of peace, is accurately defined.

The framers of the Constitution were quite as well aware as Mr. MARSH of Illinois, or as Mr. KNOWLES of South Dakota, or even as Mr. "HAM" LEWIS of Washington of the possible menace to republican institutions of a standing army. But they were also aware of the necessity of a permanent force, to serve as the nucleus of the National defense not only, but also to carry out the pledges of the General Government to protect each of the States against invasion, and, upon occasion, against domestic violence, meaning riot, meaning any organized disturbance of the peace with which the local authorities might find themselves unable to cope.

This means that we must have a regular army as a National police. What number we need for this sole purpose of carrying out our Constitutional obligations is a fair matter for difference and discussion. But we may be very sure that Congress, in its wisdom, has not put the number too high. Twenty-five thousand men are the very minimum of our National requirements in this respect. And now, having a foreign war upon our hands, we have been forced, the Government has been forced, to withdraw so many troops that what we have left are less than the minimum of what, in the judgment of Congress, is required to insure the peace. The minimum is far less than the minimum of any other first-class country. It is less than any third-rate European power finds it necessary to keep up. "Per capita" it is absurdly small. It is an immense recommendation to our institutions that we find it feasible to do with so few. It shows that our Government really does rest upon the consent of the governed, and that that is its real stay. But it by no means follows that in every locality the peace can be kept because nobody desires to break it. In the most highly civilized communities—and in respect of the smallness of the force we need to insure us against domestic violence, we are evidently the most highly civilized people in the world—there is still need of a prepared and ready force to put down disorder. As FITZJAMES STEPHEN put it, in the most advanced stage of civilization, "a criminal may overpower an isolated policeman, just as a dwarf might hold down the little finger of a giant's left hand." And it is just for such cases as these that we need a regular army, and as we have not now got it, we are not in a condition to fulfill our Constitutional obligations.

It has happened that we have had some "domestic violence" since the country has been stripped of its troops to furnish forth a garrison for the Philippines, which it has not in fact furnished. The regular army was in that exigency called upon to do duty as a National police. That was in the strike in the Northwest. The strike in Cleveland shows what dangers we are every day incurring. The militia of Ohio is believed to be an efficient organization. It is believed to be one of the few State guards that amount to something and that can be trusted to preserve order in cases of emergency. Nevertheless, the task of resisting, if necessary even to the shedding of blood, domestic violence, is a task that ought not to be put upon the neighbors and possible friends of the rioters themselves. It ought to be imposed upon some entirely disinterested and extraneous body, like the United States Army, which knows nothing but its orders. If we had now on our hands a strike as serious as the railroad strike in Chicago in President CLEVELAND'S time, and we are liable to have an equally serious situation any day, we simply have not the force to cope with it and to put it down, as is contemplated by the Constitution.

That fact presents an imminent National peril. The President ought to confront it, and no doubt he has in his own mind confronted it very often. But he is in this unfortunate situation that nobody will pay any attention to what he says. Nobody believes that what he says is said with an honest intention of promoting the efficiency of the army. So long as he keeps ALGER in a place that ALGER is known to be ludicrously and disgracefully unfit to fill, so long will everybody suppose the recommendations of the Commander in Chief of the army to have some other object than the efficiency of the army. "And justly so." The President must really either unload ALGER or else give up the notion that the American people are going to take seriously anything whatever that he may have to say about the efficiency, for any foreign or domestic purpose, of the United States Army.

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

With the school and college season now about closed and the vacations at hand, thousands who read books will be turning their attention to books adapted to Summer Reading. THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day makes a noteworthy effort to assist them in their selections. It issues a special thirty-two-page number of its SATURDAY REVIEW—that is, a number double the usual size—devoted particularly to such reading. A list of 100 books has been chosen from the books published within twelve months—a list which is believed to embrace what is best for the purpose in a year's literature. The lists are classified, and with each title is given a descriptive notice as a guide to purchasers, preceded by an introductory essay on the delights of reading in Summer.

Besides these lists, this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW contains a striking variety of other reading matter pertaining to books and art. It is the aim of THE SATURDAY REVIEW to keep constantly before its public all that is vital, interesting, and new in the day's literature, at the same time respecting the literature of the past and directing attention to it, in news of old authors and books, and in articles pertaining to them. Several special double numbers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW have been issued heretofore, but none has exceeded—probably none has quite equaled—the present, in the wide range of topics embraced or in the skill and charm with which they are treated.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW to-day has a circulation reaching the one hundred thousand mark, which is easily the largest circulation a paper devoted to literary and artistic subjects has ever obtained. Aside from the satisfaction which this fact gives to THE NEW YORK TIMES in its business aspects, there is deep pleasure in knowing that the influence of THE TIMES, in promoting knowledge of good books and the reading of good books, has become potent among so many people. With the gains in circulation which are certain to follow, this influence must widen each week, until it may be hoped that THE SATURDAY REVIEW will become as beneficent a force in the community as it shall be an advantageous one to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It was a very happy thought in the President of "Our Animal Protective League" to accept the invitation of the east side stablemen and drivers and give an illustrated lecture on the care of horses. It was all the happier because the President is a woman, Mrs. MYLES STANDISH, who has a practical and theoretical knowledge of horses that would do credit to any of the masculine leaders of the cult, and an intelligent love of the animal that the latter do not always cherish. In very many cases—so far as we have observed, in the majority of cases—the ill treatment of work horses comes more from ignorance or thoughtlessness than from cruelty of disposition. For such cases sensible instruction, given in a kindly and sympathetic manner, is heartily appreciated and promptly acted on. The average driver of a cart or truck in this city is kind hearted, and if he does not know how to get the best work out of his horses with the least strain he is ready to learn, if the information is given in a straightforward and manly, or, better, in this case, a womanly, fashion. The work of Mrs. STANDISH and the league is sure to tend to the creation of a wholesome sentiment among this class that will do a deal of good to all concerned.

Senator FORAKER, in an interview, says:

> We seem to have a harder job on our hands in the Philippines than we anticipated. I don't believe the newspapers are getting all the news received at the War Department, but I know nothing of it personally. If more men and money are wanted, Congress will provide the means. The war is not popular, though.

The Senator, on some occasions, has been accepted as speaking for the Administration. He can hardly be supposed to do so in the above statement, and yet it is only too probable that it reflects the state of the President's mind. An anxious sense that the "job is harder" than was expected; a vague reliance on Congress to provide the means to handle it some six months hence; a weary realization that "the war is not popular"—these are very likely to be the feelings with which the unfortunate Chief Executive is struggling among the Berkshire hills. Let us hope that he will be invigorated by his rest sufficiently to grasp firmly the actual situation, to let the people of the United States know clearly the very worst, and to adopt and pursue the policy the situation demands. That is the only way out.

It is not easy for the ordinary observer to understand what good can come from the achievement of MURPHY in his so-called record "paced mile" on a cycle behind a locomotive in 65 seconds. To drive a wheel geared up to 112 so that the sprocket makes a trifle less than three turns to the second, while being sucked along by the current of air rushing into the relative vacuum created by the locomotive, with the vision practically destroyed, leaving only a confused consciousness of the black stripe on a white ground on the shield at the back of the locomotive, has the charm of being very difficult and somewhat dangerous, but it throws no special light on the capacity of the cycle as a vehicle or on that of the man as a propeller thereof. The performance can hardly be regarded as anything but a freak. As such, it can be relied on to attract curious spectators and to excite foolish emulators. But it cannot be ranked with intelligent athletics. Cycle racing against time, under conditions that test the strength, endurance, and skill of the rider and the possibilities of the wheel under normal conditions, are legitimate, and fairly repay the interest of sensible people, but the performance of MURPHY must be classed with the attractions of the dime museums in another field.

We are quite willing to concede that if the struggle of the Filipinos for independence were absolutely hopeless, if our troops were necessarily to keep on slaughtering until every aspiration for freedom was crushed, that then it might be well for the anti-Imperialists to hang their heads in sorrow and silence.—The Evening Post.

Needn't hang them. Just shut 'em up.

NUGGETS.

Its Use.

An applicant for a teacher's certificate in Reynolds County defined bric-à-brac as something to throw at a dog.—Kansas City Star.

The Poet's Thought.

A poet sings of the "unseen spirit in the trees." Evidently they were apple trees, and he was thinking of the cider that was latent in them.—Boston Transcript.

Quite a Fad Nowadays.

"Is Aguinaldo dead or isn't he?" demanded the observant boarder.

"I'm afraid not," replied the cross-eyed boarder. "I think he has contracted the deathless dying habit, like the Emperor of China."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Came Home to Him.

Williamson—What do you think of this newspaper story of a woman being hypnotized by a book agent into subscribing for a book she didn't want?

Henderson—I believe every word of it. I was just looking over my library yesterday. —Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Awaits His Opportunity.

"I think that is the biggest giant firecracker I ever saw. What are you going to do with it?"

"I am going to use it in celebrating July 4. There's a parrot on the porch next door to my house, and when it calls for a cracker on that day I shall give it this one."—Chicago Tribune.

BALLAD OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

LAS GUASIMAS, JUNE 24, 1898.

We heard the sound of galloping feet,
It struck to the Nation's soul;
In the far Southwest we heard them beat;
They swept the pave of the city street,
With a rhythmic thunder-roll.
Forward swing, forward swing,
Strong and light as an eagle's wing,
For the flag!

These are they who have heard the call
Of a voice their spirits knew;
They who follow, to fight or fall,
One who is bravest and best of all
To the young, the swift, the true.
Forward swing, forward swing,
Each one has but a life to bring,
For the flag!

These are the men whose hearts are rife
With the stress of the daring chase;
These are the flower of the city's life,
Picked men all, for the desperate strife,
Sons of a mettled race.
Forward swing, forward swing,
Who but these can such leaders bring
To the flag?

Hark! There is scarce a hoofbeat's sound,
In the tropic thickets deep.
All unhorsed are the riders found—
Wearily over the burning ground
The steadfast footsteps creep.
Still they swing, forward swing,
Dauntless, grim, unfaltering,
'Neath the flag.

Straight they march on the hidden foe,
Capron's troop in the van;
Under the maddening fire they go;
Hist! Who falls? Must the best blood flow?
Aye—it is but a man!
Forward swing, forward swing,
Ah, what glorious lives we fling
To the flag!

On—till the thorny* ground is won,
Stormed by the eager bands!
What of the fight when all is done?
The foe shall answer: "They tried, each one
To seize us with their hands!"
Forward swing, forward swing,
New brave work shall the morrow bring,
For the flag.

For lo! when the army sweeps along
To the bloody hilltop's crest,
Climbing and conquering, thousands strong,
There do the unhorsed riders throng—
Up—with the first and best!
Forward swing, forward swing,
Living, follow—and dying, cling
To the flag!

Sounding still, as an echo sweet,
Through the Nation's inmost heart,
We hear the tramp of those tolling feet,
And the hoofs of the leader's horse, that beat
With a muffled thunder-roll.
Forward swing, forward swing,
Such are the hearts—the lives—we bring
For the flag!

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

*Las Guasimas—"The Thorns."

DEFINING COLONIAL DAME

Suits of Rival Societies Recall Revolutionary Literary Remains.

FIGHT FOR THE USE OF A NAME

The Feminine Audience Amused by the Wrangles of Counsel, but the Court Is Worried.

When Justice Bookstaver, in Special Term, Part V. of the Supreme Court, yesterday resumed the hearing of the suits brought by the Colonial Dames of America against the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and the National Society of Colonial Dames of America to restrain them from using the title "Colonial Dames," only two members of the plaintiff society were on hand. Others eventually trouped in, and there was soon a sufficient number of women present to give the courtroom a very gay appearance.

The proceedings resolved themselves mostly into a series of wrangles between Col. Franklin Bartlett, counsel for the plaintiff, and John M. Bowers, counsel for the defendants. Justice Bookstaver looked worried and had difficulty in straightening things out. Once he changed his ruling on a point some time after it had been given. Col. Bartlett's continuous interposition of objections—the majority of which were sustained—amused the feminine audience hugely, and caused ripples of laughter in both camps, which otherwise preserved their haughtiness toward each other.

The morning opened with a dispute between counsel about putting certain papers in evidence. Mr. Bowers began an argumentative address to the Court upon the meaning of the term "Colonial dame." It was, he said, synonomous with the words "housewife," "madam," and was a general appellation. It was currently employed in Colonial days and had been frequently used in the sense indicated by authors, among them Shakespeare, Longfellow, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. He read extracts from a pamphlet entitled "Two Colonial Dames," which contained memoirs of the Quincy and Hancock families. It was an account of an elaborate breakfast given by John Hancock, Governor of Massachusetts, to Admiral Comte d'Estaing and thirty of his officers during a sojourn of the French fleet in Boston Harbor. This event was commemorated at the time in a poem called "Dorothy Hancock's Breakfast Party" author not stated. It reads in part as follows:

> Quoth the Governor to his dame,
> When the French fleet sailing came
> Into Massachusetts Bay,
> "We must make a feast straightway,
> Spread a board of bounteous cheer
> For the gallant Admiral here."
> Nothing loath the three-year bride
> Fair Dame Dorothy complied.

The poem also alluded to fair Dame Dorothy as "madam" and "housewife."

"This," said Mr. Bowers triumphantly, "is only one of many examples which go to prove—"

"I object!" exclaimed Col. Bartlett, springing to his feet. "Counsel here is trying to define the term 'Colonial dame,' and I object on the ground that his argument tends to a conclusion on the whole case which is not in order at this stage."

Mr. Bowers protested that his argument didn't do anything of the kind, but Justice Bookstaver stopped him, and Mr. Bowers then called Mrs. Emille McKim Reed of Baltimore to the stand. Mrs. Reed is Secretary of the defendant National Society. She gave her evidence with great precision, and, when Col. Bartlett cross-examined her, with an emphasis that was not unmixed with asperity. Her remarks were accompanied by expressive shrugs of her shoulders and raising of her eyebrows.

Mrs. Reed testified as to the first meeting of the council of the National Society, held in Wilmington, Del., in 1892, and concerning the subsequent meetings of the body in Washington in 1894, 1896, and 1898.

Mr. Bowers wanted to put in evidence copies of the minutes of these meetings, but Col. Bartlett objected strenuously. He contended that if the minutes were to be put in evidence at all, a proceeding which he considered entirely unnecessary, only the original minutes should be admitted. Mrs. Reed explained that the typewritten copies of the minutes of the first two meetings had been compared with the original minutes, which she had in her safe at home, in Baltimore, and that she had sworn that the copies were exact. The original minutes of the subsequent meetings had not been preserved because they were two voluminous. These minutes had been condensed, and were in the records in printed form only. Col. Bartlett continued to object, however, and argued at length on the law concerning the admission of non-original documents, and a copy of the Code was sent for. Meanwhile counsel exchanged sarcastic remarks. The Justice finally put an end to the discussion for the time being by overruling Col. Bartlett's objection, and the examination continued.

Mrs. Reed testified that the National society comprised thirty-two incorporated and two unincorporated State chapters, whose members aggregated about 4,000. She was then questioned concerning the adoption of the title of the society, and Mr. Bowers was unfortunately inspired to ask the witness if she knew what a Colonial Dame was.

"I don't quite understand your question," said Mrs. Reed, looking puzzled.

"Well, do you know what the term 'Colonial Dame' means?" queried the lawyer.

"No, I don't know what it means," the witness avowed.

Mr. Bowers, nonplused, scratched his head, there were murmurs of astonishment in the defendant camp, and the members of the plaintiff society tittered gleefully.

Mr. Bowers returned to the charge, but Col. Barlett objected. He also objected to testimony that was not made on the witnesse's own knowledge. "I am troubled with most ladies," he said, "is that they take what they read about in letters to be things they know of their own knowledge."

Mrs. Reed told of the work done by the National society—notably for the relief of soldiers during the war with Spain—and also by the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

Then Col. Bartlett cross-examined her.

"Your National society tried to get a charter in 1897 and failed, did it not?" he asked.

"No, we didn't fail. We didn't get the charter, but I don't consider that we failed," was the reply.

This caused further amusement and started another wrangle between the lawyers.

Mrs. Edith B. H. Mason of Newport, Honorary President of the Rhode Island Chapter of the defendant National society, was the next witness called. Her society, she said, was organized in March, 1902. Mr. Bowers wanted to put in as evidence the certificate of incorporation and minutes of the chapter's meetings. Col. Bartlett strenuously objected. Evidence as to the date of organization was alone admissible, and all that was necessary, he argued. He submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction over the organizations in other States, but only over the organization in the State of New York and over the defendant National society, an unincorporated, incohesive body, because some of its officers were living in this State. The Court therefore had nothing to do with results, but must interpret the law.

"What appears to be weighing upon the mind of counsel for the other side," said he, "is the notion that we are trying to disrupt these societies. This is not the case at all. So far as we are concerned, they can go on forever, and flourish, and we shall rejoice thereat. All that we require of them is that they shall change their name so that it will not conflict with ours."

Justice Bookstaver decided to admit evidence relative to the incorporation of the society. Mrs. Mason couldn't remember the date of incorporation, but recalled that the chapter was incorporated by act of the Legislature.

"I gave the order to have it incorporated before I went to Europe," said Mrs. Mason, complacently.

"What! You ordered the Legislature to incorporate your society!" exclaimed Col. Bartlett.

"No," said witness, laughingly; "of course not. You know what I mean."

Mr. Bowers wanted to show that the Government had recognized the defendant National society by accepting money for relief of soldiers during the war and by entering into correspondence with officers of the society, and tried to get Mrs. Mason to explain that the relief work undertaken by the Rhode Island Chapter was done in pursuance to a resolution of the National Council. Instead of returning a direct reply, the witness entered into an involved explanation, and the question was not answered when she left the stand.

At this juncture Justice Bookstaver turned to Mr. Bowers and said he had concluded that Col. Bartlett was right in objecting to the admission of copies of the National Society minutes in the possession of Mrs. Reed of Baltimore when the original minutes were available, and after Mrs. Reed had been recalled to the stand, ruled that the copies could not be adduced in evidence.

Mr. Bowers said he would have the original minutes in court on Monday, and the case was adjourned to that day.

LONDON THEATRE GOSSIP.

George Alexander to Produce "Rupert of Hentzau"—Mrs. Langtry Acquires the Haymarket for September.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—George Alexander will produce "Rupert of Hentzau" at Glasgow on Oct. 5. He will, as in the case of "The Prisoner of Zenda," have double parts for King Rudolf and M. Rassendyl. Miss Fay Davis will be Flavia.

***

Mrs. Langtry acquires temporarily the Haymarket Theatre for September and will produce a new play by Sydney Grundy, which, it is now stated, owes nothing to a foreign source.

***

Mr. Grundy's new piece for George Alexander is an amplification of his strong one-act play produced in 1880, "In Honor Bound," which was suggested to him by Eugène Scribe's comedy, "Une Chaine." H. N.

CLASS DAY AT HARVARD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 23.—The class day exercises of Harvard University were held to-day in Sanders Theatre. There was a large attendance and the weather was all that could be desired. The exercises opened with the class oration by William H. Conroy, Jr., of Philadelphia. Conroy has been prominent as editor of The Crimson and as a debater during his course. He treated the question of reducing the college course to three years, making this the basis for a general discussion of the value of college life, even apart from the actual studies. The poem was read by J. A. Macy of Cambridge, who has been very successful as a writer in college. The ivy oration, which is the humorous feature of the programme, and which also brings in various events of the class history, was delivered by John F. Brice of Lima, Ohio, son of the late Calvin S. Brice, and the exercises closed with the class ode, of which Henry Milner Rideout of Calais, Me., was the author.

From the close of the exercises in Sanders Theatre to 5 o'clock the time was given up to the various society and individual spreads. The most prominent of the functions were those of the Hasty Pudding, Delta Upsilon, and Pi Eta Clubs. A spread given in Wadsworth, the old President's house, was among the most elaborate of the smaller entertainments.

At 2 o'clock the yard was closed to all but ticket holders, and an open-air concert was given under the tall elms. About 4:30 o'clock the graduates and the three lower classes, with the Glee Club, began to gather in the yard, finally marching in order to the statue, which was surrounded by large grand stands. Meanwhile the seniors marched around the yard, and entered the inclosure by the statue. They were greeted with rousing cheers by the classes and graduates. After moving to the north of the statue the '99 men answered those cheers with a will. Then came the familiar "Johnny Harvard," sung by the Glee Club.

The singing of "America" was the next feature, and was followed by cheers for winning athletic teams and Harvard by the seniors alone, and by cheers, in which all joined, for well-known undergraduates. The seniors then passed to either side of the statue, taking the flowers which had been piled around its base, and, forming in line, headed by the class officers, marched in front of the bleachers, each man throwing his flowers toward his friends.

In the evening the yard was brilliantly illuminated with Japanese lanterns and colored fires. The college musical clubs gave a concert from a stage erected in the middle of the yard from 7 to 9 o'clock. President and Mrs. Eliot received members of all the graduating classes of the university in their home adjoining the college, and there was dancing in the gymnasium and memorial hall.

The City Normal College.

In the programme of the graduating exercises which took place at the Normal College on Thursday it was erroneously announced that the three prizes mentioned for subjects in connection with animals were offered by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. They were presented by Mrs. Myles Standish, President of Our Animal Protective League, for the best essay on "Kindness to Animals." In outlining the subject Mrs. Standish stated that her particular interest was in horses, dogs, and cats, the animals common to our city. She therefore was surprised when she heard the prize essayist read a composition devoted entirely to the wanton destruction of song birds for the sake of securing plumes and aigrettes for hats.

In the list of Normal College graduates published in THE TIMES yesterday, the names of Anna Esther Barnutz, Mary A. Knight, Violet Adelaide Whittemore, Estelle Elkus, Kathleen Thomas, and Grace Alicia Young, who completed the post-graduate kindergarten course, were omitted.

De Forest Prize at Yale Awarded.

NEW HAVEN, June 23.—The De Forest Prize Medal, competed for by six Townsend Prizemen of the Yale senior class in Battell Chapel this afternoon, was won by Carroll Fuller Sweet of Grand Rapids, Mich. His subject was "Colonial Expansion." It is said that the competition was one of the best ever held. The Faculty of the academic department were the judges.

Exercises at St. John's College.

The closing exercises and commencement of St. John's College, Lewis and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, were held in the college hall last evening. The Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, presided and conferred degrees upon the nine graduates, three of whom will enter the seminary connected with the institution in September to study for the priesthood. The address to the graduates was delivered by the Rev. James Corrigan, D. D., of Corona, L. I. The graduates were E. M. Deegan, Charles P. Hayes, John F. Dunne, Francis J. George, Joseph C. Curran, C. W. S. Ragne, George A. Metzger, Francis X. Langdon, and Joseph S. O'Keefe.

THE CASE OF MOSES F. CHASE.

DETROIT, June 23.—The doctors disagree in their testimony in the hearing upon the application for extradition from New York of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Duhme of Cincinnati, who are charged with the abduction from this city of their nephew, Moses Fowler Chase of Lafayette, Ind., heir to property worth upward of half a million dollars. The point at issue for the Governor of Michigan to decide is whether young Chase was or was not mentally incompetent on June 5, the night on which he left Detroit for Cincinnati with the Duhmes, that date being one day after the youth became of age.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

END OF GAS WAR NOT IN SIGHT.

The Board of Directors of the Standard Gas Light Company met yesterday. Russell Sage afterward supplied the news of the meeting, which was important as indicating that the end of the gas war is not in sight, and incidentally that his reported utterances of independence in regard to the Standard Oil Company were not warranted by him.

"We have," said Mr. Sage, "made a new contract for crude petroleum with the Standard Oil Company for a year. We found no necessity for going anywhere else—that is to say, we had to take the lowest bid, and the Standard Oil Company put in the lowest figures. We are not going into a combination to raise rates. We can now fight our own battles. We do not need any combination."

Death of William W. L. Voorhis.

William W. L. Voorhis, a publisher of this city, died yesterday from Bright's disease, at his residence, 2,099 Fifth Avenue. He was born in this city in 1819, and at an early age went into the book publishing business. He became a member of the law book publishing firm of Baker & Voorhis, now at 66 Nassau Street. He gave away much money in charity. The funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, in St. Mary's Church, at Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

Liquor Advertisements in Lowell.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 23.—A motion to quash a complaint against Charles L. McCleery, editor of The Lowell Mail, who recently was fined $100 in the Lowell courts for printing a liquor advertisement in his paper, was sustained by Judge Bond in the Middlesex Superior Court to-day. Judge Bond ruled that the acts specified do not constitute the crime of soliciting trade for liquor dealers, as charged.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Closing Sessions of the Meeting at Capon Springs, West Va.

MUCH PRACTICAL WORK DONE

An Agent to be Appointed Who Will Give Advice as to What Institutions Are Worthy of Support.

CAPON SPRINGS, West Va., June 23.—The Educational Conference finished its work here to-day. Its discussions have resulted in the organization of the work of general education in the South, so that from this time those who wish to aid in the educational training of the Southern youth of both races and both sexes may do so with the assurance that such assistance will be applied to the best uses and where it will accomplish the best results.

Heretofore millions, it is believed, have been wasted in unwise gifts, while these millions might have been used to great advantage in providing educational opportunities for thousands of children now growing up in ignorance.

The inspiration of this work of the conference, which must be considered its greatest achievement, came from several of those who took part in its discussions. Chief among these are Dr. J. L. M. Curry, W. L. Wilson, President of Washington and Lee University; Dr. G. S. Dickerman, and W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad.

All of these called attention to the exact needs of the South in the matter of education, and suggested that the remedy for them was to be found in organized, systematic, intelligent, and economic assistance of the Southern schools. The papers read last night and this morning by Messrs. Dickerman and Baldwin created almost as profound an impression as the speeches made the day before yesterday by Dr. Curry and President Wilson. The result of this concentration of thought upon the problem has been the adoption of a plan that the conference believes will either solve the problem as a whole, or at least remove its greatest difficulties and lead to its ultimate solution. Dr. A. D. Mayo expressed to-day the feeling of the entire body that this conference has opened a new era in Southern education.

The meeting this morning was devoted to woman's work in the field of education, and an interesting paper was read by Miss S. E. Breed of Lynchburg, Va., on the industrial education of the negro woman. Miss Mary S. Woolman of the Teachers' College, New York, spoke on the teaching of sewing in the schools.

A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions embodying the results and purposes of the conference. Dr. James MacAlister of Drexel Institution, Philadelphia, was made its Chairman, the other members being Prof. Charles W. Kent of the University of Virginia, Dr. Albert Shaw of New York, Prof. Henry St. George Tucker of Washington and Lee University, President F. W. Woodworth of Tougaloo Institute, Miss.; Charles E. Bigelow and Alexander Purves of the Hampton Institute. At the final session this afternoon the following report and resolutions of the committee, drafted by Dr. Albert Shaw, were presented:

> The Committee on Resolutions desires to congratulate the Conference upon the breadth of its discussions, the growing appreciation it has evidenced of sound principles and scientific methods in education, and the remarkable harmony of view that has been disclosed in the various addresses upon matters of a practical nature, as well as upon those of theory and principle. The committee recognizes especially the value of the conference not only as a means for the exchange of opinion and stimulant of thought and effort, but also as a clearing house of information.
>
> The committee begs to offer this resolution:
>
> Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized, in case it can procure the funds necessary to meet expenses, to employ an agent of this conference who will work under the direction of Dr. Curry, its President, whose chief duty it will be to study conditions in detail and to ascertain such facts with respect to Southern education, public and private, as will make more clear what methods and agencies are to be encouraged and what to be avoided or reformed, and will secure better harmony and a more efficient concentration of effect in all educational work carried on in the South as derived from the expressions and evident conviction of the present conference.
>
> The committee further offers the following resolutions:
>
> Resolved, That the education of the white race in the South is the pressing and imperative need, and that the noble achievements of the Southern commonwealths in the creation of common school systems for both races deserve not merely the sympathetic recognition of the country and of the world at large, but also give the bold and high spirited colleges and universities of the South a strong claim upon the generous share of that stream of private wealth in the United States that is enriching and vitalizing the higher education of the North and West.
>
> Resolved, That the conference recognizes the discernment and wisdom of the plans that have been made in its sessions for the encouragement of secondary schools in the South as a necessary link between the common schools and the colleges, and that it recommends the subject as one urgently appealing on the one hand to the communities and peculiar localities, and on the other hand to the framers of the educational system and policy of the States.
>
> Resolved, That in the development of industrial education upon lines now well established by noteworthy models, the conference recognizes a basis for hearty and united co-operation on the part of all friends of Southern education, and further recognizes a hopeful means toward the better working out of existing social economic and racial problems.
>
> Resolved, That in the establishment of reformatories upon the system of agricultural and industrial training for the segregation of youthful incorrigibles and misdemeanants, especially of the colored race, we perceive an exceedingly useful and timely application of wise means to urgent ends, and we recommend the multiplication of such institutions provided they are under proper auspices and inspection.
>
> Resolved, That the conference give its grateful indorsement to the wise and helpful administration of the Slater and Peabody funds, that it pay tribute to the comprehension and high devotion with which Dr. Curry performs the duties and exercises the discretion intrusted to him under those trusts; that it appreciates the urgency of the need for a general committee of direction in harmony or in connection with the management of these funds, to guard against the haphazard and in some cases harmful use of money contributed at the North for negro education; and further that we commend the work of teachers' institutes in the South as promoted by Dr. Curry, and appeal for the improvement by all possible means of the lot of the young women teachers of the common schools.
>
> Resolved, That we commend the idea of the traveling library as especially applicable to conditions in the South, and recommend the appointment of a committee for the formulation of a report upon the best practicable means for organizing the movement and making it successful.

These resolutions were all adopted by the conference. It is understood that Dr. G. S. Dickerman will be appointed as agent under their provisions.

The conference has accepted the invitation of Capt. Sale to meet next year at this place.

Father McLoughlin Gets the

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Resolution for Arresting Increase of Armaments Introduced.

REDUCTION NOT SUGGESTED

M. de Staal Says This Would Come of Itself — Discussion Adjourned to Monday—Germany's Attitude.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—M. de Staal, President of the Peace Conference, at a meeting of the committee this morning introduced the Russian proposals looking to the arrest of the increase of armaments, and read a declaration disclaiming all intention of proposing a reduction of armaments at present. But, he added, he was of the opinion that if a standstill could be agreed upon a reduction would soon come of itself. All the powers, he explained, had conferred with the Czar relative to the immense evils of armed peace, and he (M. de Staal) now appealed to them to devote their energies toward the arrest of the continual increase in the cost of armed peace, which, he asserted, cost more than a tremendous war.

Col. Gilinsky of the Russian delegation moved that the powers enter into an understanding for a term of, say, five years not to increase the effectiveness of the peace footing of their forces, with the exception of the colonial troops, and not to increase the amount of their military budgets beyond their present figures.

The speeches and the resolution are to be printed and circulated, and the discussion was adjourned until Monday.

A similar naval resolution will be introduced later.

The Drafting Committee of the Arbitration Commission spent the afternoon in considering Articles I. and VII. of the Russian proposals. All that is left now is the drafting of regulations for the board's procedure.

Late information from Germany is to the effect that Emperor William will not separate himself from the other powers on the arbitration question, and the German delegates anticipate a favorable decision on that point.

The work is now so far advanced that the conference will probably take a holiday after June 28, in order to allow the delegates to refer to their respective Governments for final instructions.

Frederick Holls of the American delegation, alluding this evening to the German attitude, said:

"This matter is much exaggerated. Active negotiations took place, but Germany is in no way irreconcilable, and would not hesitate more than the other powers to agree to an arbitration court established on an acceptable basis.

"As for the Turks, they themselves state that no one is able to say that they object to the arbitration scheme. They declare that when the proposal has been finally shaped they will examine it and only then give an opinion, referring to Constantinople if the wording of the scheme contains points not covered by their instructions."

LONDON, June 24.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague says:

"Several delegates remark that Russia's proposals regarding disarmament contain a trap, since she could increase her troops to any extent in Siberia, which is a colony."

"Capt. Scheine, the Russian naval expert, laid upon the table a proposal similar to Col. Jilinski's, dealing with the navy, but limiting the non-augmentation period to three years, on the ground that three years are enough to build an iron-clad."

The correspondent of The Times at The Hague says:

"There is not the faintest chance of the Russian proposals being adopted, but it is likely some motion will be carried to the effect that, in the interests of peace and humanity, the conference hopes that, unless an emergency should occur, war budgets will not be increased.

"Even this apparently trivial result might be useful, but it is quite possible that still more will be done, and it should not be surprising if the great powers finally arrived at some agreement, quite independently of the conference, not to increase naval and military expenditure."

"YOUNG TURKS" EXPELLED?

Netherlands Government Said to Have Done What the Sultan Wished.

LONDON, June 23.—The Netherlands Government, according to the Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mail, has expelled Riza Bey and Amneghian from the country, and they have gone to Paris.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—In spite of the refusal of Achmed Riza Bey, of the Young Turks Party, to fight a duel with Rechid Bey, secretary of Turkhan Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation at the Peace Conference, Amneghian, an Armenian, who was to have been one of the speakers at the meeting of the Young Turks Party, has written a letter to the Vaterland denying remarks attributed to him, but nevertheless offering to accept the challenge which Riza Bey declined on the ground that duelling was unlawful in Belgium. The incident has aroused extraordinary interest among all classes.

VON BUELOW MADE A COUNT.

Newspapers Eulogize Him for His Work in the Foreign Office.

BERLIN, June 23.—Emperor William has conferred the rank of Count upon Minister of Foreign Affairs von Buelow.

The leading journals of the country eulogize Count von Buelow for what they characterize as his masterly handling of the negotiations with the Spanish Government for the possession of the Caroline Islands and for his successful conduct of the affairs of the Foreign Office. The papers point out that he was particularly instrumental in bringing about the improved friendly relations of Germany with Great Britain and Russia and the pacific solution of the Samoan difficulty.

STRINGENT ITALIAN DECREE.

Empowers the Government to Prohibit Meetings and Associations.

ROME, June 23.—The royal decree, which, in view of the prorogation of the Italian Parliament without the passage of certain Government bills, is about to be promulgated for the carrying out of the measures introduced by the Government, will come into force on July 20.

It will empower the Government to prohibit public meetings and the "exhibition of seditious emblems" and to dissolve "seditious associations." It will prescribe severe penalties for those concerting strikes on public works and for the infringement of the press laws.

The report to King Humbert accompanying the decree refers to the recent obstruction in the Chamber of Deputies and announces that the decree will be resubmitted to Parliament for approval.

For Abolition of Samoa Co-Dominion.

BERLIN, June 23.—The Vossiche Zeitung, commenting on the Samoa matter, advocates the abolition of the co-dominion of the three powers in the interest of peace and order, and says that this is apparently Germany's desire.

British Acting Consul at Samoa.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., June 23.—Major Nair, a Judge of the New Zealand Land Court, has been appointed Acting Consul for Great Britain at Samoa.

For a Gold Standard in India.

LONDON, June 24.—The Allahabad correspondent of The Times says he hears on good authority that the India Currency Commission has reported almost unanimously in favor of the maintenance of a sixteen-penny rupee and of gold currency, with gold as legal tender.

Threatened Famine in Finland.

LONDON, June 24.—Eastern and Northern Finland, according to a dispatch to The Times from St. Petersburg, are threatened with famine and floods. The late cold weather has ruined the rye crops.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

Orange Free State Votes Nearly $50,000 for Armaments—Tension in South Africa Extreme.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, June 23.—The Volksraad of the Orange Free State has voted £9,870 for the increase of artillery, tents, and other military supplies. A resolution was adopted directing the Government to adopt the Mauser rifle as the National weapon. A proposal to vote £22,500 for ammunition was discussed, but the debate was adjourned.

Trade with Cape Town and Johannesburg is at a comparative standstill.

The Germans who are in sympathy with the Transvaal are holding meetings at which they adopt resolutions requesting Germany to intercede on behalf of the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, June 23.—The British second-class cruiser Doris, with Rear Admiral Sir Robert Hastings Harris, Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West African squadrons, on board, left Simon's Bay to-day for the east coast.

LONDON, June 23.—The Shropshire Regiment has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for immediate embarkation for Cape Town.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons to-day, in answer to a question, denied that the Government was reinforcing the British troops in South Africa to a total of 40,000 men.

A dispatch from Cape Town to The Outlook says:

"The tension is extreme. Business is at a standstill, and the general feeling is that England must promptly bring matters to an issue. The South African League will have no difficulty in preventing meetings supporting Sir Alfred Milner's attitude, their desire being to refrain from embarrassing the imperial authorities.

"The Orange Government is urging the Transvaal to make further concessions. Many people consider Sir Alfred Milner's franchise proposals are useless without the granting of twelve seats in the mining centres and the right to speak English in the Volksraad. Otherwise it will be impossible to select representative men. Failing these concessions, the Johannesburgers say they prefer a treaty providing security and judicial and educational reforms."

Liberal Victory at Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, June 23.—In the Parliamentary bye-election in the East Division of Edinburgh to-day, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the former Liberal member, Robert Wallace, who was seized with cerebral paralysis while speaking in the House of Commons, the Liberal and Radical candidate, George MacCrae, defeated the Unionist candidate, Harry G. Younger, by 1,930 votes.

Coming Here on the St. Louis.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 23.—The American liner St. Louis, which sails from here tomorrow via Cherbourg, for New York, will have among her passengers Señor Rodriguez Azpiroz of the Mexican Diplomatic Service, H. H. D. Peirce, Secretary of the United States Embassy at St. Petersburg; Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, and Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington.

Winston Churchill a Probable M. P.

LONDON June 23.—Lieut. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, eldest son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, has been selected as the candidate for the Borough of Oldham, in the Conservative interest. The seat became vacant through the death of Robert Ascroft, M. P.

D. E. Bourgeois Dies in London.

LONDON, June 23.—D. E. Bourgebis of New Orleans died yesterday evening at Chester Terrace. He was a personal friend of Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, who this morning arranged for the immediate shipment of the body to the United States.

The Alaskan Boundary Agreement.

LONDON, June 23.—The officials of the Foreign Office this morning sent to the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, a formal memorandum embodying the temporary agreement reached on the Alaskan boundary question.

Senor Limantour in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 23.—The Mexican Minister of Finance, J. L. Limantour, had a conference to-day with the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and Minister of Foreign Affairs von Buelow.

The German-American Cable Project.

BERLIN, June 23.—The Hamburgisher Correspondent to-day declares that the officials of the German Foreign Office are negotiating with British firms for the laying of the proposed German-American cable.

Great Rainfall in Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 23.—A tremendous rainfall has interrupted all communication between this place and the rest of the country. The City of Valparaiso is half under water.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 23.—J. B. M. Grosvenor arrived from New York yesterday.

Pembrooke Jones has returned from New York on the Narada.

Arrivals of yachts include the Shamrock, Ingomar, Priscilla, and Sultana.

F. L. V. Hoppin of New York is the guest of Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

The Rev. and Mrs. E. Winchester Donald of Boston have arrived at the Blatchford cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont have returned from New York.

Arrivals from New York this evening included James Brown Potter, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Amos T. French.

Miss Daisy Pierson has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Donnelly of New York is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.

The Hon. William C. Whitney will soon come here to visit Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

to visit Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis Pierce and A. L. Smith of Providence, R. C. BFathbow, R. T. Bagley, and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Weeks of New York, E. C. McAinstock and W. H. Bastman of Boston, and H. A. Cross of Lynn.

A. B. Emmons has rented his cottage in Jamestown to William P. Henry of Philadelphia for the season.

Col. George R. Fearing has arrived for the season.

Mrs. Henderson, the sister of Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, who resides in England, is the guest of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Mrs. Frederick Nelson has gone to Tuxedo to pass the season.

Mrs. Pembrooke Jones entertained at dinner this evening at the Cloisters.

A number of dinner cards were sent out by the cottagers to-day.

Mrs. W. Weld has arrived at her cottage in Bellevue Avenue for the season.

Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., is registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman will take a cottage here for the Summer.

Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

J. Nelson Howard has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are in New York to meet Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who are returning from Europe.

Fireman's Wife Mother of Triplets.

Mrs. Barbara Von der Lin, wife of Frank Von der Lin, a Brooklyn fireman attached to Engine Company No. 30, gave birth to triplets—two girls and a boy—on Thursday, at her home, 178 Penn Street. The girls each weighed six and a half pounds and the boy seven and a half pounds. There is such a striking resemblance between the girls that in order to more readily distinguish them a red ribbon has been placed around the waist of one and a blue ribbon around the other. Mrs. Von der Lin is the mother of six other children, five of whom are girls, and the eldest of whom is twelve years.

Full-page portrait of Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice, Appellate Division, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Magazine Supplement of to-morrow, Sunday, (June 25th.)—Adv.

GERRY SOCIETY LOSES SUIT

Subject to Visitation and Inspection by State Charities Board.

JUSTICE BARRETT'S OPINION

Appellate Division Says Nature of Society Is Conclusive Reason Why It Should Be Supervised.

The question whether the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is a charitable or eleemosynary institution, and as such subject to the powers of visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities, given it by the Constitution and by Section 10 of the act of 1896, was passed upon by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday upon cross-appeals from an order of the Special Term, granting a mandamus in part and denying it in part. The Court, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, unanimously holds that the mandamus asked for on behalf of the State Board of Charities should be granted.

De Lancey Nicoll of counsel for Mr. Gerry's society said that the case would be carried to the Court of Appeals. The decision, he declared, would have no effect on the investigation now being made into the affairs of the society by Albert Stickney.

Justice Barrett, in his opinion, said: "If such a society is not a charitable institution, it is difficult to define its other character. It certainly comes within every definition of a charitable society to be found in the books. The prevention of cruelty to children is essentially a charity, in the usual and ordinary meaning of the word. Any other view of the mission of this society is quite inconceivable. It is not organized for gain. Its services are wholly gratuitous. It relies for support upon public and private donations, and does not limit its beneficent functions to any particular form of cruelty.

"If societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals are charitable institutions, surely societies for the prevention of cruelty to children are equally so. Indeed, the charitable character of this society has never been questioned until now. On the contrary, that character has been asserted, proclaimed, and insisted upon by its officers and agents over and over again. It is because of that character that it has received from the City of New York by authority of law, and from private individuals the means essential to its existence as a working institution.

"If it is not a charitable institution, what is it? There is no distinct answer to this question. There is a trace of suggestion that it may be styled 'a subordinate governmental agency,' whatever in the present connection that may mean.

"A more accurate description of the society from its own standpoint would be that it is an auxiliary of the Government, State, and municipality, and of their officers, so far as in working out its objects it gives practical aid to those who are officially required to enforce the laws with regard to children. But as such auxiliary it is still engaged in the execution of its charitable purposes.

"Why, it might well be asked, should the people or the Legislature have intended to withdraw these societies from the supervisory powers of the board? The very fact that they are clothed with unusual, peculiar, and even extraordinary powers, instead of being a ground for exemption, seems rather to suggest a conclusive reason why they should be supervised, and indeed quite as vigilantly as institutions possessing less power for good or evil.

"No reason has been assigned which would justify the exceptional withdrawal contended for. Surely the State Board of Charities can be trusted with the sacred confidences of these societies quite as freely as the officers of the societies themselves. This society has no reason to fear an abuse of power on the part of such a board. It is simply a question, then, whether the convenience of these societies shall count for more than the public policy of the State with regard to the visitation and inspection of public and private institutions, as evidenced by the Constitution and the law. There can be but one answer to such a question."

GERRY SOCIETY INVESTIGATION.

Witnesses Testify as to the Usefulness of the Institution.

The investigation into the affairs of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was continued yesterday before Albert Stickney. The witnesses were questioned alternately by De Lancey Nicoll and J. D. Lindsay, attorneys for the society. Assistant Corporation Counsel George L. Sterling said the Corporation Counsel would like a copy of the minutes of the proceedings and the privilege of recalling any of the witnesses. This, the referee said, would be permitted.

The first witness, Assistant District Attorney Unger, gave an outline of the relations existing between the society and the District Attorney's office. He said the society was not only useful but needful. It relieved the District Attorney's office of a great amount of responsibility, and in the trial of cases saved the city at least $10,000 in furnishing expert medical evidence.

Ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh testified that during his twenty-eight years' connection with the Police Department he had found the society's assistance to the police almost invaluable and its records reliable. He was positive the police could not do the work of the society and accomplish such good results.

Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions said the Justices found the records of the society reliable and of great benefit to them in enabling them to make disposition of the children's cases before them. Lawyer Frederick House testified that cases presented by the society were thoroughly and accurately prepared.

Magistrate Deuel declared that the work of the society was indispensable. He was convinced that juvenile crime in the city was diminishing in proportion to population, and that one of the causes to bring about this result was the work of the society. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis testified relative to his knowledge of the society's aid to the District Attorney's office.

All of the witnesses were asked by Mr. Nicoll if they thought the work accomplished by the society could be done as well by a bureau established by the city. The invariable answer was that it would be impracticable.

Elbridge T. Gerry was recalled by Mr. Nicoll for the purpose of denying certain allegations that were made in The Evening Post Thursday. It was alleged Mr. Gerry was owner of the buildings 108 and 110 West Forty-first Street, in order to be exempt from taxation had rented them to St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Gerry explained that the property was not in his name, but was inherited by his wife from her father. Her father had rented it to the church, and in the lease it was stipulated that the church was to pay the taxes.

Mr. Gerry was cross-examined by an Evening Post reporter, and asked if he knew the records showed taxes were paid only on $100,000 on the building of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, while the full valuation was $175,000. Mr. Gerry did not know it, and declared he had never applied for a reduction in the valuation. He admitted that the society paid no water taxes.

Other reporters joined in the questioning, and Mr. Gerry was asked what it cost a day to feed a child at the Catholic Protectory, the average cost at the Gerry society being 25 cents. Mr. Gerry said he did not know, but declared the meals at the Protectory are good, for he had eaten them himself. The hearing was then adjourned until Friday.

Died as He Was Leaving the Hospital.

Onofrio Le Bassi, twenty years old, an Italian laborer who lived at 79 Elizabeth Street, was shot in the neck last Tuesday night by Giuseppi Schlafani, who is supposed to have been in love with the same girl as was Le Bassi. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in a critical condition. Last night the brother of the wounded man, with a number of friends, went to the hospital and demanded that Le Bassi be given to them to take home. Le Bassi asked to be allowed to go with them. The doctors, although they argued against discharging him, let him be taken from his cot and dressed. He was being carried out, and had just reached the Eleventh Street door when he died. Schlafani has not yet been caught.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This afternoon will be the date of the Westchester coaching parade. It is under the management of Mr. Sherman Schenck, and it will be quite a representative turning out of the coaches and tandems along the shore of the Sound. The route is down the old Boston Post Road, and at the conclusion of the parade there will be a dinner at the American Yacht Club. There are to be over 100 people in line, and the procession according to present arrangements will be headed by Mr. A. C. Bostwick.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and their daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, are due here to-day by the Cunard ship. This ship will bring quite a number of New Yorkers, who have passed the Spring abroad. Mr. Alfred and Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt will meet their parents at The Breakers at Newport, where they stop over every Saturday and Sunday. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt will remain in town for the present, making occasional trips to the country.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are also expected to-day. They will go through to Newport. They have been with Miss Pomeroy, Mr. Charles Munn, and Mr. Madison Grant on a shooting expedition in the Far West. Mr. and Mrs. Fish will pass the Summer at Newport.

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The Umbria, which sails to-day, has booked Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McCready, who will remain abroad until the very late Autumn, and Col. Horace Brookes, who has closed his country house, near Burlington, Vt., this Summer, where he has given so many charming house parties, and will travel in Europe. Col. Brookes will not return until October. Others on the Umbria were Mr. Clinton Adams, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Judge and Mrs. Cowing, and Miss Hammersley. Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding are booked to sail on the Bretagne.

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Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask have gone to Yaddo Park, Saratoga, for the Summer. Mr. H. O. Havemeyer is at his Summer place, near Greenwich, and Mr. W. R. H. Martin is now at his villa, in Belle Haven.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arranged to return to Newport to-day. It is still undecided whether or not they will occupy Marble House this Summer. The place demands such a staff of servants, and owing to its great gates and shut-in appearance, is not the most cheerful dwelling in Newport. It is, however, very much more convenient than the place at which they are now living, that being yet a little too far out of the town. They have been stopping at the Manhattan Hotel.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Jr., are now occupying the old Secor mansion, which is on the crest of a hill near the Sound in the vicinity of Greenwich. This was a present to them from Mr. William G. Rockefeller. Later they will go to Newport for a short visit.

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Mr. and Mrs. Brander Matthews will pass the Summer at Narragansett Pier. They have taken a cottage called Rosemary and have gone there for the season. The hotels at Narragansett open next week and the Casino about the same time.

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Already there are a few people at Bar Harbor. Mrs. May and Mrs. Carrie Wright, her daughter, and Mr. Fred May are at their cottage. Mr. William C. Whitney, Miss Whitney, and Miss Randolph are at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. They will go to Bar Harbor later, and Mr. Whitney expects to be at Lenox at his farm on October Mountain during the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox are at Bar Harbor, where Mrs. Fox has been quite ill for several weeks, but is now convalescing. Miss Sylvia Fox was in town yesterday en route for Bar Harbor.

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At Bar Harbor this afternoon the tea house will be opened. This is on the Ocean Drive and it is expected that it will be a very popular resort during the Summer. The golf links have been well attended to and are in excellent condition.

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Among the yachts anchored near town on Thursday evening were the Sultan, with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel on board; the Scythian, with Miss Susan De Forest Day; the Vergana, with Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Benedict and a party, and the Electra, with ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. Some of the parties dined at the Waldorf-Astoria and Delmonico's. Mr. and Mrs. Gerry remained in town until last evening.

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The Christopher Roberts estate, which is near to that of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, at Islip, has been sold recently. The purchaser was Mr. Robert Galloway. The Roberts estate was one of the finest on the south shore. The Robertses have not lived there in years, and it has not been occupied by any one. Mr. Roberts died in rather a mysterious manner some years ago by the accidental discharge of a pistol. At one time Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were very prominent in New York and Newport society.

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The fall in the thermometer and the war of the Colonial Dames have brought back to town many of the society contingent who have seemed to enjoy greatly this little frolic and excursion into New York out of reason. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were driving yesterday, and had with them Mrs. "Carley" Havemeyer. The Mackays will spend four days in the city next week. They will stop at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Fred Beach was also seen yesterday during luncheon hour in the palm garden of the Waldorf-Astoria. He was accompanied by Jack Follingsbee and De Courcey Forbes. Former Gov. Frank Black is still at the Holland House, where he registered a few days since.

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The wedding of William McKinley and Miss Pauline Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Chapin, of 34 West Fifty-seventh Street, will take place on Wednesday, June 28. It will be quietly celebrated, only relatives and intimate friends having been invited to be present. Mr. McKinley and his bride will sail shortly after their marriage for Europe, where they will spend their honeymoon.

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Mrs. John L. Riker of 19 West Fifty-seventh Street is spending the Summer at Seabright, N. J. Mrs. P. B. Wyckoff, with her family, is at Southampton for the season. Mrs. Jules Reynal will spend the month of August at Bar Harbor.

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In the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Detroit, next Wednesday afternoon, Miss Harriette Brown Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Whitfield Edwards, will be married to Mr. Joseph M. Schenck of the Corporation Counsel's office, this city. After the ceremony a reception will be held at the residence of the bride's parents, 539 Cass Avnue, Detroit.

BRIDE INSTEAD OF BRIDESMAID.

Miss Jackson's Marriage to John T. Gilluley a Surprise.

ORANGE, N. J., June 23.—Miss Lovetia Jackson of Valley Road, West Orange, and John T. Gilluley were married here last evening. The marriage caused surprise, as the bride was to have acted as bridesmaid at the wedding of her brother, Dwight R. Jackson, who is to marry Miss Grace Ann Coddington next Wednesday. Miss Jackson was wedded in the gown that she was to have worn as bridesmaid.

Mr. Jackson was not present at his sister's wedding. He was not apprised that it took place until his sister and her husband presented themselves at his residence after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Gilluley departed on a honeymoon trip. On their return they will live in West Orange.

"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp."

Edna Wallace Hopper is to star next season in "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," in which extravaganza Jerome Sykes is also to have a leading rôle. The production will be made under the direction of Klau & Erlanger, and it is said will follow the story published in The St. Nicholas very closely. George Broadhurst will do the dramatization, and John Philip Sousa is writing the music. Mrs. Hopper and Mr. Sykes will be supported, among others, by Mabella Baker, John Page, Ethel Irene Stuart, and Nellie Lynch.

BOSTON BANK THIEF HELD

Philip Lambele in the Tombs Awaiting Extradition Papers.

PROMOTION FOR HIS CAPTOR

Rheaume Made a Detective Sergeant for His Clever Work — Short-Sightedness of Thief.

Philip Lambele, alias Shea, alias Shey, who, in spite of his twenty-one years and his short record as a criminal, is considered by the police to be one of the cleverest sneak thieves in the country, bewailed his fate in the Tombs yesterday waiting for the requisition that will take him back to Boston, there to stand trial for having stolen on Thursday a roll of bills amounting to $10,000 from the Metropolitan National Bank. Detective Rheaume of Capt. McClusky's staff, who caught Lambele as soon as he landed here from Boston, is receiving the congratulations of his fellow-officers on having made the clever capture, and having been promoted for his work to the rank of Detective Sergeant by Chief of Police Devery.

The police are marveling at the short-sightedness of Lambele, who, with the untouched bank roll in his pocket, walked into their arms as if in answer to their summons. Had he made for any other place than New York, they say, he would have undoubtedly got away, for it is not easy to locate a man who has bank bills in his possession, and where no negotiation is necessary to dispose of his swag.

This is all the more remarkable from the fact that it was only on Friday last that he was picked up in this city by Detective Lang, arraigned next day in the Jefferson Market Police Court as a crook, and allowed to go. But before that he was lined up with another lot of crooks in Police Headquarters and the detectives had a good look at him. Among them was Rheaume, and Rheaume never forgets a face.

For that reason he has had for some time the post at the Grand Central Station, and he has arrested many of the light-fingered gentry who sought to make this city a base of operations. Lambele went at once to Boston after he had been looked over here, and he just as promptly came back after he had stolen the $10,000 roll from under Paying Teller Diefendahl's eyes.

The description sent out by the Boston police from the statement of the young woman typewriter who saw Lambele take the money might have fitted any one of a number of persons who were on the Boston train, but as soon as Rhaume spotted Lambele he knew that he had seen him before. He told him so, but the thief denied having had that honor. When the detective insisted, Lambele put up a fight, and later offered him the entire bank roll, but with no effect.

Ter Diefendahl and Inspector Houghton of Boston came on yesterday to take a look at the thief. The bank teller picked him out of a crowd of twenty men. Not long after two women came to Headquarters and there was much weeping when they heard that Lambele was in the toils and was liable to stay there.

One of them was the original of the picture that the young thief carried in his watch, and she said first that she was his sister, and later that she was his wife. The other woman stuck to her story that she was his sister. The woman who called herself his wife was recognized as a Lillie Ashton, who gave her address as 259 West Thirty-ninth Street when she called on Lambele in the Tombs last Summer, where he was locked up on a charge of grand larceny of which he was acquitted in August. Lambele was known as an opium fiend, and the woman was barred out of the Tombs when it was found that she was smuggling opium in to the prisoner in her hat. She no longer lives in the Thirty-ninth Street place, and to McClusky she gave her address as 448 West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. There is no such number. The other woman gave the name of Martha Roberts, but refused to give her address.

The two women followed the prisoner and his captors to the Centre Street Police Court, where there was more weeping. Lambele pleaded not guilty, and was held for examination until June 29. He will be arraigned again on that date and held to await requisition papers from Boston, which will not arrive until after the Grand Jury there, which meets in July, indicts him.

Lambele told McClusky that he saw detectives get on the train at different points along the road, but as they had never seen him before and had only the slight description to follow, he felt safe, and quietly laughed at them. He did not expect any Rheaumes at the end of his journey, he said, or he would have taken the precaution to get off the train at some way station. He seemed dumfounded at the idea that Rheaume should have preferred to arrest him rather than take the $10,000 he offered for his liberty.

Rheaume said yesterday that he was not at all sure he had the Boston thief when he put his hand on Lambele. "When he tried to get away," said Rheaume, "I knew that he had been up to something, and I thought I would just take him in for luck. When he flashed the $10,000 on me and offered to give it up if I would let him go, I had him dead to rights."

$5,000,000 GOING ABROAD.

Total of the Gold Export Movement Since June 2, $13,500,000.

Gold coin to the amount of $5,000,000 will be exported to Europe to-day. The shippers are: Lazard Frères, $2,000,000; National City Bank, $1,000,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $1,000,000, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $1,000,000. The total of the export movement since June 2 is, with these shipments, $13,500,000, of which the National City Bank will have shipped $6,500,000.

Demand sterling was quoted yesterday at $4.88 to $4.88¼, or below the rate at which gold exports are generally considered as profitable. In the Wall Street district yesterday no hint of gold shipments next week was given.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Gage attaches no importance to the engagement at New York to-day of $5,000,000 in gold for export. "It is a mere incident," he said. "It is possible that the exportation of the gold which was paid to Spain in the settlement of our treaty obligations, disturbed the equilibrium somewhat, and has necessitated some considerable shipments to again restore the normal conditions of exchange."

NULTY ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE.

Shot Down His Sweetheart, Mamie Remley, Last Christmas.

Francis J. Nulty was yesterday arraigned in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Werner, charged with the murder of his sweetheart, Mamie Remley. The defendant is nineteen years old and was the girl's accepted suitor. He was formerly a clerk in the Washington Heights Branch Post Office, and lived at 522 West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. Early in December the girl, who was seventeen years old, sent back the ring he had given her. In a fit of jealous rage he went to her home, at 2,371 Eighth Avenue, on Christmas Day, and shot her.

Annie Hayes of 1,210 Second Avenue was one of the witnesses for the prosecution. The blood-stained letters found on the dead girl were shown her, but she would not touch them. She told of Nulty's jealousy, and when she left the stand she went to the defendant's chair and placed one arm about his neck.

"You must take a seat, young woman," said a court attendant. The witness did so with reluctance.

Napoleon Bonaparte Remley, father of the dead girl, was the last witness. He testified that he had directed the young man to keep away from the house. He went on to say that he had once secured a warrant for Nulty because he had struck his daughter, and had told him that he would not press the charge if he would cease paying the girl attention. The case was adjourned until Monday.

Ocean Steamship Liner Disabled.

The Ocean Steamship liner Chattahoochee, which sailed yesterday forenoon from the foot of Canal Street for Savannah with a full cargo of merchandise and about a dozen passengers came back to her dock early in the afternoon in tow. Before the vessel had reached Sandy Hook it was discovered that her boilers were leaking badly, and a tug was telephoned for to bring her back to her dock. The passengers were sent to Savannah later in the day by the steamer Kansas City.

JOHN GODFREY MOORE DEAD.

He Was Head of the Firm of Moore & Schley, Which Was Conspicuous in the World of Finance.

John Godfrey Moore, head of banking and Stock Exchange firm of Moore & Schley, died yesterday at his home, 11 East Sixty-fifth Street, in his fifty-second year. Mr. Moore's death was due to a complication of ailments. Mr. Moore first complained of ill-health in the Spring of 1898 while at Jekyl Island. He had purchased the share in this Georgia hunting club of the late Henry B. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Moore is survived by his second wife, who was Miss Louise T. Hartshorne, and by the Misses Ruth and Faith Moore, his daughters by his first wife. He will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

John G. Moore, who was destined to become a multimillionaire, and the founder of a Wall Street house largely identified with the operations of the Havemeyers and Rockefellers, J. Pierpont Morgan and William C. Whitney, was born in Steuben, Washington County, Me. His father was Henry D. Moore, a shipmaster. The boy's education was obtained in the district schools, the Cherryfield Academy, and at the East Maine Conference Seminary. Mr. Moore came to New York in 1865, and his initial venture in business here was as clerk for Thomas Mahen and Wilson Godfrey, at 117 Wall Street. They were in the lumber trade, and Moore rapidly mastered its details. Two years later he was with Bell Brothers, lumber dealers, at Twenty-third Street and the North River. In 1868 he went into the lumber and contracting business at 96 Wall Street, and was successful from the start. With John O. Evans he took several War Department contracts of importance. He did Government work at Buffalo and Cleveland and on the Delaware from Philadelphia to Wilmington. His corporation was then the National Dredging Company of Wilmington, Del.

In 1880, when the Western Union Telegraph Company had absorbed every rival of importance, Evans & Moore organized the American Union Telegraph Company, which became sufficiently aggressive to warrant its purchase by the senior company. Moore & Evans then launched the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, but before it was thoroughly equipped and extended Mr. Evans died. This company was leased on advantageous terms by Mr. Moore to the Western Union Telegraph Company, of which he had become a Director, for ninety-nine years.

The firm of Moore & Schley was established in February, 1885. Its members were Mr. Moore, Grant B. Schley, George F. Casilear, and Elverton R. Chapman, all at Mr. Moore's death members of the New York Stock Exchange, and H. G. Timmermann. Mr. Moore purchased his Exchange seat June 18, 1886. The firm grew to the importance of a "market mover," because of its important clients and its relations through its branches in Washington and Philadelphia. Mr. Moore's personal contributions to the success of the house were large. He negotiated the deals by which the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company acquired control of the New England Railroad, that by which the New York Susquehanna and Western passed to the Erie, and the deal by which the Northern Pacific Railway system took in the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway. Mr. Moore was prominent in the promotion of many industries.

In the controversy over the income tax laws five years ago Mr. Moore was conspicuous. He instituted, Dec. 22, 1894, the first proceedings to test the constitutionality of the act by the suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia of John G. Moore vs. Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This case he won. Moore & Schley had wide notoriety in 1895 during the United States Senate Committee's investigation of the control of tariff legislation by the American Sugar Refining Company in 1894. It was charged that certain Senators had been bribed to fix the tariff rate on sugar by stock transactions through Moore & Schley. Elverton R. Chapman refused to testify before the committee in regard to the business of his firm, was indicted, and was sent to prison in Washington for thirty days.

Mr. Moore was President of the Gouldsborough Land Improvement Company and Vice President of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company and a Director in a score of corporations, among them the Chase National Bank, in which he had a large interest; the American District Telegraph Company, the Manhattan Trust Company, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company, and the Texas and Pacific Railway Company. He was a generous and cordial host, and at his country house, Far from the Wolf, at Winter Harbor, Me., rejoiced when all the guest chambers were tenanted. At his New York house he had accumulated a large library and a valuable collection of art objects and paintings. His club memberships included the Union League, Lotos, Ardsley Casino, Suburban Riding and Driving, Manhattan, New York, Riding, New York Yacht, Atlantic Yacht, and the American Geographical Society. He was also a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

At the office of Moore & Schley it was announced that the business of the firm would be continued under the same style with Grant B. Schley at the head of the house.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Nicholas F. Seebeck.

Nicholas F. Seebeck, President of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, died at his residence, 314 West One Hundred and Second Street, early yesterday morning, after a lingering illness. Death was due to a complication of diseases. He was born in Germany forty-two years ago, and came to this country when a child. For many years he was known as an eminent philatelist of this city, and he made a business of buying and selling stamps. His collection was considered one of the finest in the country. About eighteen years ago he assisted in the organization of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, and for several years was its Secretary. About two years ago he was elected President, and held that position at the time of his death. He was a member of the Collectors' Club, the Liederkranz, and the American Geographical Society. A widow and one son survive him.

Obituary Notes.

HUGO S. KEINE, prominent in Republican politics, died suddenly in Buffalo yesterday morning. Mr. Keine was forty years of

WORK OF COLLEGE CREWS

Preparations for the Contests at Poughkeepsie and New London.

ROUGH WATER ON THE HUDSON

Reported the Columbia Freshmen Beat the Wisconsin Crew in an Impromptu Race.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23.—The river was in bad shape this morning, and the regatta course was in a condition that absolutely forbade practice upon it. The water was driven by a hard south wind, and boiled up in white caps that made it unpleasant even for the launches of the coaches. It seemed to be rather hard lines for the Wisconsin crew, because, although it has been here for four days, it has not had a hard practice. It was, however, able to get out for a short spin about 6 o'clock to-night, when the breeze died out with the going down of the sun and the water became comparatively smooth.

It went south for a mile with a good swinging stroke, the wonder of which is the long reach that, when finished, seems to throw the men almost flat in the boat. The boat kept up on a much more even keel than it did last night, and went through the water at a good clip. When the crew came back it was closely watched by the Columbia crews, which were on the water, and the Columbia freshmen gave it a short brush, in which the Columbia men made a slight gain over a mile course. The Wisconsin crew made light of the matter, saying that they were not exerting themselves, being ordered by their coach not to row too hard in the rough water for fear of straining their boat, the only one they possess.

The brush happened in this way. Wisconsin was rowing in the Blight between their house and the Columbia house when the Columbia freshmen came out. The freshmen turned and followed the Wisconsin crew. Wisconsin was rowing a steady stroke, of but thirty-one to the minute, but a tremendously long one, while the freshmen were clipping it at thirty-four. A mile was rowed this way, and the freshmen made a gain of about a length. They turned about and tried it up the river, and the freshmen gained again, although the Wisconsin crew never increased their stroke. The Columbia youngsters were very jubilant, especially when Coach McConville of Wisconsin megaphoned to Coach Peet of Columbia, "That's a splendid freshmen crew you have there." Coach McConville said afterward that he attached no significance to the affair. His men were rowing a good clip, but not a racing one.

There is one singular feature about the Wisconsin crew and the trainers, and that is, that they do not seem to feel that the practice on the river is going to be disastrous to them. They criticised the form of stroke of the Columbia crew, and said that they thought theirs was a better one. They claimed to be in first-class condition, and their nonchalance can only be attributed to one of two things—a confidence in the fastness of their boat or the excellent physical condition of their crew.

Dr. Peet, finding the river so rough in the early part of the day that it was impossible to get across to the lee shore, nevertheless decided to take his Columbia giants out, and selected the cove just north of the quarters, which, although it is of limited space, gave an opportunity for rowing short stretches. He was very sharp in his criticism, and it was noticeable that he has done much and is still doing heroic work to stop the boat checking between the strokes. The boat went along at a good pace this morning, and despite the rough water, the oarsmanship was smooth and the stroke well followed out. The men took well in the boat, and the evenness of the keel despite the unfavorable conditions was commented upon. So far as physical fitness goes, the men look to be in prime condition, and they are confident of being a great factor in the race.

Up at Cornell, Coach Courtney divided his time between coaching the men and complaining at the steamboat Captain's lack of thoughtfulness in assisting the wind to make the water rough. Just above the Cornell quarters was a smooth piece of water in a sheltered cove, and here, in the morning, Courtney sent out his four-oared and 'Varsity crews, allowing the freshmen to rest. When passing steamboats were not kicking up a muss, the men got some fairly good practice, but it was noticeable that despite the whistle from Courtney's launch the boat Captains would not even slow down. Coach Courtney said this morning that his 'Varsity crew was improving every day, and that he expected that there would be no excuse for their boat not winning on race day, unless it was outrowed. The Cornell freshman crew will probably not row in their own boat, but will use that of the 'Varsity, their own being badly blistered. Stroke Francis of the freshman crew is back in the boat. The Cornell four is in good trim for the match race on the 26th, but the old heads on the river seem to think that the Pennsylvania crew is the superior.

So rough was the river at noon that even the stretch of water along the west shore, where the Pennsylvania crews have usually found a comparatively smooth practice course, resembled a miniature rapids, and the Quakers, after waiting from 9 until 12 o'clock for a chance to get out their shells, gave up all anticipation of work for the morning.

Rough water like that which has been seen there this week is enough to put the most amiable coach in the dumps, especially when the contests for which his men are training are only three and four days distant, but Ellis Ward was the personification of good humor all the morning. This is attributed to his gratification over the fast four miles made by the 'Varsity crew last evening.

Mr. Ward was quite communicative concerning this trial. He said that the crew rowed the four miles, as he timed them, in nineteen minutes and forty-one seconds. The coach laid great stress on the fact that they rowed the last mile eleven seconds faster than the first, as indicative of their power to row a four-mile race clear through to the finish, a qualification concerning which many of the experts have been skeptical.

If the Pennsylvania men were buoyant over their fast time trial, the Cornell and Columbia contingents were not alarmed by it, and said so. Charles Francis, who represents the Cornell Trustees, and whose son strokes the junior Ithaca boat, said that the time made in trial rows was never proved a sure test, and that the thing to be considered was the form in which a crew made and finished its trial rather than the time.

Shortly after noon the Pennsylvania 'Varsity crew went out with washboards on their shell, but they found the water still too rough for satisfactory practice, and quit after rowing a short stretch.

Later, when the smooth water came, Mr. Ellis sent out his freshman eight and the four-oared crew, and before the lowering clouds made it too dark to see had quite a little spin, interspersed with the usual side talks to the Pennsylvania men.

The Columbia 'Varsity crew were out again in the evening for a two-mile practice, and Dr. Peet expressed himself as very well pleased with their work. They have certainly improved much, and while not quite the equal of the freshman crew, will give a good account of themselves.

There was quite a large party of Columbia men on the launch with Dr. Peet while the crews were at practice this evening. The central figure was the venerable Prof. Van Amringe, who is acting President of Columbia in Seth Low's absence, and who is a great enthusiast over boating matters. Others on the launch were F. S. Bangs, Columbia's representative on the Intercollegiate Board of Stewards; Guy Richards, who coached the blue and white crew of '96, and Charles Machon of last year's 'Varsity.

F. N. Cowperthwait and a party of Columbia graduates and students arrived here on Mr. Cowperthwait's sailing yacht to-day, and will remain with their rowing representatives until after the races.

There was a little agitation to-day over the question of middle course or west course for the river. It seems that Coach Courtney, who has always been for the west course, tried two buoys, and observed that the one nearest the middle of the river floated down a great deal faster than the one inside. Some of those who favor the channel course took this up as an argument, but Courtney himself says that no significance can be attached to it, for on another occasion he tried it, and found that just the opposite occurred. There was a heavy wind blowing when he tried it yesterday. At any rate, the matter has been definitely settled, and there will be no change. The race will be rowed on the old course close to the west shore.

HARVARD CREWS AT WORK.

They Practiced Racing Starts and Took Several Spins.

HARVARD QUARTERS, GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 23.—The Harvard University eight rowed up stream about 11 o'clock this morning and practiced racing starts. Coach Storrow instructed the oarsmen on the body swing and tried to have them get a little longer reach. Considerable attention was also paid to keeping the blades buried at the finish of the stroke. The water was very rough, and when the boat returned to quarters it was half filled.

Endicott and Kernan of the four went out in the pair oar. Blake and Perkins will return from Cambridge to-morrow morning and the men will then get to work in their shell again.

The freshmen rowed up stream at 10 o'clock and practiced starts. They also did some work rowing in fours, and they took a long, easy pull back to the float.

The work of the crews this evening demonstrated the great superiority of the 'Varsity over the freshmen in several trial bursts of speed. In the longest trial, which was three-quarters of a mile, the 'Varsity finished three lengths to the good.

It is the opinion of experts that the 'Varsity crew does not look well together. The blades do not all take the water at the same time. This evening Mr. Storrow coached the men on keeping better time, recovering slowly and carrying the blades close to the water.

The new boat built by Davis, which was purchased by graduates in New York, arrived at the Harvard quarters this afternoon. Mr. Davis, with two assistants, went at once to work rigging it, and it will be ready for the practice next Monday.

It is planned to give the men light work to-morrow. J. J. Storrow was down from Boston to-day to coach the freshmen, and Casper Whitney is expected to-morrow.

AT YALE'S QUARTERS.

The Several Crews Practice Notwithstanding Rough Water.

YALE QUARTERS, GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 23.—A brisk southwest breeze which blew up the Thames all day made it impossible for the Yale crew to do heavy work. Shortly before 10 A. M. the 'Varsity crew pulled over to the cove opposite Broadview, where the launch dropped her anchor, and the coaches sent the eight up and down in 200-yard stretches for almost an hour. As has been the case for the last few days, special attention was paid to the recovery.

The water calmed down considerably this evening, and the eight was sent some miles up stream. Again the coaches' attention was centred in getting the men into position for the catch without hurrying. The result was gratifying, as the return stretch to the boat house showed marked improvement in this respect. The rough water made the blade work somewhat ragged, and all the men were coached in handling their oars on the rough surface.

The work of the freshmen and 'Varsity four was similar to that of the 'Varsity eight, both finding it necessary to confine their practice to short stretches. In both the morning and afternoon work the freshmen showed improvement as they are getting together better on the swing, and are becoming more skillful in handling the oars. The four, on the contrary, showed a slight falling off, which was attributed to the fact that their smaller boat could not withstand the rough water advantageously. The inability to get an even swing seems to be the especial fault.

W. R. Cross, who rowed in the '94 and '95 crews, arrived here to-day.

HARVARD'S NEW SHELL.

William Blaikie Raised the Money for the Novel Craft.

William Blaikie, who was stroke of the famous Harvard crew of '66, and who is now a lawyer and an enthusiast on aquatics and athletics, will not have the satisfaction of seeing his son, Cameron Blaikie, row in the Harvard 'Varsity crew when it meets the Yale crew this year. He will, however, if the Harvard crew wins the race, have the satisfaction of knowing that he contributed in no small degree to the victory. Before it became known that young Mr. Blaikie would not be a member of the crew, the lawyer had raised a fund with which to build a racing shell which experts declared would be faster than any shell Yale could put in the water.

John Greenough, Edward King of the Union Trust Company, H. McK. Twombly, Robert Bacon, President French of the Manhattan Trust Company, C. C. Beaman of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, Charles Clark, and R. D. Winthrop, all of them Harvard graduates, chipped in the required amount. An order for a new shell, to be built on unique lines, was given to M. F. Davis, a Harlem River boatbuilder. The shell will be built on a plan suggested by Mr. Blaikie, and will when completed weigh fifty pounds less than the one to be used by the Yale crew.

The new boat is 69 feet long over all and 21 inches wide, while the shells heretofore used by both Harvard and Yale are 63 feet long and 23 inches in width. Instead of the usual sheathing of Spanish cedar three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, the boat's sheathing is only one-sixteenth of an inch.

The wood has been chemically treated, so as to be impervious to water, and it is also lined with a water-proof membrane. Instead of the old-fashioned cockpit of cedar, five-eighths of an inch thick and 4 inches high, this boat has one made of the thinnest aluminium. This, instead of being vertical, is turned outward and downward, and is further protected by a light wooden strip, making it still harder for water to enter. The outriggers are Davis's latest device in that direction. The old sort not only bent downward when the stroke was applied with great force, but the thole pin, which caught the brunt of the stroke, always yielded somewhat. This outrigger and the thole pin are absolutely rigid, being made of hollow metal, and at once light and strong.

The sliding seats are fitted exactly to the oarsmen and are mounted on rails of vulcanized rubber, which are neither horizontal nor do they slope upward at one end only. They rise about half an inch at each end, so sliding the seat over the dead point when traveling either way, yet checking a tendency to retard the boat's action as the men shoot their oars out aft to take the stroke. The trestle work, cross braces, and the light, low keelson combine to give her great strength and lightness, being of the finest material. The most remarkable feature in the new boat's design, in the eyes of experts, is the unusual distance aft to which her fullness has been carried.

PENNSYLVANIA WILL COMPETE.

Athletes Will Enter Olympian Games and English Events.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—It is the intention of the University of Pennsylvania to enter a team in the Olympian games at the World's Fair in Paris in 1900, and also in the English championships. This announcement was made to-day by H. Lausat Geyeling, President of the Athletic Association. He said a comparison of the records made at the English championships last year indicate the possibility of Pennsylvania's winning many firsts.

It was the intention to enter a team for the English championships to be held in July, Pennsylvania having won nine of the thirteen events in the intercollegiate championships. "But," President Geyeling said, "the securing by Yale of a challenge from Oxford and Cambridge, for games in England, made the Pennsylvania management feel that the entering of the team from their university might be justly criticised as an effort on their part to detract from the interest in the Harvard-Yale, Oxford-Cambridge competition, and the intention of sending a team to represent Pennsylvania was therefore postponed."

REFUSES TO BOX SHARKEY.

Fitzsimmons Declines to Meet the Sailor—Willing to Face McCoy.

"Tom" O'Rourke, manager of the Lenox Athletic Club, has been unsuccessful in his attempt to bring about a meeting between "Bob" Fitzsimmons and "Tom" Sharkey. On behalf of the Lenox Athletic Club, O'Rourke yesterday offered Fitzsimmons a large purse for a meeting between him and Sharkey, but the Australian refused, and said finally that he would never fight Sharkey. He has never forgiven Sharkey for the bout in which the latter gained a decision over him on a foul, and he will not under any circumstances, he says, fight before the Lenox Athletic Club.

Mr. Julian, manager for Fitzsimmons, said yesterday that Fitzsimmons was willing to take on "Kid" McKoy. A boxing club in Denver, Col., has offered a purse of $20,000 for this match, but many of the sporting men who saw McCoy at the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight, believe that he will never fight again. They say that he is in such poor health that a residence in the high altitude of Colorado is necessary.

PONDS EXTRACT
GENUINE IN BOTTLES ONLY WITH BUFF WRAPPERS.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Scores Fourth Successive Victory, Defeating Cleveland.

BROOKLYNS LOSE TO CHICAGOS

The Leaders Would Have Been Shut Out But for Callahan's Wildness —Other Games Yesterday.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	44	13	.772
Boston	37	19	.661
Philadelphia	34	21	.618
St. Louis	34	23	.596
Chicago	34	23	.596
Baltimore	32	23	.582
Cincinnati	26	29	.473
New York	26	31	.456
Pittsburg	23	31	.426
Louisville	18	38	.321
Washington	18	40	.310
Cleveland	9	44	.170

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 8; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 2.
Cincinnati, 8; Baltimore, 3.
Louisville, 8; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Bates, the local pitcher, was wild to-day and the New Yorks had little trouble winning. The Clevelands played a trifle better than usual, but could not play good enough to win. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf	0	0	3	1	0
Harley, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Quinn, 2b	1	0	1	3	0
Sullivan, 3b	0	1	0	4	0
M'Allister, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Tucker, 1b	0	0	11	1	0
Lockhead, ss	0	2	5	4	0
Schrecongost, c	1	1	4	0	2
Bates, p	0	2	0	1	0
Total	2	8	27	14	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf	2	3	2	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Davis, ss	2	1	5	6	0
Gleason, 2b	1	2	7	3	0
O'Brien, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Wilson, 3b	1	0	1	4	0
Warner, c	2	3	2	3	0
Doheny, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	8	13	27	16	1

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	—8

Two-base hit—Van Haltren. Sacrifice hit—O'Brien. Stolen bases—Dowd, Harley, Van Haltren, (2,) Doyle, Davis, O'Brien, Warner, (2.) Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; New York, 8. First base on balls—Off Bates, 9; off Doheny, 3. Struck out—By Bates, 3; by Doheny, 1. Hit by pitcher—Dowd, (2.) Double plays—Dowd, Sullivan, and Tucker, Quinn and Tucker; Davis, Gleason, and Doyle. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Andrews.

BROOKLYNS LOSE IN CHICAGO.

The Team Could Not Solve the Pitching of Callahan.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Brooklyn and Chicago met for the first time to-day and the Brooklyns were defeated in a close game. But for Callahan's wildness, the visitors would have been shutout, both of their runs being due to bases on balls. Dahlen received a warm welcome and was presented with a fine diamond, a pair of diamond buttons, and several elegant floral pieces. Attendance, 6,700. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Green, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Dement, ss	1	1	4	2	1
Lange, cf	1	1	5	1	0
Everett, 1b	1	2	10	1	0
McCick, 2b	0	2	2	5	0
Connor, 3b	0	1	0	3	2
Donahue, c	0	1	3	1	0
Callahan, p	0	1	0	3	1
Total	3	8	27	15	4

BROOKLYN.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Casey, 3b	0	3	2	2	0
Koeler, rf	0	3	0	0	0
Kelley, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	4	2
Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	1	13	0	1
Daly, 2b	1	2	3	5	0
Farrell, c	0	0	1	0	0
Dunn, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	2	9	24	14	3

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	.	—3
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hit—Daly. Double plays—Dement and Everett; Lange and Donahue. Struck out—By Dunn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Callaghan, (2.) Hit by pitched ball—Dement, McGann, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

Louisville, 8; Washington, 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—While Louisville bunched its hits on Mercer, Dowling kept the visitors' hits well scattered. George Decker, late of Louisville, was signed by Manager Irwin of Washington to replace Cassidy at first base, the latter being sold to the Providence (R. I.) club. Score:

Louisville	0	0	1	0	2	5	0	0	.	—8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3

Base hits—Louisville, 15; Washington, 10. Errors—Louisville, 3; Washington, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Powers; Washington, Mercer and Butler. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

Cincinnati, 8; Baltimore, 3.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The Baltimores lost to-day through Kitson's ineffective pitching in the fourth inning, when the home team scored enough runs to win the game. Hill, who relieved him, did well, but the change was made too late. Score:

Cincinnati	1	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	.	—8
Baltimore	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 13; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz; Baltimore, Kitson, Hill, and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 2.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—Pittsburg could not hit and Boston could. O'Brien of Pittsburg was put out of the game for talking back to Umpire Connolly. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The Philadelphias gave an exhibition of their batting ability to-day and had no trouble winning. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	
Philadelphia	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	—9

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—St. Louis, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Powell and Criger; Philadelphia, Platt and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

WALCOTT DEFEATS CREEDON.

The Colored Boxer Wins the Right to Challenge "Kid" McCoy.

Joe Walcott, the colored boxer from Barbados, and Dan Creedon of Australia fought twenty savage rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night to decide which of the pair should have the right to challenge Kid McCoy. Walcott won the decision awarded by Referee Johnny White fairly, but he had a harder task before him than when he met Creedon at the Lenox Athletic Club some months ago. On that occasion he knocked him out in one punch, but last night Creedon was with the colored boxer from start to finish and surprised the audience by putting up a much better fight than he was thought capable of.

Creedon weighed 159 pounds and Walcott 142, but the latter is a compact mass of muscle, while Creedon is of much larger frame and not so quick in his movements. The fighting was all Walcott's from the beginning, his opponent being almost always on the defensive. Some hard right-hand swings were sent by Creedon to Walcott's jaw, but none of them even dazed the colored man. On the other hand, Creedon's face and body were a veritable punching bag for his ebony-hued opponent, and at the call of time in the twentieth round Creedon's face was a mass of bruises. The men agreed to box with clean breakaways, but several times Walcott transgressed the rule.

Tom O'Rourke, who was in Walcott's corner, was hooted and hissed by the crowd and reminded by cat-calls of the Morrissey-Maher fiasco at the Lenox Athletic Club on Tuesday night.

Boxing License for Brooklyn Club.

The Police Board yesterday granted a license to the National Athletic Club of 11 and 13 Cedar Street, Brooklyn, to hold boxing entertainments.

English Lawn Tennis Championship.

LONDON, June 23.—In the lawn tennis championship games at Wimbledon to-day, Hobart and Nesbit defeated the Allen brothers in the second round of the doubles, three sets to love.

Australians vs. Leicestershire.

LONDON, June 23.—At Leicester to-day the Australian cricketers were all out in their first innings for 194 runs, in their match with the Leicestershire eleven. The Leicestershire players, in their first innings, were all out for 95 runs.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Lasker Still Far in the Lead—Pillsbury Loses to Blackburne.

LONDON, June 23.—Play in the international chess masters' tournament was resumed at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, this noon, when the eighteenth round was begun. The pairing was arranged according to the eleventh round of the Berger system and was as follows:

Maroczy vs. Lasker, Pillsbury vs. Blackburne, Janowski vs. Mason, Showalter vs. Tschigorin, Schlechter vs. Tinsley, Cohn vs. Bird, and Lee vs. Steinitz.

At the first adjournment at 4:30 o'clock Lasker had beaten Maroczy, the games between Pillsbury and Blackburne, Janowski and Mason, Showalter and Tschigorin, and Lee and Steinitz were adjourned in even positions, while Bird and Schlechter had the better games against Cohn and Tinsley, respectively.

At the evening session Pillsbury was beaten by Blackburne, Janowski by Mason, Tinsley by Schlechter, Cohn by Bird, and Steinitz by Lee, while Showalter and Tschigorin drew.

Following are the scores up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	5½	11½	Pillsbury	11	6
Blackburne	10	7	Schlechter	11	6
Cohn	8	8	Showalter	8½	8½
Janowski	11½	5½	Steinitz	7½	9½
Lasker	14	2	Tinsley	3	12
Lee	5	12	Tschigorin	9½	7½
Maroczy	11	6	Mason	6½	9½

SEVEN TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Details of Matches Played in the Masters' Contest at Westminster.

Following is a further selection of games contested in the London international chess masters' tournament:

RUY LOPEZ.

Pillsbury. White.	Lasker. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. Kt—Kt3	Q—B3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	19. K—Kt2	Kt—B4
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	20. P—Kt3	Kt—K3
4. Castles	KtxP	21. B—K5	Q—R5
5. P—Q4	B—K2	22. Kt—B5	Q—Q
6. Q—K2	Kt—Q3	23. K—R	P—B3
7. BxKt	KtPxB	24. R—KKt	K—R
8. PxP	Kt—Kt2	25. B—Kt2	Q—Q2
9. Kt—B3	Castles	26. R—Kt3	Q—KB2
10. R—K	R—K	27. QR—KKt	Q—R4
11. B—B4	P—Q4	28. Q—R6	QxKt
12. PxP e.p.	PxP	29. BxP	R—K2
13. QR—Q	B—Kt5	30. BxR	BxB
14. P—KR3	B—R4	31. RxP	QxPch
15. Kt—K4	B—B	32. R(Kt)-Kt2	Q—Q8ch
16. Q—Q2	BxKt	Drawn.	
17. PxB	P—Q4		

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Blackburne. White.	Showalter. Black.	Blackburne. White.	Showalter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	26. P—B3	R—K6
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	27. Kt—K4	PxKt
3. PxP	PxP	28. QxR	Kt—B4
4. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	29. Q—K	KtxR
5. B—KB4	B—Q3	30. QxKt	PxP
6. B—Kt3	Castles	31. R—KB	Q—Q4
7. Kt—B3	P—B3	32. K—Kt	R—K7
8. B—Q3	B—Kt5ch	33. R—B2	R—K8ch
9. Kt—K2	B—KKt5	34. R—B	RxRch
10. Castles	BxKt	35. KxR	Q—K3
11. PxB	Kt—R4	36. K—Kt	Q—K6ch
12. Q—Q2	Q—B3	37. Q—B2	QxKBP
13. BxB	QxB	38. Q—K	Q—KKtch
14. Q—Kt5	P—KKt3	39. Q—Kt3	QxQch
15. K—R	Kt—Q2	40. PxQ	P—KKt4
16. R—KKt	K—R	41. P—KKt4	P—KR4
17. P—KB4	QKt—B3	42. PxP	K—Kt2
18. Q—R4	Kt—Kt5	43. P—Kt3	P—Kt4
19. P—KB3	Kt—Q7	44. K—B2	P—KKt5
20. Q—B2	Kt—B5	45. K—Kt3	K—R3
21. BxKt	PxB	46. P—R4	PxKtP
22. R—Kt4	P—KB4	47. PxKtP	PxP
23. R—R4	R—K2	48. P—Q5	P—Kt7
24. Kt—Kt3	Kt—Kt2	Resigns.	
25. R—KKt	QR—K		

EVANS GAMBIT.

Bird. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Bird. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	15. R—Kt	B—Kt5
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	16. B—Q2	R—K
3. B—B4	B—B4	17. B—QKt5	BxKt
4. P—QKt4	BxP	18. BxR	Kt—R5
5. P—B3	B—R4	19. PxB	Q—B3
6. P—Q4	PxP	20. B—Q7	Q—Kt3ch
7. Castles	P—Q3	21. B—Kt4	Kt—Bch
8. PxP	B—Kt3	22. K—R	QxB
9. Kt—B3	Kt—R4	23. Q—K2	R—K
10. B—Q3	Kt—K2	24. RxP	RxP
11. Kt—Q5	Castles	25. RxQP	P—R4
12. KtxB	RPxKt	26. R—Q8ch	K—R2
13. P—Q5	Kt—Kt3	27. B—B2	P—B4
14. Q—B2	P—QB4	Resigns.	

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Tschigorin. White.	Showalter. Black.	Tschigorin. White.	Showalter. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	17. RxR	BxB
2. Q—K2	B—K2	18. Q—QR4	B—B4
3. Q—Kt4	Kt—KB3	19. QxP	K—B
4. Q—Kt5	R—Kt	20. Q—Q4	B—Kt2
5. Q—R6	Kt—B3	21. P—R6	BxP
6. Kt—KB3	R—Kt3	22. QxB	Kt—Kt3
7. Q—K3	P—Q4	23. Q—Kt7	K—Kt2
8. P—K5	P—Q5	24. K—B	R—Kt3
9. Q—Kt3	Kt—Q2	25. K—Kt	Kt—Q4
10. B—Kt5	Kt—B4	26. RxRch	PxR
11. Q—B4	RxP	27. P—B4	Kt—B5
12. P—Kt4	Kt—Q2	28. Q—Kt8	Q—Q2
13. BxKt	PxB	29. Q—QR8	B—B
14. QxQP	QR—Kt	30. R—Kt8	Q—K2
15. P—R3	P—QR4	31. P—B5	Kt—R6
16. PxP	RxKtch	32. Q—B6	Resigns.

RUY LOPEZ.

Janowski. White.	Blackburne. Black.	Janowski. White.	Blackburne. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	23. Kt—Q8	Kt—B2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	24. Kt—Kt5	P—Kt5
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	27. Kt—Q2	Kt—Kt3
4. B—R4	P—Q3	28. PxP	Kt—Kt4
5. Castles	B—Q2	29. Kt—B3	QxP
6. P—B3	P—KKt3	30. Q—K2	Q—K3
7. PxP	BxP	31. P—Kt5	B—B3
8. P—Q4	P—Q3	32. R—Q5	Kt—B2
9. B—KKt5	P—B3	33. Q—Q3	B—K2
10. B—K3	Q—K2	34. P—B4	R—KKt
11. P—QKt4	R—Q	35. P—B5	PxP
12. QKt—Q2	Q—B2	36. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B
13. Q—K2	KKt—K2	37. BxP	Q—Kt5
14. B—Kt3	B—K3	38. Q—K2	B—Q3
15. BxB	QxB	39. BxB	PxB
16. Kt—Kt3	P—Kt3	40. P—Kt6	Kt—Q2
17. QxP	Castles	41. P—Kt7	R—Kt
18. QR—Q	P—B3	42. R—Kt5	Kt—Q
19. RxR	KtxR	43. Q—B4	Kt—K3
20. KKt—Q2	P—KB4	44. P—KR3	Q—Kt
21. P—B3	K—R2	45. Q—Q5	Kt—B3
22. R—Q	P—B5	46. QxQP	KtxP
23. B—B2	P—KKt4	47. Q—Q3	Resigns.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Lasker. White.	Janowski. Black.	Lasker. White.	Janowski. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	30. K—Kt2	Q—Q2
2. P—QB4	P—K3	31. Q—K3	R—K2
3. Kt—QB3	P—QR3	32. RxR	RxR
4. PxP	PxP	33. Q—KB3	Kt—Kt3
5. Q—Kt3	P—QB3	34. K—B	R—B2
6. Kt—B3	B—Q3	35. P—B5	B—Q
7. B—Kt5	B—K2	36. Kt—Kt3	Kt—R5
8. B—B4	Kt—B3	37. Q—B4	Q—K2
9. P—K3	QKt—Q2	38. K—Kt	B—Bch
10. R—Q3	Castles	39. K—R	Q—Q
11. Castles	Kt—R4	40. RxQ	B—Kt3
12. Q—B2	KtxB	41. Kt—K2	B—B2
13. BxPch	K—R	42. P—B3	K—B
14. PxKt	P—KKt3	43. K—B2	R—K2
15. BxP	PxB	44. RxR	KxR
16. QxP	R—B3	45. P—B4	B—R4
17. Q—R5ch	K—Kt2	46. Kt—B	B—Kt3
18. Kt—KKt5	Kt—B	47. Kt—Kt3	K—B3
19. Q—KKt3	B—KB4	48. K—Kt3	KtxPch
20. KR—K	R—Kt3	49. PxKt	KxP
21. Kt—B7	KxKt	50. K—B3	B—B2
22. QxBch	B—B3	51. Kt—B5	P—Kt3
23. QR—Q	Q—Q3	52. KtxP	B—Q3
24. P—KKt4	K—Kt	53. P—QR4	K—K3
25. R—K8	R—Q	54. P—Kt4	K—B4
26. Kt—K2	R—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Cleveland Estate Parts with a Broadway Building for About $300,000 —Other Transactions.

Another important transaction for the week was recorded yesterday when the building at 202 Broadway was announced to have been sold. The property, which is a six-story structure on a lot 24.9 by 160, and adjoins the southeast corner of Broadway and Fulton Street, has been in the possession of the Cleveland estate for a good many years, and has now been disposed of to an investor for cash. The exact price is not made public, but it is in the neighborhood of $300,000. The buyer is said to have given a mortgage on it for about $200,000. An index of the increase of realty values on Broadway in the last fifty years can be found in the price which this property now commands and that which it brought in 1850. In that year Augustus Cleveland secured it for $50,000, just about one-sixth of what the Cleveland estate now gets for it.

The George A. Fuller Company issued a statement yesterday in which it announced that it was largely interested in the St. Lawrence Realty Company, which has just bought the Niagara Building, at Broadway and Cedar Street, and that the architect for the new structure to be erected on the site of the Niagara is Bruce Price, who has his plans already under way. Arrangements have been made with several large corporations to occupy entire floors in the new building, but the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, which is now a tenant of the Niagara Building, is not one of these. That corporation executed a lease yesterday for the occupancy of offices in another building. The Niagara's demolition will probably not be commenced before Oct. 1.

Lowenfeld & Prager have purchased from Elizabeth Roome, through George G. Hallock's Sons, the house and lot 317 Madison Street, 25 by 94.10.

The same operators have sold to Adolph Newman the three houses 358, 360, and 312 East Eighth Street, each 16.8 by 97.5.

The same operators have purchased the four-story house 386 East Eighth Street, on a lot 24.7 by 97.6.

Hirsh Brothers have sold the four lots on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. This property is to be immediately improved.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for Boehm & Coon to an investor the six-story mercantile building at the northwest corner of Laight and Varick Streets, 60 by 80.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for the British estate, for $40,000, the two lots on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Tenth Street and First Avenue and the three lots on the east side of First Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The same brokers have sold for Joseph L. Buttenwieser, for $30,000, the property 185 Chrystie Street. They have also sold for A. Cahn, for $55,000, the property 2,060 First Avenue, and for George Schenck, for $28,000, the property 341 and 343 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Albert Erdman has purchased from J. Roberts the plot 274, 276, and 278 First Avenue, at the northeast corner of Sixteenth Street, with old buildings, 69 by 94.

Richard Alexander, in connection with another broker, has sold for William Kramer to John C. Rodgers and William Kramer, a plot of about two acres at the northeast corner of King's Bridge Road and the Harlem Ship Canal. The price is said to be a high one for property in that district.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for W. H. Butler, to a client, for about $30,000, his place at Harrison, N. Y., comprising a dwelling, outhouses, and thirty acres.

Louis Lese has bought from David Cohen the three-story double tenements on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 50 by 100. Mr. Lese has also sold to J. E. Sheridan the five-story tenement, with stores, 2,046 First Avenue, 25 by 100.

Charles E. Duross has sold for Mrs. Catherine Kane, to a Mr. Sullivan, for $8,500, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 18.9 by 99.11.

Daniel F. Lewis has sold to Frank MacDavitt, for $5,000, a house on New Utrecht Terrace, Brooklyn, 300 feet west of Fourteenth Avenue.

Charles C. Manger of Brooklyn has sold, for $4,000, to Augustus Wortman a three-story frame dwelling on the west side of Twelfth Street, 500 feet south of Slocum Place, Brooklyn; also, to Michael Albrazo, for $3,000, the three-story frame dwelling on the east side of New Utrecht Avenue, 336 feet south of Thirty-ninth Street.

Richard M. Montgomery will conduct a large auction sale of lots at Amityville, L. I., this afternoon. The bidding is expected to be active.

Yesterday's only offering at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

65 West Ninety-second Street, 20 by 100.8½, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale ..... Adjourned to July 7

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet east of West End Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 75 by 90.11; Judson Kilpatrick, owner; Janes & Leo of 2,585 Broadway, architects; cost, $85,000.

Third Street, northeast corner of Lewis Street, five six-story brick flats, 24 by 85.6 by 25 by 95; Leopold Kaufman of 1,838 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $135,000.

No. 442 to 446 East Tenth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 23.2 by 77.10 by 46.11 by 66; Fay & Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

Eighty-second Street, south side, 102 feet west of Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, 55 by 89 by 79; Philip Housemann of 424 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; M. L. Ungrich of 326 West Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $52,000.

No. 236 Second Street, for a six-story brick flat, 24.9 by 90.1; S. & H. Goodman of 18 Avenue B, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 88.10; Christian Blinn, Jr., of 307 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $44,000.

Nos. 5 and 7 South William Street, for a two-story and basement brick office building, 41.2 by 73.5 by 79.2; Chubb & Myers, owners; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $22,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 81.9 by 102.11; Mary F. Connor of 1,056 Intervale Avenue, owner; F. Wandelt of 54 Wall Street, architect; cost, $65,000.

Alterations.

No. 23 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick office and studio building; Harriet H. Brainerd of Portland, Conn., owner; W. H. Symonds, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 2,961 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick store; J. J. Van Syckle of Philadelphia, Penn., owner; D. W. Morrison, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 54 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, David E. Sicher, owner; E. Von Finkle of 1,850 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 22 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Gerson Siegel of the premises, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 162 West Forty-fourth Street to a four-story brick restaurant; C. E. Rector, owner; William Strorn of 20 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 140 First Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone store and flat; William Schermar of 65 St. Mark's Place, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 128 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Sophia C. Minton of the premises owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $2,300.

Nos. 463 and 465 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick office building; T. E. Roessle of Washington, D. C., owner; P. H. Kennedy of 582 Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 110 East Broadway, to a five-story brick shop and flat; Francis A. Lawrence of Bay Shore, L. I., owner; F. L. Ellingwood, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 9 to 13 Mercer Street, to a five-story brick, stone, and iron office building; Fritz Konig, owner; cost, $300.

No. 2 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; Charles Braun, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 112 to 118 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick store, lofts, and theatre; William Johnson of 801 Broadway, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday June 23.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.8 ft s of 91st St, 50x100; Nettie Bowne to Mark Ottinger and another 1,000

CONCORD ST, e s, Lot 42, map of 93 lots South Mount Vernon, 25x100; John Stahl to John Stahl, Jr. 1

CONCORD ST, e s, Lot 42, map of 93 lots South Mount Vernon, 25x100; John Stahl, Jr., to Jessie Wettje 2,500

CROTONA AV, e s, 190.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x96.1; Caroline Schaefer to George W. Grover 1,750

EIGHTH AV, e s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 100x99.2; Louis Brandt and another to Fred Heller 1

ECLIPSE ST, n w corner of Hull Av, 75.11x123.8x75x111.1; Sarah E. Manning to Mortimer J. Shea 1,300

GRACE AV, n e corner of Glebe Av, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Edward Bergen. 600

GREENWICH ST, e s, 76.10 ft n of Christopher St, 20.8x irregular; Eldna Radford to Thomas W. Radford, quit claim.. 1

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Front St, 16.2x62.2; Smith Ely to Hyman Rosenblum and another 6,600

JEROME AV, e s, 83.5 ft s of 172d St, 61.7x87.6x50x51.7; Virginia T. Billin to Adelaide and Mary A. Brady 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, Lot 83, map of property of Robert Bogardus, near Fort Washington, 25.3x127.5x25x131.2; Annie Kearney to Annie Kearney 1

LAIGHT ST, n w corner of Varick St, 62.3x86; Abraham Boehm and another to Anias C. Bliss 100

LOT 49, map of the Neill estate, 24th Ward; Henry B. Hall to Anna P. Kline.. 3,200

LOTS 38 and 39, map of 41 lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av, fronting Crotona Park; Joseph Monaghan to Michael Burke 1

LOTS 36 and 37, map of 41 lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av, fronting Crotona Park; Michael Burke to Joseph Monaghan 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 644.8 ft n of 196th St, 50x100.4; J. Edward Swanstrom to the New York Co-operative Loan Association of the City of New York 4,500

NELSON AV, proposed, w s, 225.9 ft s of Orchard St, 45x irregular; Sarah Jackson to Chauncey De Voe 2,000

PARCEL beginning at n s of a tract of land conveyed by Knapp to Lespinasse, 126.4 ft s e from e s of 10th Av, 25.3x80.9 x25x125; Alfred H. H. and Theodore C. H. Schunk to Charles Martin, quit claim.

PARCEL adjoining land of David Scofield, and the extension of Fordham Av, runs e along said avenue 100 ft to w s of Main St x s 50 ft; also plot, Fordham Av, extension near Main St, and adjoining land of Catherine A. Powell, 75x150, City Island; Catherine A. Powell to Emma J. Rice 1

PLOT bounded on n by line extending from St. Nicholas Terrace to St. Nicholas Av and 194.6 ft n of 127th St; e by w s of St. Nicholas Av; s by n s of 127th St xw by e s of St. Nicholas Terrace; Bessie F. Comey to John F. Comey 1

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Dawson St, runs n 66x e 106.10x s w 127.9; Michael David to Joseph Gallo 100

ROSELLE ST, s w corner of Poplar St, 31.9x97.5x73.8x73.2; Irving Washburn, referee, to John Godfrey 1,400

RYER AV, e s, 332.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 250x88.1x250x98.9; Joseph Whiteside to Lena Manassa 1,300

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 26.10 ft n of 130th St, 25x100; Mary L. Mott to Phoebe J. Taylor 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of 156th St, runs w 86.5x n 100x e 10x n 75x e 135 to Tinton Av x s 110.7 to Westchester Av x s w 87; Milton E. Oppenheimer to James Lamb, Jr. 100

2D AV, 556, 18.7x82; Jacob O. Smith and others to Ann E. Davis, quit claim.... 1

4TH AV, e s, 89 ft n of 1st St, 25x105, Wakefield; Mary E. Lamb and another to James Lamb, Jr. 750

5TH AV, s e corner of 104th St, 100.11x150; John S. Lyle to John O. Baker 130,000

53D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John C. Schawe to David B. Lackey.... 1

57TH ST, 147 East, 25x100.5; Equitable Life Association Society of the United States to C. P. Huntington 1,000

60TH ST, s s, 295 ft w of 2d Av, 19.8x100.5; J. Thornton Warren, referee, to Mary A. A. Woodcock 12,250

62D ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Morris Mandelstein to Margaret Smith 26,000

65TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Mary L. Mott to Phoebe J. Taylor 1

79TH ST, s s, 57 ft e of Madison Av, 18x90; Alexander Lyle, Jr., to Nathan Oppenheim 1

118TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Herman H. Hart to John Koster.. 1

126TH ST, s s, 186 ft w of 3d Av, 24x99.11; Harlem Presbytery to Theodore Tiedemann 5,000

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 200x99.11; Cornelia S. Wray and others to Louis Lese 1

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 200x99.11; Louis Lese to Simon Adler, ½ part. 1

141ST ST, 519 East, 14.11x100x14.10x100; Lawrence Davies to F. J. Worthington.. 1

142D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 40.6x99.11; David B. Luckey to John C. Schawe 1

149TH ST, widened, s s, 195.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x86.6; Daniel J. Harrington and others to Enrichetta and Maria Biondi 3,500

149TH ST, s s, 199 ft e of Morris Av, 0.8x106.6; Thomas M. McKeon and others to Daniel J. Harrington and others 1

155TH ST, 542 East, 25x100; Christian G. Hupfel to Herman Schmuck and another. 1

165TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 20x irregular; Mary Schafer to Henry Herrmann 20,500

ROSENBLUM, Hyman, and another to Smith Ely; Jackson St, s w corner of Front St, 5 years 6,000

SCHALK, Jacob and Dora, to Hyman M. Lazinsk; 14 Suffolk St, installments 4,250

SCHALL, Jacob and Dora, to Fred and Teresa Kuser; 14 Suffolk St, 5 years... 24,000

SINDIC, Louisa, to Mary B. Hague; 602 West Broadway, 3 years 15,000

SMITH, Mary E., to Henry S. Trenchard, Sr.; Katonah Av, s w corner of 238th St, 5 years 1,500

STEFFENS, Christian H. D., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Horatio St, s s, 135.6 ft e of Hudson St, 5 years.. 13,000

STEVENSON, Joseph, to Margaret T. Martin; Creston Av, n e corner of 183d St, 3 years 3,600

VANDERPOEL, John A. and Emily N., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 176 and 178 Broadway, ½ part, 1 year 100,000

WETTJE, Jessie, to Phebe Knapp; Lot 42, map of 93 lots, village of South Mount Vernon, 3 years 2,000

WETTERER, William, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, 3 years 150,000

WETTERER, William, to Gibson Putzel; 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, 1 year 30,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Rosanna Waxelbaum $18,056

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to George W. Whitehead 3,000

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank 40,000

BUSSING, Amanda, to Henry E. Stevens, Jr. 2,000

CARPENTER, Josephine E., and others, trustees, to Rosalie Corn, executrix, &c. 15,000

FOULER, George E., to George Stark.... Nom.

FRIEDLANDER, Sarah, to Emma I. Toplitz 18,789

GUGGEL, Mary E., to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c. 15,000

JACOBS, Samuel E., to Richard Siegman. 3,265

TRAVERS, Maria L., executrix, to Ellen T. Duer 17,189

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank.... 28,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank.... 55,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank.... 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV 52, William Reynolds against the Columbia Club, owner and contractor; W. E. Kreuger, contractor.

MONTGOMERY ST, 359 and 361; Rubin Grau against Nathan and Ethel Lieber, owners and contractors; David Stern, contractor $15

WATER ST, 492 and 494; Thomas Roberts-Stevenson Company against Samuel Gorlin or Carlin, owner and contractor... 1,240

WEST END AV, s e corner of 98th St, 75 x125; Donegan & Swift against John Westervelt, owner; Builders' Realty Company, contractor 856

WEST END AV, s e corner of 98th St, 75 x125; Donegan & Swift against John Westervelt, owner; Builders' Realty Company, contractor 430

3D AV, e s, 251.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Louis Korn against Louis Landsberg & Rose, owners and contractors 165

55TH ST, 100 to 104 West; A. A. Griffing Iron Company against the Democratic Club, owner; Wallace & Carey, contractors 257

83D ST, 219 and 221 West; Frederick Brandt against Niels Toelberg, owner and contractor 250

80TH ST, 155 East; Louis Schittinger against Richard C. Becker, owner; Peter Hauck, contractor 20

125TH ST, 214 to 218 East; A. A. Griffing Iron Company against Rachel Ranger, owner; Wallace & Carey, contractors 144

134TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Becker & Co, against Mary F. and Peter Connor, owners and contractors 65

142D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 200 x100; A. Kelly & Co. against Della Stevens, owner; John H. Stevens, contractor. 4,525

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 22, map of new village of Jerome, Westchester, 25x100; Amanda Bussing against Marcus Nathan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. V. Morgan.

GERARD AV, s e s, at n e s of Butternut St, 225.6 ft n e from Bond st, Tromwell farm x 175x333.10 to bending; Dora H. Smith against Charles G. Smith, (action to declare two deeds void;) attorneys, Friend, House & Grossman.

JOHN ST, 99; Jacob Mark against Eugene Kulinski and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. F. Eidlitz.

SUBURBAN ST, s w s, 94 ft n w from Marion Av, 57.11x137.9x irregular; the Mutual Bank against Mattie Smith and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, McCres, Somerville & Taylor.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 102d St, 17.11x72; Mary A. A. Woodcock against John E. Falk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

24TH ST, 7 West, Gustav F. Taussig against the Hoffman House Bath Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. F. Eidlitz.

97TH ST, 65 West; Daniel J. Deady against Frank Moore and others, (foreclosure of lien;) attorney, T. E. Mundav.

116TH ST, 125 East; Department of Buildings against Rosaline Finkle and others, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

118TH ST, s s, 252.3 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; George A. Barker and another, executors, &c., against Richard Keef and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. M. Friend.

127TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 40x99.11; Emily V. Satterlee against John Batton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lee & Lee.

136TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Solomon D. Silberstein against James H. Cassidy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Rosenzweig.

149TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Henry S. Ball against William Wahle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mitchell & Mitchell.

CORRECTION.

In the mechanics' liens recorded last Wednesday the lien Twentieth Street, 220 West, Isaac Levenson, was against Louis Kohn instead of Louis Korn, as it appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	82⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	41
Oats, No. 2 mixed	31@31½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	6¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	4¼
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5½
Lard, prime	5.25
Butter, Western Creamery	18½@18¾
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	18.25

CHICAGO, June 23.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70½@71c; No. 2 red, 75½c; No. 2 corn, 34½@34¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34½@35c; No. 2 oats, 26¼@26⅜c; No. 3 white, 27⅜@28¾c; No. 2 rye, 61c; No. 2 barley, 38@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.00½; new, $1.06; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.50@$8.15; lard, per 100 pounds, $4.90@$5; short ribs, sides, (loose) $4.50@$4.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅞@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@$5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged, cover, contract grade, $6.65.

COTTON.—Operations in cotton futures were conducted upon a much smaller scale than for some time past. The recent continuous and decided break in prices is supposed to have evened up the market pretty generally and left the holdings in the hands of the more substantial class. The market started out barely steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 3 points, under the three-fold pressure of unsatisfactory cables, continued bearish crop advices, and Southern selling. But, after the late break, few had the temerity to sell for short account, and the market soon developed a little rallying power. Before noon prices had returned to the closing figures of the previous day. The recovery was stimulated, in part, by the most favorable reports from cotton goods markets and makers, both in this country and abroad. The market had, for one substantial factor, the relative firmness of spot cotton with future deliveries. During the afternoon the local situation was quite apathetic, the low price checked selling, while the glowing crop accounts checked buying. The market closed quiet and steady, at a net loss of 2 to 7 points, having slowly sagged off late in the day under liquidation.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.58	5.58	5.57	5.56@5.58
July	5.62	5.63	5.59	5.59@5.60
August	5.67	5.68	5.64	5.64@5.65
September	5.67	5.67	5.64	5.65@5.66
October	5.71	5.71	5.68	5.68@5.69
November	5.74	5.74	5.71	5.72@5.73
December	5.77	5.78	5.76	5.76@5.77
January	5.81	5.82	5.79	5.80@5.81
February				5.83@5.84
March	5.87	5.88	5.85	5.86@5.87
April				5.89@5.90
May	5.93	5.94	5.93	5.93@5.94

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6¾c for middling and 6¾c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6¾c and 6⅝c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 76 bales were for consumption.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Spot cotton, quieter; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; middling upland, 3 11-32d. Futures opened steady, 1-64d advance; closed steady, at ½@1-64d net advance. December-January, 3.14½b; January-February, 3.15s; February-March, 3.15½b; March-April, 3.16⅛s; April-May, 3.17b; June, 3.18s; June-July, 3.17½b; July-August, 3.17½b; August-September, 3.17⅛s; September-October, 3.16½b; October-November, 3.15½b; November-December, 3.14½b. Manchester—Yarns, orders at low limits; cloths move slowly.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	81⅝	81⅝	81	81⅛
September	81⅛	81¼	80 15-16	81¼
December	83	83	82⅝	83
Corn—				
July	39⅞	40	39½	39½
September	39 15-16	39 15-16	39⅜	39⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	74½	74 11-16	74½	74½
September	76¼	76 7-16	76 1-16	76¼
December	77½	77 13-16	77½	77¾
Corn—				
July	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34¼
September	34 11-16	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
December	33⅜	33 15-16	33⅜	33⅝
Oats—				
July	24⅜	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜
September	22	22½	21 11-16	21⅝
December	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Operations in all of the grain markets were exceedingly narrow yesterday, especially so in wheat, where, after the opening, prices varied little more than ⅛c during the entire session. Sentiment, by reason of disappointing cables and continued large receipts at Northwestern and other points, was more bearish than otherwise throughout the entire day. The bulk of home crop news was also calculated to inspire liquidation, a fair sample being The Modern Miller report, in which harvesting was said to be in progress south of a line drawn through St. Louis, and thrashing as far north as the Ohio River, with the promise equaling and probably exceeding recent expectations. A few complaints of hot weather in Kansas and Western Missouri were about the only bull features in the domestic crop situation, so far as reported by private advices. As for export interest, it was considerably less urgent than on the previous day, with only about 45 loads reported at seaboard points up to the close. St. Louis dispatches said that Galveston was bidding 1½c over July wheat throughout the West for new grain, with the mills contracting all the wheat offered at better than this price. From a statistical standpoint the outlook certainly appeared to justify whatever aggressive actions bears displayed during the session. Last prices of the day here were ⅝@⅞c net lower, rallying slightly near the close on a slight demand from shorts. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat, basis here as follows: No. 2 red, 82⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83⅜c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 79⅝c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 87⅜c to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 79⅝c, end June; No. 2 Milwaukee, Spring, 79½c; No. 2 red, 80⅜c elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 23.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, June, 72⅜c; July, 72½c; September, 72⅜c. On track: No. 1 hard, 73⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 72⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 70⅝c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 77⅝c; July, 77⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75½c; July, 74½c; September, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 70⅝c; No. 3 Spring, 68¼c.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76@77c; No. 2 Northern, 74½@75½c.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 40c; elevator, 40⅝c, delivered and 41c free on board afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 31@31¼c; No. 3 oats, 30½c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32c; track, mixed, 30@32c; track, white, 33@38c; No. 2 white clips, 33½c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 65½c, and No. 1 Western, 65¾c, moth free on board afloat; State rye, 61c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@52c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.05@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.10@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.05@$3.20; extra, $2.85@$2.95; Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $18@$18.25, to arrive. Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25; coarse to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 60c; fine yellow, 95c; coarse yellow, 80@82c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.50, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@$17.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $16.50@$16; hominy chop, $14.50 bulk, and $15.50 sacks; oilmeal, $23.50@$24.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 23.—Flour—United States, $3.80@$3.90; bran, unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$22.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅜c; 180-lb, 6⅜@6¾c; 160-lb, 6¾@6¾c; pigs, 5⅝@6½c. CUMBEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 6⅜@6¾c; 10-lb, 5¼c; 12-lb, 5c; 14-lb, 4¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 9¼@9½c; Western, greens, 9c; Western S. P., 9½c; city, greens, 9c. TALLOW—City, 4¼@4⅜c; country, 4½c. LARD—$5.25; city lard, $4.80; refined lard, South America, $5.90; Continent, $5.35; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5⅜c; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Butter—United States finest, nominal; good, 62s. Tallow—Prime city, 23s; Australian, in London, 25s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 42s 6d; colored, 42s; ordinary, new, 43s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 45s. Lard—American refined, in pails, 29s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, 28s 3d. Bacon—Long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 29s.

COFFEE.—Trading in Brazilian coffee futures yesterday was not marked by any decided change in quotations, although the general aspect of the market was a trifle better. Business both here and in Europe was moderate. Havre early advanced ¼f, but the undestone was barely steady at the higher quotations; Hamburg gained ¼ pfennig on a single position. Brazilian markets were steady at slight declines, Rio and Santos losing 75 reis and 100 reis, respectively. Primary receipts were somewhat smaller, (16,000 bags,) but the smaller movement was attributed to unfavorable weather; American warehouse deliveries also showed a contracting tendency. Further reports of frost in Brazil were received Thursday night, but aside from causing a slight flurry at that time they had little, if any, effect. There was yesterday a little covering, but the general policy of traders appeared to be one of procrastination. The trade generally took little stock in the frost talk and preferred to wait for news of actual damage. The opening of our market was steady, at a partial 5 points advance; sales of 3,500 bags were at 3 points above Thursday night's closing figures. Subsequently quietude prevailed, about the only inquiry being from local shorts. The market was finally steady at net unchanged prices. Total sales, 9,250 bags. Spot coffee ruled quiet at nominally unchanged prices; No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, quoted 6c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	....	....	....	4.65@4.70
July	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.65@4.70
August	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
September	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
October	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
November	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
December	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
January	....	....	....	5.35@5.40
February	....	....	....	5.40@5.45
March	....	....	....	5.45@5.50
April	....	....	....	5.45@5.55
May	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6$500; stock, 315,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market closed ¼f net advance; total sales, 40,000 bags. January, 35.25; February, 35.50; March, 35.75; April, 36.00; May, 36.25; June, 33.75; July, 34.00; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.75; November, 35.00; December, 35.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7⅜25; exchange, 9 11-32d; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; stock, 223,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4½c; molasses sugar, 4c.

WOOL.—BOSTON, June 23.—The wool market continues extremely active. There is even a renewal of inquiry for export and considerable Australian has been purchased for foreign markets, a thousand bales having been taken this week. Western markets are very active, and Montana, as usual, has opened on the very crest of the wave. Ordinary clothing, Territory, of fine medium grade, has been sold, as predicted, at 50c clean, and the tendency is still upward. Ohio delaine also has been sold at 30c., and is held at 32c. Medium unwashed is a little firmer and moving quietly at 22@23c. The sales of the week are: 5,139,000 pounds domestic and 1,342,000 pounds foreign, a total of 6,481,000 pounds, against 4,916,000 pounds last week, and 1,547,000 pounds for the same week last year. The sales to date show an increase of 48,787,100 pounds domestic and 13,062,900 pounds foreign from the sales to the same date in 1898. The receipts to date show an increase of 116,474 bales domestic and 46,573 bales foreign.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.70. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, 21c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26c; off Summer yellow, 25½@25½c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; prime, nearby, Raw, 39@40c; American-boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@43c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $18.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $16.50; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.25; tin, $26.10; Exchange lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.50@$3.60; spirits of turpentine, 39@39½c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.85; M, $2.10; N, $2.35; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 23.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; prices unchanged. Resin firm, unchanged. Crude turpentine, $1.35, $2.10, and $2.20. Tar, $1.80.

CHARLESTON, June 23.—Turpentine, 36c. Resin firm, unchanged; sales, none.

SAVANNAH, June 23.—Spirits of turpentine, 37c. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.75@$5.60; bulls, $3.65@$4.50; cows, $2.25@$4.25. CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.25; tops, $7.37

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL **BONDS**
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Telephone 2712 Broad.
B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
44-46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.
For Investment or on Margin.
Members N. Y. Consolidated Exchange,

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

We own and offer

$50,000 City of Charlotte, N. C., 5% Bonds,
150,000 City of Bayonne, N. J., 4% Bonds,
100,000 City of Austin, Texas, 5% Bonds,
32,000 C'y of Allegheny, Pa. (Dist), 4% Bds.,
18,000 B'gh of McKee's Rocks, Pa., 5% Bds.,
20,000 B'gh of Monessen, Pa., 5¼% Bds.,
14,000 " of Hasbrouck He'ts, N.J., 4% Bds.

Price and Particulars on Application.

E. D. Shepard & Co.
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1899, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,585.18.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Subscription Books Open Monday, June 26 and Close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 28

Massachusetts Electric Companies

$12,000,000

FOUR PER CENT. CUMULATIVE SHARES
(Preferred as to Principal and Dividends.)

$12,000,000

COMMON SHARES

The Massachusetts Electric Companies is a voluntary association managed by a board of 15 trustees, who hold the title to its assets. The Declaration of Trust contains strict provisions against the creation of any indebtedness whereby any shareholder or trustee can be held to any personal liability. It will hold the majority, and, in most instances, practically all, the stock of the following

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANIES:

Nashua Street Railway Co.
*Lowell and Suburban St. Ry. Co.
Lowell, Lawrence & Haverh'l St. Ry. Co.
Reading & Lowell St. Ry. Co.
Rockport St. Ry. Co.
Gloucester St. Ry. Co.
Gloucester & Rockport St. Ry. Co.
Gloucester, Essex & Beverly St. Ry. Co.
Lynn & Boston R. R. Co.
Beverly & Danvers St. Ry. Co.
Salem & Wakefield St. Ry. Co.
Wakefield & Stoneham St. Ry. Co.
Woburn & Reading St. Ry. Co.
Mystic Valley St. Ry. Co.
North Woburn St. Ry. Co.
Needham & Boston St. Ry. Co.
West Roxbury & Roslindale St. Ry. Co.
Norfolk Suburban St. Ry. Co.
Norfolk Central St. Ry. Co.
Boston, Milton & Brockton St. Ry. Co.
Braintree St. Ry. Co.
Brockton St. Ry. Co.
Brockton & E. Bridgewater St. Ry. Co.
Brockton, Bridgewtr. & Tau. St. Ry. Co.
Quincy & Boston St. Ry. Co.
Taunton St. Ry. Co.
Dighton, Som. & Swansea St. Ry. Co.
Providence & Taunton St. Ry. Co.
Globe St. Ry. Co
Newport & Fall River St. Ry. Co.
Newport Illuminating Co.
Newport St. Ry. Co.
Hyde Park Electric Light Co.
Dighton Rock Park Corporation.

*Under contract to lease.

These companies cover the greater part of the street railway mileage north of Boston, as far as Nashua, N. H., and Newburyport and Gloucester, Mass., and south as far as Fall River, Mass., and Newport and Providence, R. I., connecting directly with the street railway system of Boston. Various electric lighting companies, doing business in the same section, are also included.

The Board of Trustees, five of whom are to be elected by the certificate holders each year, and to serve for a term of three years, is as follows:

FOR THREE YEARS.	FOR TWO YEARS.	FOR ONE YEAR.
Richard Olney,	Gordon Abbott,	S. Endicott Peabody,
Charles E. Cotting,	Amos F. Breed,	S. Reed Anthony,
Eugene N. Foss,	John N. Beckley,	Everett W. Burdett,
Percy Parker,	Stillman F. Kelley,	Philip L. Saltonstall,
Charles Francis Adams, 2d.	Walter Hunnewell.	E. Rollins Morse.

The Trustees will issue certificates of participation to the amount of

$12,000,000 in Common Shares (Par $100)
$12,000,000 in 4% Preferred Shares (Par $100)

in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust, and each holder of these participation certificates will therefore be an owner of a proportionate interest in each share of stock held by the Trustees, and these certificates will represent practically the entire capital stock of the above-named companies as well as sufficient cash to take up the floating debts and provide for needed improvements.

BOSTON, June 13, 1899.

MESSRS. E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO., AND MESSRS. TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO., BOSTON:

Dear Sirs—At your request I have examined into the financial affairs of the thirty-three Companies, whose stock is controlled by the Massachusetts Electric Companies, for a period of five years, and find that the earnings applicable to dividends on the shares of this Association for the last completed fiscal year were $733,233.

My examination also shows a substantial increase in the earnings of these Companies for the past few months, as compared with the same period of previous years.

Yours very truly, AUGUSTUS NICKERSON, Public Expert Accountant.

The net income of these properties, as shown by the above report, after payment of interest on all bonded indebtedness, was	$733,233
4% on $12,000,000 Preferred Shares would be	$480,000
2% on $12,000,000 Common Shares would be	240,000—$720,000
Leaving a balance of	$13,233

The foregoing statement of earnings shows that, even with the poor business done by all the street railways during the last year, there would be sufficient income to safely pay 4% on the Preferred shares and 2% on the Common, or 50% in excess of the requirements for the Preferred shares' dividend.

By limiting the dividends on the Preferred shares to 4 per cent., or to only half the amount of dividends the law allows Street Railway Companies to pay, they will equal, as shown above, only two-thirds of the net earnings of the properties for the last year, and make the Preferred shares partake of the nature of a bond. The dividends on the Preferred shares are so secure that they make an investment that will be attractive to Trustees, which could not be the case if their dividends were liable to fluctuate with the variations of business. By this plan such liability of fluctuation is borne by the Common shares. On the other hand, however, the Common shares may fairly expect dividends that will average 4 per cent. as the result of increased business and economies of co-operative management.

The earnings statement, having been figured during a period previous to the present improvement in general business, should represent the minimum earnings. The present condition of general prosperity is already being reflected by increases in earnings over the corresponding months of last year, as shown by the following figures:

	1899	1898	Increase.	
March	$283,705 33	$275,121 51	$8,583 82	
April	312,674 27	277,012 32	35,661 95	
May	357,447 83	313,963 21	43,484 62	
For the three months	$953,827 43	$866,097 04	$87,730 39	(10.13%)

The form and provisions of the declaration of trust and all matters incidental to the organization of the association have been approved by Messrs. Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9, 1899.

MESSRS. E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO. AND TUCKER, ANTHONY & COMPANY:

GENTLEMEN—

I have, as requested, made careful examinations of thirty-three Street Railway and Electric Light properties for the purpose of ascertaining their values.

These comprise thirty-one Street Railway and two Electric Lighting plants, which latter furnish power for several of the railways.

The street railways have a total of 647.41 miles of track; they own and operate 1,426 cars, of which 618 are closed and 808 open cars.

The total number of power stations is 18, having a total rated capacity of 28,423 horse power.

The railways herein covered are among the best Eastern Massachusetts railways, and they will average high with those throughout the entire State; very much higher than those of New England, and, in my opinion, their ratio, when compared with the street railways of the United States, will be found to be not less than as 70 to 100. They are unique, inasmuch as they serve many of the large manufacturing cities of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and many of the popular seashore resorts, and they form with the large system of Boston a through connection from Nashua in New Hampshire to Providence and Newport in Rhode Island, passing through busy and thriving suburban cities and towns en route, as well as reaching out to those on either side, and giving excellent facilities for travel and intercourse on every hand.

It is a self-evident fact that there will result a large saving from the uniting of these roads. A saving will be made in salaries. Power stations, car houses, rolling stock, and all kinds of property can be brought together, and by a carefully devised plan in reorganization, large amounts can be saved in operating, a more systematic and harmonious service rendered to the public, thus causing better satisfaction and more patronage, all of which will result in much benefit to the investor and the public as well.

I think that there can be no doubt of the value of the securities put out by this united interest.

Respectfully sumbitted, GILBERT HODGES, Consulting Engineer.

50,000 of the Preferred with 25,000 of the Common Shares have been subscribed for by the former owners of the properties and their friends.

We now offer for public subscription 70,000 shares of the Preferred, 35,000 shares of the Common, in lots of not less than two shares of Preferred and one share of Common on the basis of

10 ($1,000) Preferred Shares / 5 ($500) Common Shares } for $1,050

The subscription list will open on Monday, June 26, and will close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 28, and allotment will be made on Thursday, June 29.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce in amount any subscription.

Payment of 10 per cent. of the amount applied for must accompany all subscriptions, and the remainder will be payable at the

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston,

on July 3, when temporary certificates will be issued, to be exchanged for engraved certificates as soon as the same can be prepared.

Application will be made to list the shares on the Boston Stock Exchange.

Subscriptions to be made to

E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO.,
38 State Street, Boston, Mass.

TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO.,
53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
Wall and Broad Streets, New York.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$3,500,000

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF THE

Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co.

SHARE CAPITAL, $12,000,000.

$4,000,000 7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK, $8,000,000 COMMON STOCK.

OFFICERS:
HARRY KEENE, President.
FRANK S. HASTINGS, Vice President.
CASIMIR TAG, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

E. C. BENEDICT	29 Broad Street, New York.
JAMES JOURDAN	President New Amsterdam and Brooklyn Union Gas Cos.
FRANK ROCKEFELLER	Vice-President Standard Oil Co.
JULIUS MOELLER	Managing Director Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co. of England.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
HARRY KEENE	Director New Amsterdam Gas Co.
JOHN SLOANE	W. & J. Sloane.
H. S. HOLT	President Montreal Gas Co.
CHARLES W. MAYER	100 Broadway, New York.
CASIMIR TAG	President German-American Bank, New York.
FRANK S. HASTINGS	President Indianapolis Gas Co.
ALFRED A. COWLES	Vice-President Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.
JOHN FOX	253 Broadway, New York.
W. L. ELKINS, JR.	Philadelphia.
HAMILTON FISH KEAN	Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
FRED. De L. WILLIAMS	Director Austrian and English Welsbach Cos.

COUNSEL: COUDERT BROTHERS, 71 Broadway, New York.
Associate Counsel: Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN:

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company owns the Kern Light for the United States, Canada and Mexico and all rights for Central and South America.

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. has been underwritten by leading financial men in New York and elsewhere. By means of such underwriting the Kern Light has been purchased and ample working capital provided.

This light has been examined by a number of the principal Gas experts in the United States, and pronounced superior to any other. The rights for Europe have been purchased by the **Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company of England**, who are now bringing the light into general use, replacing with it their own Welsbach light.

The **Kern Light** enables gas companies to compete successfully with electric lighting by supplying a better light at a small fraction of the cost with gas of any quality.

The Kern Light gives from 30 to 40 candles per cubic foot of gas as against 15 to 18 produced by the Welsbach; and with one foot of gas it gives a better light and greater candle power than the ordinary burner consuming five feet. Equally satisfactory results are obtained with natural or artificial gas of any quality.

It is simple in its application and inexpensive in its use.

The **Kern System** is equally applicable to **Power, Heating and Cooking.**

Yours truly,
KERN INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CO.,
By ERNEST F. AYRAULT, Secretary.

$3,500,000

OF THE

7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock is offered for public subscription AT PAR, with a bonus of One Share of Common Stock for every Two Shares of Preferred Stock allotted.

Subscriptions will be received by the
International Banking and Trust Co., 149 B'way, New York.
Produce Exchange Trust Co., 26 B'way, New York.
Investment Company of Philadelphia.
Beacon Trust Co. of Boston.

Certified checks for 25 per cent., payable to the order of International Banking and Trust Company, must accompany each subscription. The balance is payable on allotment, to be made within ten (10) days after the close of the subscription. Allotments will be made in order of priority of receipt of the subscription. The right to reduce or reject any subscription is reserved.

Subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1899, and close on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1899, or earlier.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Incorporated under New York State Special and Perpetual Charter.)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS PAID IN, $1,500,000.

Principal Offices, 149 Broadway, New York City.

The Kern Light is on exhibition at Room No. 4, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Fort Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDWD WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

To the Holders of the Bonds of the Electric Storage Battery Co., Secured by a Mortgage Dated Dec. 15th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that said bonds numbered from 1 to 450 (being all the bonded indebtedness of the Company) will on the 15th day of July, 1899, be redeemed upon presentation, with coupon number ten (10) and all succeeding coupons attached, at the office of the Old Colony Trust Co., in the Ames Building, cor. Court and Washington Streets, Boston, Mass., Trustee, at 90% of their face value and accrued interest to said date, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

Interest will cease on and after said date, at which time the Trustee will satisfy the mortgage, and reserve a fund with which to redeem outstanding bonds at 90% of their face value, but without interest after July 15th, 1899.

BENJ. W. TINGLEY, Treas.
Phila., Pa., June 10th, 1899.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,

35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

To the Stockholders of Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co., Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Co., Chicago & West Michigan R'way Co.:

A MAJORITY of the preferred and common stock of each of the three railroad companies having been deposited subject to the plan and agreement dated May 20, 1899, for the Union and Readjustment of the Capitalization of said Companies, SAID PLAN HAS BEEN DECLARED OPERATIVE by the undersigned Committee. The Committee have, in response to numerous requests, EXTENDED UNTIL JULY 10 the time within which stock may be deposited under the terms of their circular of May 20. After July 10 deposits will be received only upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

Dated June 21, 1899.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman,
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Committee.

ROBERT R. BROWN, Secretary, 40 Wall St., New York.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company,
Buffalo, N. Y., June 19th, 1899.

The Interest Coupons due July 1st, 1899, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid on that date on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

On account of requirements of law, it is necessary that Coupons have attached a statement showing name and residence of owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
June 20th, 1899.

68th Consecutive Dividend.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
New York.
99TH DIVIDEND.
June 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1899.

The Transfer Books will be closed on June 14th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened July 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.

Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.

Coupon No. 2, due July 1st, 1899, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, temporary receipts will be given.

W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 22d, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1899.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier,

The State Bank,
No. 378 Grand St.
New York, June 22, 1899.

A semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d to July 1st, inclusive.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.

NINETY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. AND SIXTH AV.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21, 1899.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, June 21st, 1899.

A dividend of Six Per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 23d, 1899.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1899.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 20th, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 23, 1899.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1899. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York Belting & Packing Co., Ltd.
25 Park Place, New York, June 20, 1899.

Coupons due July 1, 1899, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid, upon presentation, on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway.

WM. T. BAIRD, Treasurer.

The Seaboard National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 22, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the Bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 3d, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.

ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.

A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 9th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, June 20, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Texas, June 12, 1899.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th of July, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 20th of July, inclusive.

S. MIMS, Secretary.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.
27 William St.,
DIVIDEND NO. 4.
New York, June 23d, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable July 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record at close of business June 30, 1899.
Transfer books for preferred stock will close June 30th, 1899, at three P. M., and reopen July 10th, 1899, at ten A. M.
On account of annual stockholders' meeting, to be held July 19th, 1899, transfer books for common stock will also close and reopen on same date.
N. B. D. HUGGINS, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business on Saturday, July 15, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on June 28th, and will be re-opened on July 17th.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Office of the
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
120 Broadway, N. Y., June 14, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾ %) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared, payable on July 1st to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock be closed June 24, 1899, at 12:00 o'clock noon and opened on July 3d, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
T. W. SIEMON, Ass't Treasr.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 23, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 30th inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of July next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

American Malting Company,
80 Broadway, New York, June 2d, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared, payable Saturday, July 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 3d, 1899. The transfer books will close Monday, July 3d, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Monday, July 17th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

HAMILTON BANK,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
Dividend: The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 1st, 1899, inclusive.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street, New York, June 22, 1899.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1899. The transfer books close on Tuesday, June 27, 1899, and reopen on July 3, 1899.
ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1899.
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Public Admr.
$6,000 City of Newark, N. J., 4 p. c. Funded Debt Water Bond, 1922. Reg.
By order of Executors.
200 shs. Maryland Coal Co.
62 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
28 shs. Phenix Ins. Co.
9 shs. New Amsterdam Gas Co. pref.
11 shs. New Amsterdam common & $10 scrip.
$2,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1948.
$32,000 N. Y. Hygeia Ice Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1902
$34,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 1st Mtg. 4-5 p. c. Bds., 1950.
20 shs. Atlantic Transportation Co.
$5,000 City of New York 3½ p. c. Cons. Stock, 1917.
$2,167.18 judgments agt. Henry A. Pierce.
$1,170 Notes of Robert A. Greer.
$1,700 Ass'gn't of Robert A. Greer with David Beveridge as to profits out of a joint enterprise.
By order of Trustee.
1 sh. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$25,000 Dixon Water Co., Dixon, Ill., 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$50,000 Den. & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Cons. Mtg. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1936.
$10,000 Knoxville Water Works, Tenn., 6 p. c. Bonds, 1912.
$30,000 Sanford & Lake Eustis R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916, all unpaid coup.
$25,000 N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Sink. Fund Bonds, 1908.
$25,000 Beech Creek R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1936.
75 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. pref.
150 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. common.
100 shs. Street's Western Stable Car Line pref.
200 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
200 shs. Manhattan Real Estate Assn.
180 shs. New York Real Estate Assn.
600 shs. Grand Rap. & Ind. R. R.
175 shs. N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co.
200 shs. North & South America Construction Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
17 shs. Long Branch Sewer Co.
200 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co.
2 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
100 shs. Joseph Ladue Mining Co.
$30,000 Equitable Gaslight Co. N. Y. 1st Cons. Gold 5 p. c. Bonds, 1932.
$2,000 Syracuse Rapid Transit Ry. 5 p. c. Mtg. Bonds, 1946.
$4,000 Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1948.
$1,000 Lafayette Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond, 1924.
$5,000 Northern Union Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1927.
$5,000 Det. & Mackinac R. R. 4 p. c. Mtg. Bds., 1995.
20 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
25 shs. German-American Bank.
9 shs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
$6,000 Northern Union Gas Co. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1927.
500 shs. Chic. & Northwestern Ry. pref.
682 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
$5,410.27 City Rahway, N. J., 4 p. c. Adjustment Bonds, 1922, Reg.
$30,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Reg. Certifs., 1903.
200 shs. Driggs Seabury Gun & Ammunition Co. pref.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
55 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
4 shs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank.
10 shs. Washington Trust Co.
7 shs. Market & Fulton Bank.
10 shs. Nat. Park Bank.
$5,000 Grand Rap. & Ind. R. R. 1st Mtg. Extd. Guar. 4½ p. c. Bonds, 1941.
50 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining Development Co., Yukon, pref.
200 shs. New River Mineral Co. pref. (hypd.)
5 shs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank.
7 shs. Central Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
$1,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Water Bond, 1902.
$10,000 Nassau Electric R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1944.
16 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
$12,600 Atch. & Eastern Bridge Co. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1928.
$10,000 Nantasket Beach 1st Mtg. 2½ p. c. Bonds, 1901.
$8,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Southwestern Exten. 1st Mtg. Gold 7 p. c. Bonds, 1910.
$5,000 Central R. R., N. J., 7 p. c. Convt. Bonds, 1902.
1,000 shs. National Nickel Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HOME BANK
at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$387,795.53
Overdrafts		127.38
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		$19,786.86
Due from approved reserve agents	64,177.65	83,964.51
Banking house		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		218,911.25
Specie		49,328.10
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		57,966.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$24,659.24	
Other items carried as cash	566.76	25,226.00
		$873,318.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	70,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	17,842.14
Due depositors	685,476.63
	$873,318.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
E. STEPHENSON, President, and J. P. DUNNING, Cashier, of the Home Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 303 West 42d Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law. (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892.) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
E. STEPHENSON, President.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 16th day of June, 1899, before me.
RICHARD S. TREACY, Notary Public, New York County.
Term expires March 30, 1900.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
WELSBACH LIGHT COMPANY
BROAD AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 23rd, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Welsbach Light Co.:

In answer to the many inquiries received from the stockholders as to whether the Welsbach Light Co. is interested in the Kern Light or the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co., I am authorized by the Board of Directors of this Co. to advise you that

This company is not now and never has been interested in either the Kern Light or the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company.

The Kern Light, or, to designate it more properly, The Kern Bunsen Burner, for use with an incandescent mantle, and the United States patents upon which it is based, were offered to this company, which refused to purchase them upon the advice of its experts, Dr. Chas. F. Chandler, of Columbia College, and Dr. Waldron Shapleigh, its chief chemist, and of its patent counsel, Mr. John R. Bennett, of New York City.

This company is not now and never has been interested in the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co. of England, nor is that company interested in this company. Your attention is called to the following correspondence, which defines

THE POSITION OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,

whose name is mentioned in the advertisements which offer for subscription the stock of the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co.

WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,
W. E. BARROWS, President

WELSBACH LIGHT COMPANY,
BROAD AND ARCH STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., June 23d, 1899.

Mr. Thomas Dolan, President the United Gas Improvement Company.

DEAR SIR: In yesterday's and to-day's New York and Philadelphia papers appear the advertisements of the International Banking and Trust Company soliciting subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. Among the names of the directors of the said Trust Co. published in the advertisements referred to appears the name of "George W. Elkins, United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia." As the United Gas Improvement Co. has been prominently identified with the Welsbach Light ever since its introduction into the United States the publication of its name in these advertisements, which also contain suggestions hostile to this company, has greatly disquieted many of our shareholders. If you are willing to give me an authoritative statement of the position of the United Gas Improvement Co. I shall be greatly obliged. Very truly yours,
W. E. BARROWS, President,
Welsbach Light Company.

THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Broad and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, June 23d, 1899.

Col. W. E. Barrows, President Welsbach Light Company.

DEAR SIR: Answering your favor of even date, the United Gas Improvement Co. is not now and never has been interested either in the Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. or in the International Banking and Trust Co. Mr. George W. Elkins is neither an officer nor a Director of the United Gas Improvement Co. and does not represent the United Gas Improvement Company.
Very truly yours,
THOMAS DOLAN, President,
United Gas Improvement Company.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and
THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, 1, to 137; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 68⅛; St. Paul, ⅜, to 129⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 77⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 115, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 66⅞. Atchison sold at 17⅛, Canadian Pacific at 99⅝, Union Pacific preferred at 76, Erie at 12⅝. Erie first preferred at 34⅜, and Reading at 10¼. British consols advanced 1-16, to 107 13-16, for money, and ⅛, to 107 15-16, for the account. The Bank of England lost £82,000 bullion on balance.

The Glass Combine Raises Prices.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 23.—The window-glass combine, known as the American Glass Company, has again advanced the prices of window glass. The increase ranges from 5 to 10 per cent., and takes effect immediately. The new combination has offered a rebate to customers purchasing their entire output from September to July.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recovering.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 23	314,888
To date this year	97,910,006
Corresponding date last year	51,806,500

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 23	$2,686,000
To date this year	$538,632,670
Corresponding date last year	$388,652,420

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire	2½	Manhat. Con	1¼
Am. S. & W. pf	⅞	Met. Street Ry	3⅜
Am. Sug. Refs	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Tobacco	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Anaconda Copper	⅞	Nat. Biscuit	1
Baltimore & Ohio	3	Nat. Steel pf	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	¾	N. J. Central	½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	14
Brunswick City	¾	N. Y. Central	1
Canadian Pacific	1	Northern Pacific	1⅛
C., B. & Q.	¾	North. Pac. pf	¾
Chi. Cons. Tr.	1⅛	Pacific Mail	½
C. G. W. pf., B.	1¼	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Pullman Car	1
Chi. & N. Western	⅝	Quicksilver pf	1
C., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Reading 1st pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	St. L. & S. West	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	St. L. S. W. pf	1½
Cont. Tobacco	2⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Cont. Tob. pf	½	Southern Pac.	1
Del. & Hudson	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	¾	Union Pacific	½
Federal Steel	⅞	Union Pacific pf	½
Federal Steel pf	⅞	U. S. Rubber	1⅝
Int. Paper	2½	West. Union Tel.	¾
K. C., F. & G.	½	Wis. C. pf., w. i.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

B. & O. S. W. pf	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅝
C., L. & W. pf	1½	Norf. & West.	½
Col. So. 2d pf	1½	Norf. & West. pf	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	4½
Del., L. & W.	1	Stand. Dist.	⅝
Erie	⅝	Stand. Dist. pf	1⅜
Great. North. pf	1½	Texas & Pacific	½
Iowa Central	½	Third Avenue	2⅞
Mexican Central	½	Un. B. & P. pf	½
Minn. & St. L.	1½	Wis. Cent., w. i.	⅛
Nat. Lead	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 2-4s	2	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1
Ev. & T. H. 1st 6s	1⅝	D. & R. G. 4½s	1
Ill. Cent., W. L., 4s	2½	St. P., M. & M., M. Cent. 6s	3¼
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st	2	Wis. Cent. 1st	1⅛
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	8¼		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	C., I. & L. ref. 6s	2
Cent. of N. J. 5s	2	D. & R. G. 4½s	1
Chi., B. & N. 1st	1	K. C. & Pac. 1st	1

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

In some parts of the market professional traders showed a disposition yesterday to cover outstanding short contracts, and through this some rallies were brought about; but in few instances were there transactions entitled to be considered significant.

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More interest was manifested by Wall Street—brokers and customers alike—in the meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company. It covered most of the business day, and was conducted with all efforts to maintain secrecy. Steel and Wire stock fluctuated nervously over a short range, suggesting the indisposition prevalent generally in Wall Street to count upon any certain result. Few prophecies of what the meeting was likely to result in were of a sort which could be considered flattering to the company's management.

It was not until just before the Stock Exchange closed that the result of the session was officially announced. There is to be no dividend. Official promises have been broken. Wall Street has one more—and the usual—illustration of what blind pool management represents.

Official statements have been prepared containing figures purporting to reflect what this trust's financial status is, what its earnings are—how exceptionally prosperous it is. But who can afford to believe anything from such a source? Can an injection of tabulated figures contribute veracity?

"Investors" may complain. Why should they? Few people have gone into this stock unaware of the fact that it is a thoroughgoing mystery, conducted on lines of policy contemptuous of public interest. It is not, however, much different from other blind pools now crowding the Stock Exchange district, careless of investment rights. Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer—and authority could not be higher—summarizes the truth touching all of them in declaring that the purchaser of such trust securities dare not neglect the cynical doctrine of "Let the buyer beware!"

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London traded on both sides of the account yesterday, buying about 9,000 and selling about 3,000 shares. Most of these transactions were made in the first hour, the market thereafter being too dull for arbitrage operations. The foreign buying was most noticeable in New York Central, Union Pacific, Ontario and Western, St. Paul, Louisville, Baltimore and Ohio, and Southern stocks. Cables reported considerable improvement in financial sentiment not only in London but in Paris and the other Continental centres.

GOLD FOR EXPORT.

At least $5,000,000 gold will go abroad by to-day's steamers. Of this, Lazard Frères will ship $2,000,000, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. $1,000,000, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. $1,000,000, and the National City Bank $1,000,000. This will bring up the total exported and engaged since June 3 to $13,500,000.

To-day's gold shipments will not be reflected in the week's bank statement. No gold having gone out early in the week, the system of averages employed in computing the Clearing House figures will not allow the exports to show. It is believed, therefore, that to-day's statement will be more satisfactory than last week's, and more favorable than accurate. For the week ended with Thursday the banks lost more than $3,000,000 to the Government, but in banking circles it is said that this will probably be offset by increased net receipts from the interior.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S YEAR.

New York Central was one of the strong features yesterday, getting up to 134⅝ on buying by prominent commission houses, and Vanderbilt brokers. The failure of the Directors to increase the dividend rate induced some little selling, but insiders' brokers were buyers to the close. Vanderbilt interests have recently discouraged the talk of a higher dividend rate and the declaration yesterday of 1 per cent. for the quarter was not generally disappointing.

The company's statement for the quarter and for the year was highly encouraging. For the twelve months the surplus after dividend payments is $1,524,000, an increase of nearly $800,000. This result is made all the more remarkable by the fact that $870,000 spent for improvements was charged to operating expenses.

ST. PAUL'S THIRD WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the third week in June were made public last evening. They aggregated $758,442, and show the following, as compared with the previous six years:

Increase over 1898	$148,894
Increase over 1897	133,916
Increase over 1896	155,938
Increase over 1895	240,554
Increase over 1894	223,490
Increase over 1893	104,559

So far this month St. Paul's earnings show the following increases over the preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$350,538
Increase over 1897	389,177
Increase over 1896	469,983
Increase over 1895	669,257
Increase over 1894	589,333
Increase over 1893	173,122

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of June to-day will cover sixty-nine roads, and will show 11.43 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

2d week of June.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$37,559	$5,417	....
Ann Arbor	28,469	3,981	....
B. & O. Southwestern	122,832	....	5,682
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	38,086	....	37,770
Bur., Ced. Rap. & N.	86,425	19,966	....
Canadian Pacific	530,000	61,000	....
Central of Georgia	85,689	4,513	....
Chattanooga Southern	1,549	139	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	222,290	....	8,013
Chicago & E. Illinois	80,029	8,697	....
Chicago Gt. Western	119,706	38,569	....
Chic., Ind. & Louis.	72,495	9,574	....
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	731,754	99,224	....
Chic. Term Transfer	23,499	1,495	....
Chic. & West Michigan	38,112	6,976	....
C., C., C. & St. Louis	289,797	10,747	....
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel	30,604	3,034	....
Col., Sandusky & Hock	16,685	....	3,161
Denver & Rio Grande	174,700	18,400	....
Det., G. Rap. & West	24,512	114	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	6,136	386	....
Evans. & Terre Haute	28,954	2,417	....
Flint & Pere Marquette	60,541	6,801	....
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	8,857	....	2,037
Georgia	23,332	1,920	....
Grand Trunk	466,473	32,998	....
Chic. & Grand Trunk			
Det., Gr. Hav. & M.			
Gulf, Beaum. & K. C.	6,637	3,693	....
Inter. & Gt. Northern	54,500	5,694	....
Iowa Central	45,092	10,433	....
Kanawha & Michigan	11,189	934	....
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M.	75,286	642	....
Kan. City, M. & Birm.	20,040	....	1,795
Kansas City & Omaha	3,502	600	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	9,613	....	64
Lake Erie & Western	72,566	13,669	....
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	31,437	4,166	....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	13,098	3,921	....
Louis. & Nash.	478,450	48,725	....
Mexican Central	282,215	24,967	....
Mexican National	125,856	21,189	....
Minnn. & St. Louis	45,307	5,801	....
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	89,809	20,240	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	167,551	12,876	....
Mo. Pac., Iron Mountain	448,000	37,000	....
Central Branch	16,000	....	2,000
N. Y., Ont. & Western	93,368	23,231	....
Norfolk & Western	253,043	33,944	....
Northern Pacific	483,247	72,340	....
Ohio River	20,635	1,797	....
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	149,099	23,584	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	14,401	1,628	....
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	46,376	16,985	....
Pittsburg & Western	65,518	....	9,733
Rio Grande Southern	8,537	148	....
Rio Grande Western	69,100	10,000	....
St. Joseph & G. Island	20,040	3,512	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	120,219	9,405	....
St. Louis Southwestern	90,063	19,831	....
Santa Fe Pr. & Phoenix	39,000	3,730	....
Southern Railway	468,767	60,476	....
Texas & Pacific	118,001	14,645	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	33,364	....	408
Tol., St. L. & K. City	31,720	....	10,196
Wabash	280,110	28,475	....
W. N. Y. & Penn.	66,700	9,000	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	32,583	6,235	....
Wisconsin Central	114,639	7,743	....
Total (69 roads)	$7,953,976	$897,209	$81,007
Net increase (11.43 p. c.)	....	816,202	....

STEEL AND WIRE.

American Steel and Wire was the centre of interest yesterday, and Wall Street kept a close watch on the stock throughout the day. In the first hour it ran up on covering purchases, but dropped back later, and during all the three-hour session of the Directors fluctuated nervously, reflecting the prevalent uncertainty as to the action on the dividend question. After the announcement of "No dividend" was made, Steel and Wire advanced from below 54 to 55¼ on rather aggressive covering by room traders, who argued, as usual, that with the bad news out the short side could be no longer productive. On the advance, however, Western houses were sellers.

METROPOLITAN BUOYANT.

Metropolitan Street Railway's advance to 228¾ yesterday was one of the features of the market. About 6,000 shares of the stock changed hands, and nearly all of the buying was by I. & S. Wormser and their brokers. Hints of pending developments were in circulation in explanation of Metropolitan's strength, and, although Wall Street in general regarded these intimations as referring to the rumored "melon cutting," people in touch with the company's affairs said that coming announcements will be of much greater importance. The story that Metropolitan interests are already in control of the Third Avenue system and are heavily interested in Brooklyn Rapid Transit receives no direct confirmation, but insiders do not deny that changes in the company's directories are impending. These changes, it is said, may make A. N. Brady a Metropolitan Director and Mr. H. H. Vreeland a member of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Board.

TOBACCO SHARES RECOVER.

Further covering by shorts in the tobacco stocks yesterday led to sharp recoveries in the group. Continental common got up to 41¼, the preferred to 80, and American Tobacco to 92½. Most of the buying came from room traders who were scared by reports that Mr. Drummond's resignation does not mean that that gentleman is to head the rumored opposition. Above 41 Continental was in good supply, and American Tobacco was also easily bought above 92.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

The St. Louis Southwestern issues were notably active and strong yesterday on buying by insiders, induced by the Directors' vote to pay the July coupons on the second income bonds. The latter advanced 3 points on heavy trading. The preferred stock ran up to 32, and gained 1½ points net for the day.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Reviewing the sterling exchange market, Messrs. C. Schumacher say in their weekly letter:

"Since our last gold shipment, of June 16, exchange was decidedly firmer, but, after advancing nearly one-sixteenth of 1 per cent., again collapsed yesterday, (Thursday,) when it became known that several millions of gold had been engaged for shipment to Europe by Saturday's steamers. The shipments so far advised amount to $5,000,000.

"Just how this gold shipping business can be done with demand sterling below $4.88 passes our understanding. We must accept the facts as they are but cannot help feeling amused to see exchange go up just as soon as gold shipments seem to have stopped and down again just as soon as there is a sign of resumption of gold shipments.

"Although exports of merchandise from this port still amount to between $9,000,000 an $10,000,0000 a week, our market does not show a corresponding supply of exchange. Our experience is that the market is comparatively bare of commercial bills, nor do we see how the present demand is satisfied. Sterling loans are unprofitable, and therefore not resorted to to any extent. It is true that the natural position of any bank or banker with European branches or connections is the short side of the market, from the fact that, say, a ninety-day bill drawn now will mature at a time when the season of grain and cotton exports is already in full swing. For that time—September next—$4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills is actually the best bid obtainable, and for October but $4.82@$4.82¼. Comparing these to the present rate of $4.85¾, there is a sure profit now in going short of the market, even with money at the present low figures of 2@2½ per cent. on call and 3@3½ per cent. for sixty and ninety days. An advance of 1 per cent. in money would render the short side of exchange so profitable as to bring out bills enough to render all further gold shipments unnecessary."

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

The outgo of more gold this week, $4,000,000 so far reported, makes it clear that Europe is in need. The French Ministerial crisis has been grave and prolonged, the collapse of German speculation in industrial stocks threatens some trouble, but perhaps the South African uncertainty causes most disturbance. Whatever the cause, Europe needs money, and cannot claim its own from the West this year, but must borrow. Exchange and trade balances show that this country is not called upon to pay, but the money is worth more to lenders abroad than it is here. Home finances are most satisfactory. Revenue falls behind expenditures for the fiscal year less than $100,000,000, and but for $230,000,000 war expenses, including payments for the Philippine debts and for Cuban soldiers, the revenue exclusive of that from the war taxes exceeds ordinary expenses. Trade balances, in spite of exports from New York 19 per cent. less than last year's and imports 26 per cent. greater, still promise a large excess of exports for June.

Nor is there any substance in the idea that large foreign sales of securities are moving gold. The best evidence attainable shows that in January and February about $8,250,000 worth of securities came to this side, and since February not more than $4,000,000 in excess of shipments. In character, transactions have been of the trading and not of the investment sort. Stocks here have weakened, but almost exclusively in industrials, which foreigners do not touch, these declining $2.08 per share on the average this week, while railroad stocks have averaged a decline of only 29 cents per share. Earnings for the first half of June are better than for any previous month this year, 10 per cent. larger than last year, and 11.3 per cent. larger than in 1892, the Granger roads gaining most largely over last year in spite of the reduced movement of grain.

With nothing to fear in foreign affairs or finances, home business is expanding in every direction. The increase in volume of business shown by bank clearings is 42 per cent. for the week over last year, and 50 per cent. over 1892, and outside New York the increase over the best of all past years is 31.9 per cent. Moreover, this is in spite of a considerable decline in prices, which have not yet recovered to the level of 1892. The textile industries, for example, are much behind in prices, though woolens are now steadily rising, and are 6 per cent. higher than at their lowest in March. The goods are in much stronger demand, and wool has advanced from 18.01 to 18.76 cents for domestic, taking the average of 100 quotations by Coates Brothers, though the buying is largely speculative. In cotton goods the advance has been small, and though business is excellent, the demand fairly matches the supply.

The great gain in volume of business might seem of questionable safety were it not greater in iron production, resulting

four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $168,743,254; balance, $10,546,045; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $615,180.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.85¾ for sixty days, $4.88 for demand, and $4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95½, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—40c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 23.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day in response to London advices. Rentes, however, soon declined on realizations, and, owning to uneasiness regarding the reception of the new French Ministry by the Chamber of Deputies, closed with all-round dullness. Spanish 4s were stimulated by the decree providing for the payment of the coupon of July 1. Turks were strong and Rio Tintos improved. De Beers Mines recovered sharply on more reassuring Transvaal news, aided by London advices. Kafirs opened good, but subsequently relapsed.

BERLIN June 23.—The formation of the French Cabinet and the firmness of the London market caused all-round advances on the Boerse here to-day.

FRANKFORT June 23.—There was a good recovery on the Boerse to-day, owing to more cheerful advices from elsewhere. Spanish 4s were the feature of the market. Americans were harder.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Thursday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.06	.07
Alpha Con	.06	.05
Andes	.17	.12
Belcher	.37	.37
Best & Belcher	.44	.41
Bullion	.08	.06
Caledonia	.85	.90
Challenge Con	.36	.35
Chollar	.37	.28
Confidence	.98	.90
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.29	.27
Gould & Curry	.27	.22
Hale & Norcross	.38	.34
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.12	.14
Kentucky Con	.05	.06
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.52	.48
Occidental Con	.24	.20
Ophir	1.05	.92
Overman	.19	.17
Potosi	.45	.40
Savage	.33	.23
Sag Belcher	.08	.06
Sierra Nevada	.70	.64
Syndicate	2.50	2.50
St. Louis	.05	.05
Union Con	.10	.10
Utah Con	.41	.36
Yellow Jacket	.16	.11
Silver bars	.58	.58
Mexican dollars	.49½@50½	49¾@50½
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	46	50	49	50½
Anchoria	85	89	85	89
Argentum	25	28	26	28
Battle	27¾	29	27	27¾
Columbine	16¾	17¼	17	17¾
Consolidated	9¾	10	9¾	10
Damon	18½	18⅝	18½	18½
Elkton	88½	89¼	88¼	89¼
El Paso	29½	29⅝	29½	29¾
Findlay	15⅝	16	15¾	15⅞
Garfield	12¾	12⅞	11¾	12¼
Gibson	24	25	24	29
Golden Fleece	32	36	31¼	33
Golden King	89	90	90	91
Gold Coin	193	200	193	200
Gould	23	23½	24½	24¾
Isabella	80	80½	84¾	85
Independence	57	57⅝	58½	59
Jackpot	36	36½	36½	37
Matoa	33¼	34	33	34
Moon Anchor	116	117	105	108
Pinnacle	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17¾
Pharmacist	4¾	5	4⅞	5
Portland	190	191½	192	193½
Rawlings	39	41	39	41
Rosa	22	24	23½	24
Union	27⅛	27⅝	27⅝	28
Vindicator	90½	90¾	90	91
Work	22¾	22¾	23¾	23¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
2d week June	$75,286	$74,644	$69,696
From Jan. 1	2,035,419	2,160,226	1,841,297
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week June	$20,040	$21,835	$19,175
From Jan. 1	638,084	699,730	517,814

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER reports estimated earnings for the quarter ended June 30, here compared with actual returns of the corresponding period in two previous years—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Earnings	11,483,000	11,217,883	11,208,251
Expenses (63.26 per cent.)	7,264,000	7,610,407	7,267,084
Net earnings	4,219,000	3,607,476	3,941,167
Prop. ex. to gross	63¼	67½	64⅝
Income from investment	1,061,000	150,158	
Gross income	5,280,000	3,757,634	
First charges	3,874,000	2,717,220	2,680,029
Net income	1,406,000	1,040,414	
Redemption fund	75,000	75,000	
Balance	1,331,000	965,414	1,261,138
Dividend	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Surplus	331,000	*84,586	†261,138

For the fiscal year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	45,950,000	45,777,000	
Net earnings	16,924,000	16,263,226	14,280,139
All income	21,224,000	16,954,724	14,631,993
Surplus	1,524,000	658,028	51,867

*Deficit. †Surplus.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The market was dull again, but not without its interesting features. Union Traction opened ½ below yesterday on early reports that Muhn & Sons were sellers. This was emphatically contradicted by the firm, who stated, on the other hand, that it was a buyer. Before this had become known, however, the stock had dropped to 41, from which it quickly rallied to 42 on good support.

The sensation in the market was the apparent collapse of Welsbach. Yesterday it gave its holders a shock by dropping from 49 to 43¼, and this morning it intensified the situation by receding to 38, or 11 points in the two days, and all because another incandescent company had entered the field as a rival. The drop was checked by a rumor on the Street that instead of the new company injuring the Welsbach Company it would benefit it greatly, inasmuch as it was going to use the Welsbach mantle. The effect of the report was immediate, the stock advancing to 42½.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20¾	20⅞	Penn. Mfg.	23¾	24
Choctaw	37	37½	Phila Trac.	99¾	100
El. Stge. Ba.	125	130	Union Trac.	42	42¼
El. S. B. pf.	130	136	Un. Gas Imp.	166¾	168
El. Co. of A.	17½	17⅝	Welsbach Lt.	42½	44
Lehigh Val.	26⅝	26¾	W. N. Y. & P.	16¾	17
Marsden	16¾	16½	Penn.	7¼	7⅜

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Seaboard National Bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., notice of which will be found in another column. The Directors also increased the surplus account $150,000, out of the undivided profits, making the surplus equal to the capital of the bank, which is $500,000.

Dividends are announced by the following companies, details of which will be found in another column: Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, American Malting Company, Hamilton Bank, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Chatham National Bank, the Bank of America, New York Belting and Packing Company, the Seaboard National Bank, Continental National Bank, and Nintir National Bank.

E. Rollins Morse & Brother and Tucker, Anthony & Co. of Boston, in conjunction with H. B. Hollins & Co. of this city, offer for public subscription 70,000 shares of the preferred and 35,000 shares of the common stock of the Massachusetts Electric Companies in lots of not less than two shares of preferred and one share of common stock on the basis of $1,050 for ten preferred and five common shares. The capital of the companies consists of $12,000,000 4 per cent. cumulative shares which are preferred as to principal and dividends and of $12,000,000 common shares. The Massachusetts Electric Companies is a combination of the greater part of the street railway mileage north of Boston as far as Nashua, N. H., and Newburyport and Gloucester, Mass., and south as far as Fall River and Newport, R. I., connecting directly with the street railway system of Boston. Various electric lighting companies doing business in the same section are also included. Both preferred and common shares are free from taxation in Massachusetts. A report, showing the merits of the securities, signed by Gilbert Hodges, Consulting Engineer, is attached to the announcement. Subscription books open Monday, June 26, and close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 28.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 23, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	18	100	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	— ⅜
59½	61½	16	Am. Car & Found. pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	
38½	37	2,585	Am. Smelt. & Ref	36	36¾	35¼	36¾	— ¼
83¼	83¾	1,525	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	83	83¾	83	83⅞	
133	140	10	American Express	133	133	133	133	
6¾	7	1,800	American Spirits Mfg	7	7¼	7	7	
30	31	943	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ¼
55	55¼	46,516	Am. Steel & Wire	53¾	55¼	52⅞	55¼	+ 2⅜
96	96¼	800	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96	96	96	96	+ 2⅛
150¾	150⅞	48,780	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	140½	151⅜	148	151	+ 1⅞
101	103½	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	103	103	103	103	
34¾	35¼	500	American Tin Plate	34½	34¾	34½	34¾	
84	85	200	Am. Tin Plate pf	85	85	85	85	— ¼
91¾	92	9,390	American Tobacco	91	92¼	91	92	+1
139	143	50	Am. Tobacco pf	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	
28	28¾	400	Am. Steel Hoop	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
75	76	550	Am. Steel Hoop pf	76¼	76¼	76	76	
17¼	17½	760	At., T. & S. F	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
55	55¼	2,725	At., T. & S. F. pf	55	55¼	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	2,230	Anaconda Copper	51½	51½	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅜
46¾	47	5,210	Baltimore & Ohio	46¾	47	45¾	47	+ ⅝
68¾	69	4,360	Baltimore & Ohio pf	69½	69¾	68	68¾	+ ⅜
7⅝	8⅜	100	B. & O. S. W. pf., ctfs.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ 3
116	116¼	15,995	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	116½	116½	115¼	116¼	+ ¾
14½	14⅞	500	Brunswick City	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14¼	+ ¾
54½	55	550	Canada Southern	54	54½	54	54	+ ¼
96¾	97	100	Canadian Pacific	97	97	97	97	+ ¼
51	51¼	1,400	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	50½	51½	50⅝	51⅛	+1
24⅞	25	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	25	25	24¾	25	+1⅛
131⅛	131¼	3,445	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130⅞	131½	130¾	131¼	+ ⅜
59	59⅞	500	Chi. Con. Traction	59⅝	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	+ ⅜
13½	13⅝	810	Chicago Great West	13½	13½	13⅜	13½	+1⅝
68⅝	70	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	68½	69½	68½	69½	+ ¼
28	30¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	29½	29¾	29¼	29½	+ ¼
126¾	126⅞	8,650	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	126⅜	127	126¼	126⅞	+1¼
172½	173¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	173	173	173	173	
156½	157	800	Chicago & Northw	156⅝	156⅞	156	156½	+ ⅝
112½	112¾	1,520	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	111¾	112⅝	111¾	112½	+ ⅞
47	48	40	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	48½	48¾	48¼	48¾	
56¾	56⅝	5,475	C., C., C. & St. L	56⅝	56¾	56	56	+ ¾
97	98½	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	97	97	97	97	
37½	41	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	37½	37¼	37¼	37¼	−1¼
43⅞	44	850	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43¾	44	43⅝	44	+1
105	110	10	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	110	110	110	110	
42	43½	40	Col. Southern 1st pf	42	42	42	42	
16	17	178	Col. Southern 2d pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	
10	11½	110	Col. & H. C. & I	11	11	11	11	−1½
180	181	444	Consolidated Gas	179	179¾	179	179⅝	+ ¼
40⅜	40⅞	26,575	Continental Tobacco	38¾	41¼	38¾	40⅝	+ ⅞
79¾	80	1,025	Continental Tobac. pf	80	80	80	80	+ 2⅝
118½	119	190	Delaware & Hudson	119	119	119	119	+ ⅞
167	169	200	Del., Lack. & West	168	168	168	168	−1
76	76¼	2,100	Denver & R. G. pf	76¾	76¾	76	76½	
19½	20	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	20	20	20	20	
12⅜	12⅝	100	Erie	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅜
34	34½	100	Erie 1st pf	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅜
17½	18	500	Erie 2d pf	18	18	18	18	+ ⅜
58½	58⅝	12,145	Federal Steel	58	58⅝	57¾	58⅝	+ ⅝
82⅝	83	2,420	Federal Steel pf	82	82½	81¾	82½	+ ⅝
63¾	64¼	150	Glucose Sugar Ref	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅜
100¾	107½	25	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	107½	107¾	107¼	107¾	+ ⅜
167	170	340	Great Northern pf	166¾	167	166¾	167	−1½
107	110	100	H. B. Claflin Co	109	109	100	109	
58¾	58½	1,032	Hocking Valley pf	140½	151⅛	148	151	+ 2⅜
112¾	113¾	295	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	+ 1⅛
100		10	Ill. Cent., leased lines	34½	34¾	34½	34¾	
91¾	92	9,300	International Paper	85	85	85	85	— ¼
139	143	50	International Paper pf	91	92½	91	92	+1
28	28¾	400	Int. Steel Hoop	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
75	76	550	Int. Steel Hoop pf	76¼	76¼	76	76	
17¼	17½	760	Iowa Central	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
55	55¼	2,725	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	55	55¼	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	2,230	Louisville & Nashville	51½	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅜
46¾	47	5,210	Manhattan Con	46¾	47	46¾	47	+ ⅝
68¾	69	4,360	Met., W. S. El of Chi	68½	69¾	68	68¾	+ ⅜
7⅝	8⅜	100	Met. Street Railway	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ 3
116	116¼	15,995	Mexican Central	116½	116½	115¼	116¼	+ ¾
14½	14⅞	500	Minn. & St. Louis	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14¼	+ ¾
54½	55	550	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	54	54½	54	54	+ ¼
96¾	97	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	96¾	97	96¾	97	+ ¼
51	51¼	1,400	Missouri Pacific	50½	51½	50⅝	51⅛	+1
24⅞	25	1,500	National Biscuit Co	25	25	24¾	25	+1⅛
131⅛	131¼	3,445	National Lead Co	130⅞	131½	130¾	131¼	+ ⅜
59	59⅞	500	National Steel	59⅝	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	+ ⅜
13½	13⅝	810	National Steel pf	13½	13½	13⅜	13½	+1⅝
68⅝	70	100	New Jersey Central	68½	69½	68½	69½	+ ¼
28	30¾	100	New York Air Brake	29½	29¾	29¼	29½	+ ¼
126¾	126⅞	10,720	New York Central	126⅜	127	126¼	126⅞	+1¼
172½	173¼	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	173	173	173	173	
156½	157	800	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	156⅝	156⅞	156	156½	+ ⅝
112½	112¾	1,520	N. Y., Ont. & West	111¾	112⅝	111¾	112½	+ ⅞
47	48	40	Norfolk & Western	48½	48¾	48¼	48¾	
56¾	56⅝	5,475	Norfolk & West. pf	56⅝	56¾	56	56	+ ¾
97	98½	50	North American	97	97	97	97	
37½	41	100	Northern Pacific	37½	37¼	37¼	37¼	−1¼
43⅞	44	850	Northern Pacific pf	43¾	44	43⅝	44	+1
105	110	10	Pacific Mail	110	110	110	110	
42	43½	40	Pennsylvania R. R	42	42	42	42	
16	17	178	People's Gas, Chicago	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¾	
10	11½	110	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	11	11	11	11	−1½
180	181	444	Pressed Steel Car pf	179	179¾	179	179⅝	+ ¼
40⅜	40⅞	26,575	Pull. Pal. Car Co	38¾	41¼	38¾	40⅝	+ ⅞
79¾	80	1,025	Quicksilver pf	80	80	80	80	+ 2⅝
118½	119	190	Reading 1st pf	119	119	119	119	+ ⅞
167	169	200	Reading 2d pf	168	168	168	168	−1
76	76¼	2,100	Rens. & Sar. 100	76¾	76¾	76	76½	
19½	20	100	R., W. & O. 131	19¾	19¾	19½	19⅝	
12⅜	12⅝	100	Rio G. W. pf. 33	40	40	40	40	
34	34½	100	R. G. W. pf. 78	82	82	82	82	
17½	18	500	St. J. & G. I. 3%	4	4	4	4	
58½	58⅝	12,145	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	38	40	38	40	
82⅝	83	2,420	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	8½	12	8½	12	
63¾	64¼	150	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	70	72	70	72	
100¾	107½	25	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	50	50½	50	50½	
167	170	340	St. L. & S. F. pf	101	103¼	101	103¼	
107	110	100	St. L. & S. F. R. pf	170	180	170	180	
58¾	58½	1,032	St. Louis Southw	20	20	20	20	
112¾	113¾	295	St. Louis Southw. pf	38	40	38	40	
100		10	St. Paul & Omaha	101	102¼	101	102	
91¾	92	9,300	Southern Pacific	30¼	31¼	30	31	
139	143	50	Southern Railway	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
28	28¾	400	Southern Railway pf	49	49¼	49	49	
75	76	550	Standard Dis. & Dis	14	15¼	14	15¼	
17¼	17½	760	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf	61	61	60	60½	
55	55¼	2,725	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63½	64½	62	63⅞	
51½	51⅝	2,230	Texas Pacific	18	18	18	18	
46¾	47	5,210	Third Avenue	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	
68¾	69	4,360	Twin City R. T	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	
7⅝	8⅜	100	Union Pacific	39	39¾	39	39	+ ¾
116	116¼	15,995	Union Pacific pf	74½	74¾	74¾	74¾	
14½	14⅞	500	Union Bag & Paper	27½	28	27½	28	
54½	55	550	Union Bag & Paper pf	79	79	79	79	
96¾	97	100	United States Leather	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
51	51¼	1,400	U. S. Leather pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	
24⅞	25	1,500	United States Rubber	52¾	53⅞	52¼	53½	
131⅛	131¼	3,445	U. S. Rubber pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	
59	59⅞	500	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
13½	13⅝	810	Wabash pf	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾	
68⅝	70	100	Western Union Tel	80	80¼	80	80¼	
28	30¾	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	8½	8½	8½	8½	
126¾	126⅞	10,720	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	21¾	23	21½	23	
172½	173¼	100	Wis. Cent., when iss	15	15	15	15	
156½	157	800	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss	52¾	53½	52¾	53½	
112½	112¾	1,520						+1⅜
47	48	40						
56¾	56⅝	5,475						
97	98½	50						
37½	41	100						
43⅞	44	850						
105	110	10						
42	43½	40						
16	17	178						
10	11½	110						
180	181	444						
40⅜	40⅞	26,575						
79¾	80	1,025						
118½	119	190						
167	169	200						
76	76¼	2,100						
19½	20	100						
12⅜	12⅝	100						
34	34½	100						
17½	18	500						
58½	58⅝	12,145						
82⅝	83	2,420						
63¾	64¼	150						
100¾	107½	25						
167	170	340						
107	110	100						
58¾	58½	1,032						
112¾	113¾	295						
100		10						
91¾	92	9,300						
139	143	50						
28	28¾	400						
75	76	550						
17¼	17½	760						
55	55¼	2,725						
51½	51⅝	2,230						
46¾	47	5,210						
68¾	69	4,360						
7⅝	8⅜	100						
116	116¼	15,995						
14½	14⅞	500						
54½	55	550						
96¾	97	100						
51	51¼	1,400						
24⅞	25	1,500						
131⅛	131¼	3,445						
59	59⅞	500						
13½	13⅝	810						
68⅝	70	100						
28	30¾	100						
126¾	126⅞	10,720						
172½	173¼	100						
156½	157	800						
112½	112¾	1,520					

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1388 Franklin.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH STEGMAYER, plaintiff, against ROBERT O'CALLAGHAN, if living, his wife, widow, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of said defendant Robert O'Callaghan, and their respective husbands and wives, if any, all of whose names are unknown, defendants.

To each of the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint herein and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 8, 1899. WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To each of the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 17th, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, May 19th, 1899. WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my20-1aw6wS&Sjy1

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN F. BAUDOUINE, Bankrupt.—No. 7161.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned trustee, appointed in the matter of John F. Baudouine and John F. Baudouine and Company, bankrupts, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, sitting in bankruptcy, made on the 21st day of June, 1899, will sell on Wednesday, the 28th day of June, 1899, at the American Horse Exchange, 1,634 Broadway, corner of 50th St., in the City of New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at public auction by Francis M. Ware, auctioneer, under the management of W. D. Grand, the horses, carriages, harness, and other stable appurtenances belonging to the estate of John F. Baudouine, consisting of six high-class carriage horses, one tally-ho coach, one brougham, one victoria, and other carriages by Brewster & Co., and first-class makers, two sleighs, various sets of harness of different make, and other stable appurtenances.

Terms of sale and catalogues to be had on application to the American Horse Exchange, 50th St. and Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 59 Wall Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of AUSTIN ADAMS, JR., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Austin Adams, Jr., of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Austin Adams, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,

June 22, 1899 Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of NATHAN LUBETKIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Lubetkin of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Nathan Lubetkin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,

June 22, 1899 Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND BACH and HEINE BACH, formerly trading as BACH BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Sigmund Bach and Heine Bach, formerly trading as Bach Brothers, of the City of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Sigmund Bach and Heine Bach were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE,

June 23, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Bernstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

New York, June 23, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ALEXANDER BLUMBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 952.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander Blumberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 17, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

Dated New York, June 23,1899.

NO. 1,148.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE BURROS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isidore Burros of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Isidore Burros was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL,

Dated June 23, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM FRANK and ELLIS FRANK, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Frank and Ellis Frank, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Buildings, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY,

New York, June 23, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—RICHARD W. HENNESY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard W. Hennesy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, June 23, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ANDREW T. DOYLE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew T. Doyle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 22d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated June 22, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of LOUIS, or LUIGI, CAVINATO, GIUSEPPE CAVINATO, STEFANO CAVINATO, NATALE CAVINATO, Bankrupts, doing business under the firm name of CAVINATO BROTHERS.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Cavinato, Giuseppe Cavinato, Stefano Cavinato, Natale Cavinato, doing business under the firm name of Cavinato Brothers of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Cavinato, Giuseppe Cavinato, Stefano Cavinato, Natale Cavinato were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 22d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of EMIL KLEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,146.

To the creditors of Emil Klein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Emil Klein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 22, 1899

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EMANUEL KANN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emanuel Kann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, June 23, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ADOLPH KIMPINSKY, Bankrupt.—No. 982.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Kimpinsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 16, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

Dated New York, June 23d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of EMIL KLEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,146.

To the creditors of Emil Klein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Emil Klein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 22d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of NATHAN LUBETKIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Lubetkin of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Nathan Lubetkin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 22, 1899

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL L. MATTHEWS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel L. Matthews of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel L. Matthews was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 23, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GUSTAV NEUSTADT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gustav Neustadt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

Dated New York, June 23, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMAN VON KELLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Von Keller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 15, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 23, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LEWIS MYERS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis Myers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 7th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

Dated New York, June 23,1899.

NO. 1,148.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE BURROS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isidore Burros of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Isidore Burros was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 23, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—RICHARD W. HENNESY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard W. Hennesy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 10, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, June 23, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ANDREW T. DOYLE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew T. Doyle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 22d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated June 22, 1899.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.

CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 18th, 1899.

The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks along, through and upon the Kingsbridge Road, upon the bridge of the Harlem Canal, and over the proposed bridge, when constructed, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the northmost portion of the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with the Kingsbridge Road; thence westerly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) through, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence north through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly line of The City of New York.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the junction of the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting the said proposed railroad by suitable connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road on St. Nicholas Avenue; also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the intersection of said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and connecting with said railway on said avenue by suitable connections, curves and appliances, and to the operation of the said railway by electricity or any other motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions given by resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, which were adopted on the sixth day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the ninth day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation to said application.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of MERRIAM COMPANY.

In pursuance of an order duly made in the above-entitled action by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of said court, on the 14th day of June, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said corporation, to wit, Merriam Company, and of said John de C. Ireland, as receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims with John de C. Ireland, receiver of said corporation, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lowe, Murray & Hartridge, its attorneys, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within six months from the 22d day of June, 1899, and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1,807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers accompanied by an affidavit of the party or of one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts, that the whole amount of debt shown in said vouchers is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said receiver to the creditor named in the voucher over and above all set-offs and counter claims, with liberty to said receiver to contest any of the claims presented as may be advised, and that said receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested; provided, however, that the claims verified as aforesaid, already proved to John de C. Ireland, as temporary receiver or as permanent receiver, need not be presented over again.

Dated New York, June 15, 1899.

JOHN de C. IRELAND, Receiver of Merriam Company.

DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

je17-law6wS

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against THE EMPIRE LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York Receiver of the Empire Loan and Investment Company, and of all the property and effects of such corporation, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver; and I do require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, by the 15th day of December, 1899, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or papers of such debtor will deliver the same to me by the said 15th day of December, 1899.

3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me by the 15th day of December, 1899.

4. Any person not settling any open or subsisting contract of said corporation, to present the same to me in writing and in detail, at the place aforesaid, on or before the said 15th day of December, 1899.

JAMES O. CLARK, Receiver.

Dated June 10th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. GIBSON, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

je10-law3wS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, assignee for the benefit of the creditors of CLINTON H. SMITH, will sell at public auction, by Field, Chapman & Company, auctioneers, at 35 and 37 East 10th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on July 6th, 1899, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock, fixtures, and machinery lately belonging to said Clinton H. Smith, consisting of dress goods and shirts in the course of manufacture and finished, goods used in the manufacture of shirts, machinery, ironing tables, cutting tables, trade marks, and cases, together with all the fixtures connected with said business.

Catalogue at sale.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

HANS FRIES, Assignee.

PHILBIN & BEEKMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

O'GRADY, ELLEN.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order made by the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 15th day of May, 1899, and entered on O'Grady, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELLEN O'GRADY, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the name, firm and style of O'Grady & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Ellen O'Grady, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Adams, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1899. THOMAS H. BRADY, Assignee. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.)

my27-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 85 Nassau Street, New York City.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York the 19th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.

ap15-1aw6mS

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 814 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. E. HARISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

je28-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Viscount de Pitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,005, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. JULIUS GOLDMAN, Ancillary Administrator.

GIESER, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. GIESER, late of Cos Cob, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of April, 1899. HENRY S. CLYER, Executor. RICHARD L. SWEEZY, Atty. for Executor, 62 William Street, New York City. ap8-1aw6mS

GUTMAN, REGINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINA GUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of January, 1899. SAMUEL AUFHAUSER, Executor. FELIX H. LEVY, Attorney for Executor, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.

ja7-1aw6mS

KERR, LAWRENCE R.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Leonard R. Kerr, Caroline Wallace, Thomas S. Loeser, Charles McK. Loeser, Margaret A. Everett, Catharine Francis, Harriet F. Elliott, Sarah Francis Ridgeway, William P. Francis, Charles Francis Connor, Henry Fowler Connor, Ethel D. Connor, Emma Hayes, Juliet Hyneman, John H. Eddy, Lawrence R. Eddy, William C. Eddy, Walter Eddy, Stanley Eddy, Frank Eddy, and to all persons interested in the estate of LAWRENCE R. KERR, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Julius Goldman, as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of SOPHIE MOEHRING, deceased; and to show cause why the said account should not be allowed, and the said administrator discharged from his trust.

And we do further require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, by the 15th day of December, 1899, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or papers of such debtor will deliver the same to me by the said 15th day of December, 1899.

3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me by the 15th day of December, 1899.

4. Any person not settling any open or subsisting contract of said corporation, to present the same to me in writing and in detail, at the place aforesaid, on or before the said 15th day of December, 1899.

JAMES O. CLARK, Receiver.

Dated June 10th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. GIBSON, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

je10-law3wS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, assignee for the benefit of the creditors of CLINTON H. SMITH, will sell at public auction, by Field, Chapman & Company, auctioneers, at 35 and 37 East 10th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on July 6th, 1899, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock, fixtures, and machinery lately belonging to said Clinton H. Smith, consisting of dress goods and shirts in the course of manufacture and finished, goods used in the manufacture of shirts, machinery, ironing tables, cutting tables, trade marks, and cases, together with all the fixtures connected with said business.

Catalogue at sale.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1899.

HANS FRIES, Assignee.

PHILBIN & BEEKMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

O'GRADY, ELLEN.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order made by the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 15th day of May, 1899, and entered on O'Grady, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against ELLEN O'GRADY, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the name, firm and style of O'Grady & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Ellen O'Grady, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Adams, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 12th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, May 27th, 1899. THOMAS H. BRADY, Assignee. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City, (Manhattan.)

my27-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 85 Nassau Street, New York City.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York the 19th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.

ap15-1aw6mS

GREGOR, CHARLES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. GREGOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 814 Columbus Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1899. CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executor. W. E. HARISON, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

je28-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1899. RUTH K. HODGMAN, Administratrix. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix.

ja14-law6mS

MOONEY, CHRISTOPHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER MOONEY, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vou

TO EQUALIZE CITY VALUES

Fight Expected in Assembly Over Adjustment and Tax Rate.

BILLIONS OFF ASSESSMENTS

Total Assessed Valuation of Personal Property Reduced from $8,137,489,149 to $553,899,864.

President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments announced yesterday that the assessment rolls on which the tax rate for next year is to be based, will be sent to the Municipal Assembly by July 31. This, it is believed, may be the signal for another hold-up by that body.

It will devolve on the Municipal Assembly to fix the tax rate for the various boroughs by resolution. There is a deficit of some $7,000,000 to be provided for, arising from the city's failure to collect taxes in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens last year. The charter gives to the Municipal Assembly the power to "make such equalization and adjustment by different rates of taxation or otherwise, in the several boroughs, to the end that, taking the years 1898 and 1899 together, each borough shall pay its proper proportion of the general expenses of the city for both years."

In making this adjustment between this year and last and between the different boroughs, the Tax Commissioners see an unlimited opportunity for dissension and discord in the Municipal Assembly, which is even now quarreling viciously over the distribution of a paving appropriation. President Feitner said yesterday that if the Municipal Assembly should "maliciously" refuse to fix the tax rate it could be compelled to do so, indicating that he had already considered that possibility and looked up the law on the subject.

The fact that the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in the first quarter of the present year voluntarily cut nearly eight billion dollars off their original assessment of personal property was revealed yesterday in a report published in The City Record.

This was the report of the Tax Department for the quarter ending March 31, 1899. It is dated April 1, and consists of a table which purports to give the "equalized value of real and personal estate for the year 1899." This is the first time such a publication has been made, and that fact, together with the remarkable reduction indicated in the personal assessments, caused it to attract a great deal of attention.

According to this report, the Commissioners originally assessed the personal estate of the city at $8,137,489,149, and then took off of their own accord $7,583,589,285, leaving the total assessed valuation of personal property at the date of the report, April 1, only $553,899,864. The tax books did not close until June 1, and as the bulk of the swearing-off is usually done in the last thirty days, these figures give little indication of what the final assessment will be. President Feitner of the Tax Department said yesterday that there was no telling whether the final assessment would be above or below the $553,899,864 at which it stood on April 1, though he failed to explain how it possibly could be higher, since all the personal taxes sworn off during April will have to be deducted.

The gross and net assessments by boroughs is given in the report in the following table:

EQUALIZED VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE FOR THE LEAR 1899.

Boroughs.	Assessed Value of Real Estate.	Assessed Value of Personal Estate.	Total Assessed Value of Real and Personal Estate.	Amount Deducted from Assessed Value of Real Estate.	Amount Deducted from Assessed Value of Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Value of Real and Personal Estate.
Manhattan	$2,062,361,475	$7,593,264,499	$9,655,625,974	$10,311,807	$2,099,702,307	$2,545,611,860
The Bronx	123,987,520	26,694,177	150,681,695	1,859,612	24,959,054	123,862,829
Brooklyn	674,807,025	465,392,600	1,080,199,625	4,303,649	412,324,487	663,571,489
Queens	108,371,885	32,148,375	140,520,260	3,275,156	28,612,887	108,656,217
Richmond	40,518,412	19,989,500	60,507,912	2,025,920	17,990,550	40,491,442
Total	$2,950,046,317	$8,137,489,149	$11,087,535,466	$21,752,344	$7,583,589,285	$3,482,193,837

President Feitner was asked to explain the discrepancy of more than seven and a half billions in the gross and net assessments of personal property. He laid it all to the "process of equalization." "That table in our report means nothing," he said. "It ought never to have been published, but the charter requires us to do it. We had to prepare it in March, when everything was more or less guesswork. The real figures will be shown in the final assessment rolls, which we shall send to the Municipal Assembly next month."

Mr. Feitner said that there was nothing new in the assessments being cut down from the original figures. That is done every year, he said. As an instance of the reductions that were found to be necessary, he cited the case of a certain foreign corporation which had been assessed at first, on an estimate, at $50,000,000, but which was afterward found to be liable to no taxes at all. The figures first put on the books, Mr. Feitner explained, were estimates pure and simple. He did not explain on what system the estimates were made.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

Three Associate Superintendents Elected—Opposition to Mr. Elgas.

At an adjourned meeting of the School Board yesterday afternoon three Associate Superintendents were elected in the persons of Arthur McMullin, Secretary of the board; Matthew J. Elgas, and Gustave Straubenmüller. Mr. McMullin is elected to fill an original vacancy, adding a new member to the number of Associate Superintendents, while Messrs. Elgas and Straubenmüller succeed themselves, their present terms expiring June 30.

Opposition developed to the re-election of Mr. Elgas, on the alleged ground that he was tyrannical in his methods of dealing with teachers, and M. M. O'Brien spoke against him and in favor of John Dwyer, who had been nominated by C. C. Burlingham. Abraham Stern and Vernon M. Davis defended Mr. Elgas, and drew attention to the fact that, though he had been in the service of the board in one capacity or another for thirty-three years, no specific charge had ever been made against him. The vote was 12 for Mr. Elgas and 6 for Mr. Dwyer, 11 being necessary to a choice. Mr. Straubenmüller was re-elected unanimously.

The janitors of the city schools were instructed to raise the flags on the buildings on July 3, in honor of the victory of Santiago July 3, 1898.

The board will ask the Municipal Assembly to authorize an appropriation of $8,500 to provide outings for the scholars in the Summer schools.

A Secretary to succeed Secretary McMullin will be elected at the next meeting of the board.

W. F. DOLL AND THE SPEEDWAY.

Only Person Who Can Ride on Horseback or Drive in a Landau.

President Clausen of the Park Board yesterday issued an order permitting William F. Doll to ride on the Harlem River Speedway on horseback or in a carriage any day he desires between the hours of 12 noon and 2 P. M. Doll instituted suit against the Park Commissioners to restrain them from preventing him from riding on horseback or in a landau or any carriage he might see fit on the Speedway. He had himself arrested in order to make a test case of the matter.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, gave the following judgment on June 7: "That the defendant, their officers, agents, servants, and subordinates, and each of them be and they hereby are restrained and enjoined from preventing the plaintiff from riding on horseback or driving in a landau on said driveway during such reasonable hours as the Park Board may fix."

This judgment is an individual one, and applies only to Doll. No one else can take advantage of the order. The judgment is not in general terms, and in this respect Doll has failed of his object.

President Clausen says that he intends to carry the case on appeal at once and go to the highest courts. The order for Doll shows that the privilege is regarded as exclusive by President Clausen.

Rye Coaching Parade Postponed.

At a meeting at Rye Thursday evening of the committee having the coaching and tandem parade in charge, that was to be held in that place this afternoon, it was decided that the parade be postponed until next September.

For Whooping-Cough or Croup, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy. If given according to directions, it usually affords immediate relief.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN SISTERS.—Agnes E. Burns, in her suit against her sister, Mary A. Mullin, sought to have charged upon certain real estate formerly belonging to her father and mother, Charles and Alice Golden, deceased, and the title to which is now vested in the sister, certain sums of money which she claimed to have advanced to her parents in the lifetime of her father, for the purpose of enabling him to pay or keep down certain charges and incumbrances upon the property under an alleged agreement made with him, and assented to by Mrs. Golden, to the effect that the advances so made should constitute a lien or claim upon the property; or that the property should stand as security for such advances. A dismissal of the complaint at Special Term, on the ground that no such agreement was proved and that no right to equitable or other relief had been established, was yesterday affirmed by the First Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Patterson. It was shown on the trial that Mrs. Burns, who was a school teacher in this city, had for many years prior to the death of Charles Golden, in May, 1891, been in the habit of handing to him or to his wife the monthly check she received in payment of her salary as such school teacher, and Justice Patterson says it is not open to doubt, on the whole record, that during a period of time beginning in May, 1876, down to the month preceding the death of her father, she did pay to him in the aggregate, in the manner stated, very nearly $11,000. It was also clearly established that the moneys so received by the parents were used, in whole or in part, in the payment of interest upon mortgages or in satisfaction of other charges upon some of this real estate. "But the evidence respecting the terms upon which the moneys were paid to and received by Golden was so conflicting," Justice Patterson said, "that the Justice at Special Term was authorized to make the findings he did make in regard thereto." The defendant claimed that these moneys were, from 1879 down to the time of Mr. Golden's death, paid by the plaintiff for board for herself and her two children.

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TITLE TO STOCK OF A BREWING COMPANY.—Louis J. Heintz, who died in March, 1893, by his will gave his brother, John C. Heintz, whom he named as his executor, ten shares of stock of the John Eichler Brewing Company of $10,000 par value but of much greater actual value, and made his widow, now Pauline Haebler, his residuary legatee. The gift to the brother was "upon the sole and express condition" that he should assume and pay all decedent's debts; otherwise, the property went to the residuary legatee. In a suit by Mrs. Haebler against the brewing company and John C. Heintz, she asserted that the latter had declined to accept the legacy and did not pay the testator's debts, but transferred the stock to her. The officers of the brewing company, however, refused to deliver to her a certificate in her own name, and she asked that they be compelled to do so. The decision at Special Term in her favor was yesterday affirmed by the First Appellate Division. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion, said the only question was whether the evidence was such that the Court below was justified in finding as a fact that John C. Heintz had declined to accept this legacy. After reviewing the evidence, Justice Rumsey said in conclusion: "We are inclined to think that the testimony of the plaintiff is the correct version of what was said at that time, and if that be so, it was sufficient to warrant the learned Justice below in concluding that when it became known that the plaintiff was to marry Haebler—who was a rival brewer—Heintz was desirous of becoming the owner of the ten shares of stock, and promised to pay her $10,000 for it. Such a proposition, if made, could only have been upon the theory that the plaintiff was the owner of the stock, and it necessarily establishes the fact that the plaintiff's contention in that regard was true."

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THE PROOF WAS FATALLY DEFECTIVE.—Eliza L. Moore, the mother of Gideon E. Moore, deceased, brought suit against Marie Louise Moore, individually and as temporary administratrix of Gideon E. Moore, to enforce a resulting trust claimed to have arisen in the mother's favor in land owned by the son. She alleged that she had sent to Gideon at various times considerable sums of money for investment, which he had used to purchase lands and had taken title to them in his own name without her knowledge, and she claimed that therefore a trust had resulted in her favor against these lands. The First Appellate Division, by Justice Rumsey, has directed the reversal of a judgment given in the mother's favor on the trial at Special Term, holding that, as the action operated solely to title to lands, it was necessary either that the heirs at law or the devisees of Gideon E. Moore should be made parties, and that to entitle plaintiff to recover she must show that the title to the lands sought to be affected had vested in the defendant. In this regard the case was held to be fatally defective, the defendant having been the wife of Gideon and the heirs at law not being made parties. The Court held it should have been made to appear that Marie Louise Moore was the devisee of Gideon Moore and as such had the title to this real estate. To do that, the plaintiff must not only allege, but establish the fact that Moore duly executed his last will and testament. This was not alleged and was not admitted.

SUIT OVER HOEY'S PROPERTY.

Witnesses Say Comedian Was Sane at Time of His Death.

The suit over the property of William Hoey, the comedian, which was brought by Mrs. Bridget Hoey, his mother, against Mrs. Helena G. Hoey, the actor's widow, to set aside conveyances of two dwelling houses which he made over to her nine months before his death, was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Russell. The mother of the dead actor claims that Mrs. Hannah French, his mother-in-law, and his wife exercised undue influence over him, he being at the time he executed the transfers of the property in an unsound mental condition. Hoey's widow denies the allegation.

John M. Cooke, who had been Mr. Hoey's manager, testified to the execution of the deeds conveying the property from Hoey to his wife. He said when arranging for the execution of the deeds that he wanted to leave everything to his wife and to provide a home for her when he was gone.

John S. Cushman said he had seen Hoey two weeks before his death. He then was very weak, but otherwise appeared to be in full possession of his senses. Miss Beatrice Moreland, leading woman with Mr. Hoey in the "Globe Trotters" during the season of 1895-6, said the comedian always spoke his lines correctly and never appeared to be affected in his mind.

Dr. James A. J. O'Brien, who said he had been a Surgeon Major in the British Army, testified that he had attended Mr. Hoey as his family physician and that he never was insane. He attended him in July, 1896, and found him suffering from pleurisy. He again attended him in June, 1897, a week before he died, when he was affected by sciatica.

Charles E. Evans, the partner of Hoey, said the dead actor was never insane and was in possession of his full senses when he executed the deeds to his wife. The witness was asked if he did not think it a strange thing for a man to go about a small village street dressed up as a woman and blowing a bagpipe. He answered that it might be strange for some people, but not for Hoey.

Justice Russell, after hearing all the evidence, reserved decision.

Concert Licenses May Be Revoked.

The Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday took action in the cases of the music halls in this city and Coney Island where arrests were made last Sunday. The proprietors of sixteen places have been ordered to appear before the board on Monday to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked. On Sunday last a number of arrests were made in music halls where, it is alleged, the board's concert rules and regulations had been violated by selling beer and liquor in the same building for which the concert license had been issued.

TO BREAK CITY DEAD-LOCK

Controller Calls for Mandamus Proceedings Against the Assembly.

VICTORY FOR OBSTRUCTIONISTS

Committee on Affairs of Boroughs Prevented from Reporting Resolution Approving a Bond Issue.

Controller Coler has called on Corporation Counsel Whalen to bring mandamus proceedings to compel the Municipal Assembly to authorize the issue of $500,000 of bonds needed to pay court awards to owners of property taken for the protection of the Croton watershed. This is the first definite step in the Controller's crusade to force the Aldermen and Councilmen to act on the hold-up bond issues, and it is generally accepted as demonstrating that the administration has despaired of other methods and is determined to apply legal pressure to break the dead-lock.

Corporation Counsel Whalen would not say yesterday whether or not he would comply with the Controller's request to mandamus the Municipal Assembly, but it is known that the Controller made it after full consultation with the Corporation Counsel and among those usually well informed on administration affairs it is assumed that the request would not have been made public had it not been Mr. Whalen's intention to execute it.

Meantime, the application for a mandamus on behalf of John McQuade to compel the Assembly to act on the proposed issue of $250,000 of bonds for work on the Croton Aqueduct has not been abandoned. Alexander Thain, Mr. McQuade's lawyer, said yesterday that he was still at work on the papers, and that they would be ready today, though it is not expected that the application will be made before next week.

While these active efforts to break the financial tie-up were in progress, the obstructionists in the Council scored another victory by preventing the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, which met at the City Hall yesterday, from reporting the resolution approving the issue of $2,000,000 of bonds for repaving.

THE CONTROLLER'S LETTER.

The Controller's call upon the Corporation Council was made in the following letter, signed by Bird S. Coler and addressed to John Whalen yesterday:

SIR: I call your attention to the condition of affairs which exists in regard to the payment of awards made to property owners for lands acquired by the city under the provisions of Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893, as amended, (commonly known as the Webster Act,) for the sanitary protection of the Croton water shed. This act authorizes the issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000 annually to provide for the payment of lands condemned under its provisions. The law also vests title in the city at dates prior to the confirmation of the reports of the Commissioners of Estimate appointed by the Supreme Court, and I am informed that in substantially all the proceedings still pending, where payment of awards has not been made, the city has entered into possession and assumed ownership of these lands. The value of the lands condemned but not yet paid for has been estimated at about $2,000,000; but by reason of the various dates on which the reports of the Commissioners of Estimate have been confirmed, no serious inconvenience has as yet been experienced by reason of the limitation contained in the act restricting the issue of bonds to $500,000 in any one year.

On Jan. 24, 1899, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment made the usual annual appropriation or authorization of bonds under the provisions of this act to the amount of $500,000. By reason of the provisions of Section 169 of of the charter, however, requiring the assent of the Municipal Assembly to all issues of corporate stock, whether "issued in pursuance of laws already passed or which may be hereafter passed," the resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was made "subject to concurrence by the Municipal Assembly." The resolution in question was transmitted on the following day to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, and on Jan. 31, 1899, was referred to the Committee on Finance of that body.

On Feb. 7, 1899, the resolution was favorably reported from that committee, but the Board of Aldermen has thus far refused or neglected to authorize the issue of these bonds. On June 21, 1899, the balance of the credit to the fund created by the issue of these bonds and known on the books of this office as the "additional water fund of the City of New York," was $54,147.79, substantially all of which will be disbursed during the next few days. At the same time the following amount of warrants drawn, but not registered for lack of funds, are in the possession of this office:

In the Brewster proceeding, sixth separate report	$71,089.11
In the Patterson Village proceeding, second separate report	79,599 40
Additional interest due on awards heretofore partly paid	1,543.86
Total	$152,232.42

I transmit herewith a detailed statement showing the persons respectively entitled to these payments, including the parcel numbers mentioned in the reports. In addition to the foregoing, I have been informed by Henry T. Dykman, your representative in these proceedings, that the following awards have also been confirmed and are now due and payable, though the reports have not yet been transmitted to my office:

Farmers' Mills and White's Pond	$55,000
Muscoot	116,000
Discontinuance proceeding	2,100
Byram River	27,000
Counsel fees on above, (closely approximated)	14,007
Total	$214,107

Also expenses already incurred and not paid for (Commissioners' fees, clerks' and stenographers' fees, printing, advertising, &c., approximately | 50,000

This makes a total of $416,349.42, not counting the interest due on the awards in the two last-mentioned proceedings, or $362,201.63 in excess of the available cash. Other reports will become confirmed in the near future.

THE LOSS TO THE CITY.

All these awards are bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and this fact renders the city's creditors extremely loath to enforce payment by mandamus or otherwise. As city bonds at present sell at better than a 3 per cent. basis, these creditors have an investment yearning at more than double the rate than their debts properly entitle them to. In view of this fact I am forced to the conclusion that, if the city is to be relieved of this unnecessary interest charge, it will only be by legal proceedings instituted by you on my behalf to compel the Municipal Assembly to act.

Under the circumstances the action called for by law from that body is purely ministerial and devoid of legislative discretion. Its failure to act has been wholly unreasonable, and so long continued as to constitute a dereliction of duty; the creditors financially interested are not likely to move for mandamus at any early date, and I am prevented from performing my duty as Controller in paying the city's just debts and saving the city from financial loss by reason of the conduct of that body.

I recognize that it is unusual for one public officer to seek to mandamus another, but this action is not without precedent, as your department is aware, having recently conducted successfully the mandamus proceeding instituted by Avery D. Andrews as Treasurer of the Police Department against my predecessor, the Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, as Controller. I also realize that this remedy should not be sought by a public officer except after careful consideration and for reasons of weighty public policy; but the present condition of affairs, brought about by the failure of the Municipal Assembly to perform the duties which the law has imposed upon it, is so intolerable and constitutes such a grave danger to the material welfare of the city that I have determined to request you to bring proceedings by mandamus to compel that body to authorize the issue of bonds hereinabove referred to.

"I have nothing to add to my letter to the Corporation Counsel," said Mr. Coler. "This action has been taken after careful study and investigation and on the advice of the highest legal authority. I feel confident that Mr. Whalen will take the action I have asked him to take, and I believe it will be effectual."

STATEMENT OF MR. WHALEN.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said he did not care to discuss the Controller's letter or his probable action on it, though he said nothing would be done until next week anyway. "As to these bond hold-ups, however," said Mr. Whalen, "I am in entire sympathy with Controller Coler, and so is Tammany Hall. Something had to be done to break the deadlock in the Assembly. If the Controller had not taken the initiative, some other member of the administration would have done so. Of course it was fitting that he, as the head of the Financial Department, should take the lead."

The Council Committee on Affairs of Boroughs, consisting of Councilmen McGarry and Francisco of Brooklyn, Goodwin and Ryder of Manhattan, O'Grady of Richmond, Cassidy of Queens, and Murray of the Bronx, met yesterday to consider the two-million-dollar paving bonds resolution. At the last meeting of the Council, Vice President Oakley gave notice that at the next meeting he would move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution, which has been before it since March 7. This threat had no effect.

According to the apportionment made by Commissioner of Highways Keating, the $2,000,000 which it is proposed to spend on paving is distributed as follows: Manhattan, $1,000,000; Brooklyn, $700,000; Bronx, $200,000; Queens, $75,000; Richmond, $25,000. Councilman Murray charged that this division was not fair. He said that in 1898 there had been an appropriation of $700,000 for repaving in Manhattan, while the other boroughs got nothing, and he claimed that Manhattan's share this year ought to be proportionately reduced. He proposed therefore that $350,000 be taken out of the $1,000,000 allotted to Manhattan and distributed among the other boroughs. Mr. Francisco put in a claim of $800,000 instead of $700,000 for Brooklyn. Mr. Cassidy claimed $100,000 instead of $75,000 for Queens. Mr. O'Grady asked for $40,000 instead of $25,000 for Richmond.

A PROTRACTED WRANGLE.

After a protracted wrangle, with no prospect of agreement, a motion to adjourn and consider the proposed readjustment at a meeting next Friday was made and carried, Councilmen Cassidy, O'Grady, Murray, and Francisco voting for it, and Councilmen Goodwin, Ryder, and McGarry against.

The paving resolution, it is understood, has been made an organization measure by Tammany, and a determined effort to get it out of the committee will be made next Tuesday.

DR. CLEAVELAND DISCHARGED.

Magistrate Wentworth Says Evidence Is Insufficient.

Dr. Trumbull W. Cleaveland of 45 West Fiftieth Street, who was charged with having caused the death of Violet Irene Carhart in April, 1897, by prescribing excessive doses of salol and resorcin, was discharged by Magistrate Wentworth, in the West Side Police Court, yesterday, and the case against him dismissed. On March 12, 1898, Dr. Cleaveland was arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted, in the West Side Police Court, and held in $5,000 bail for murder in the second degree.

Bartow S. Weeks was unsuccessful in having two indictments against Dr. Cleaveland quashed, and Judge McMahon, in the Court of General Sessions, before whom the case was called, suggested this second proceeding. The examination has been going on for the past two weeks, and Magistrate Wentworth dismissed the case on account of the insufficiency of the evidence and conflict of expert testimony.

TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Officers Elected and Business Will Be Begun on Monday.

The Trust Company of America was formally organized yesterday at the Lawyers' Club. The Directors elected Edward C. Schaefer, President of the Germania Bank, a member of the board in place of Alvah Trowbridge, who is now President of the North American Trust Company. This ticket of officers was then elected:

President—Ashbel P. Fitch; Vice Presidents—William H. Leupp, William Barbour, H. S. Manning; Trust Officer—Lawrence O. Murray; Secretary—Raymond J. Chatry; Assistant Secretary—Thomas C. Clarke, Jr.; Treasurer—Albert L. Banister; Assistant Treasurer—W. Hunt Hall; Directors—Ashbel P. Fitch, William Barbour, Henry S. Manning, Samuel A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Charles F. Cutler, Emerson McMillin, E. C. Converse, H. O. Havemeyer, James M. Donald, George Crocker, J. William Clark, Joel Francis Freeman, William E. Spier, Anson R. Flower, Henry S. Redmond, John R. Hegeman, C. I. Hudson, S. G. T. Dodd, Willard Bnower, Philip Lehman, Edward F. Cragin, George Blumenthal, Edward C. Schaefer.

Papers were completed for filing in the office of the County Clerk and arrangements were made to begin business next Monday at 149 Broadway. President Fitch announced that the Hanover National Bank, which will be the registrar of the Trust Company of America, had $5,000,000 deposited to its credit.

Detective Reilly Retired.

The Police Board yesterday retired Detective Sergeant Philip Reilly on a pension of $1,000 a year. Reilly is sixty-one years old, and has been on the force thirty-six years. He had been in the Wall Street district for many years.

The Standard for Baking Powders

the world over is the cream of tartar baking powder.

Cream of tartar is the crystalized acid of grapes refined to absolute purity and ground to a creamy flour. It is the most wholesome of all fruit acids, and has been proved by long and universal experience the most efficient and satisfactory for baking purposes.

This highly refined pure cream of tartar, the product of the grape, properly combined with bi-carbonate of soda, corn starch, etc., makes the ideal, the standard baking powder.

Many acids have been tried during the last hundred years to find a substitute for the acid of the grape which would cost less. In recent years alum has been largely used in baking powders because of its trifling cost. Alum, however, is a corrosive acid, and, together with the other acid substitutes tried, has been disapproved by scientific chemists because of unwholesome qualities, and discarded by honest manufacturers.

Cream of tartar powders being healthful themselves, add to the healthfulness of the food.

NOTE.—The multitude of cheap or imitation baking powders found on grocers' shelves are mostly made of alum. This corrosive acid is used in lieu of cream of tartar, because it costs but two cents a pound, while cream of tartar costs thirty.

LOUISE JORDAN ARRESTED.

Woman Known Around the World for Her Success as a Thief and Pickpocket.

Louise Jordan, or "Little Louise," a notorious woman pickpocket, was arrested yesterday by James Reynolds, a son of the Chief of the Brooklyn detective squad. Mr. Reynolds is employed as a detective in a Fulton Street store; he saw the woman in the store on Monday, and followed her out. He tracked her for some distance, but as she had stolen nothing he decided to let her go. Yesterday, however, he came across her again and arrested her. He then summoned Detectives Ruddy and Weiser, who took her to Police Headquarters, where she said she was Mrs. L. Thompson of Bleecker Street, Manhattan.

After talking with the woman for a while, Capt. Reynolds of the detective force thought he recognized her as "Little Louise." He took hold of her left ear and looked at it. She laughed.

"Ah," he said, "you are looking for the sentence they gave me in Brazil."

That settled it. "Little Louise" was once convicted in Brazil and sentenced to receive forty lashes at the whipping post in the public square, and to have the lower part of her left ear cut off so as to mark her as a habitual and dangerous criminal.

The woman began her criminal career at the age of ten years, and is now fifty-seven. She was the daughter of a public house keeper in Manchester, England, and served a term in that city for larceny. She afterward went to Brazil, where she was arrested for a $5,000 diamond robbery. After her release she came to the United States, where she operated under the names of Mary Johnson, Emma Thompson, Carrie Lind, and Emma Townsend. In Chicago she has been arrested over 100 times, and is known there as the "Princess of Shoplifters." She was arrested for a big robbery in Cincinnati, but jumped her bail. In Hamilton, Ontario, she robbed a jeweler of $1,000 worth of diamonds. Three years ago she went to Europe, and did considerable business in Paris and London, in the latter city robbing a Mincing Lane jeweler of $10,000 worth of diamonds. In 1897 she returned to America. She has been the wife of Tom Bilgelow, a robber; James McGuire, alias Capt. Roach, a safe breaker, who is now in Australia, and the late Barney Aarons, a fighter.

She was taken to Raymond Street Jail, after being arraigned in the Adams Street Court, and held on a charge of vagrancy. As she was going she said to young Reynolds:

"Young man, permit me to congratulate you. You have the right kind of eyes."

Boy Incendiary Sentenced.

Judge Hurd of the Kings County Court yesterday sentenced Irving Taylor, the boy incendiary, to the Elmira Reformatory. Judge Hurd advised the prisoner to behave himself, saying that if he did so he might get out at the end of fifteen months. Taylor kept in a state of terror a considerable part of the residence section of Brooklyn by setting fires in apartment houses for the excitement of the thing. He confessed to about eleven fires, and was probably the author of a number of others. He is not a pyromaniac.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE of tomorrow, June 25th, will contain many interesting features. Among them: Full-page portrait of Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; double page of pictures of the Suburban race; illustrations of Wells College, including pictures of the graduating class, the football team, and other features of college life; review of William Elliot Griffis's latest book "America in the Far East"; pictures of stage celebrities; unique story, with illustrations, of the manner in which Japanese residents of New York live; picture of Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, and of Baron Speck von Sternberg, First Secretary of the German Legation at Washington; picture and description of the Columbia, by W. J. Henderson; reproductions of the painting by Charles Louis Kratké of the last stand made by the French Army at the battle of Waterloo, and examples of the paintings by George H. Robert, Frederick W. Kosh, and Carle J. Blenner. Order from your newsdealer in advance to be sure of securing a copy.—Adv.

To the Editor of the Herald:
Can the Herald, which is appealed to on so many topics, tell me the most popular style of straw hat and where I can get it? Thanking you in advance, I am, Yours truly, F. A. JOHNSON.

The Herald can; but the Herald won't. Soliciting advertisements from all, it would be bad business to discriminate in favor of any one. If not for that the Herald would undoubtedly mention our name.

Three big stores; every kind of straw hat from the very rough to the very smooth, from the narrow brimmed to broad brimmed; from $1.90 to $3—25 styles in all to select from.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WOMAN KILLS HER HUSBAND.

Harvey J. Ramsey's Throat Cut While He Slept—His Wife Believed to be Temporarily Insane.

While suffering from an attack of acute dementia Mrs. Grace Ramsey cut the throat of her husband, Harvey J. Ramsey, a ticket taker in the Garden Theatre, while the latter was asleep in the apartments of the couple in the Garden Hotel, at Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning. Ramsey was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died in the afternoon.

It was shortly after 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning when Matilda Gellin, a servant in the hotel, heard screams coming from the room occupied by the Ramseys. The woman was passing along the corridor, and she paused to listen. As she did so Ramsey staggered through the door and fell to the floor, crying, as he did so, "Get a doctor; my throat's cut!" The frightened servant ran precipitately down the stairs and notified the proprietor, Henry Thomforde, who rushed into the street and called Policeman Nash of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital.

When the ambulance arrived the surgeon, Dr. Anderson, with Policemen Nash and Lauer, found the wounded man lying where he had fallen in the corridor. He was so weak as to be unable to sit up. As the surgeon bent over him Ramsey said, in almost a whisper: "My wife did it. I was asleep in my bed, when I was awakened by a stinging sensation in my throat. As I looked up I saw my wife sitting on the bedside with a razor in her hand."

After he had made this statement Ramsey lost all power of articulation. His wound was hurriedly bandaged, and he was taken to the hospital.

In the meantime Policeman Nash went to Ramsey's room, where he found Mrs. Ramsey calmly seated in a chair, and apparently oblivious of her attack on her husband. The policeman arrested her and took her at once to the West Thirtieth Street Station, whence she was afterward sent to Jefferson Market Court. In reply to questions addressed to her by Magistrate Cornell, she said that she had been married eight years, but she afterward changed that statement to four years.

After she had been arraigned and held for examination to-day, Mrs. Ramsey was asked if she had had a quarrel with her husband. "Not at all," was her calm reply. "I never quarreled with my husband. I like him very much. Why should I quarrel with him?"

The mention of her husband's name made the woman anxious, and several times she demanded to be permitted to go to his side. When she was asked why she had cut her husband's throat she replied in the same calm, deliberate tone she had used in answering the other questions asked of her: "He snored too much; he disturbed me."

Coroner Bausch reached Bellevue Hospital within two hours after Ramsey was admitted, and took the man's statement from his lips. Ramsey said that he and his wife had drunk some liquor on Thursday night, but that neither had been affected by it. For two or three days, Ramsey said, his wife had acted peculiarly. She had been despondent from some cause. They had always lived happily, he said, and he refused to hold her responsible for her act. Shortly after making his statement to the Coroner Ramsey became unconscious, and at 1:30 o'clock he died.

John W. Ramsey and Lucinda Ramsey, the parents of the murdered man, who also live in the Garden Hotel, called at the hospital a few minutes after their son died. Mrs. Ramsey said that her daughter-in-law was in delicate health, and that she had been acting for some days as if demented.

At the Garden Hotel it was said yesterday that the Ramseys apparently lived together peacefully. Ramsey was extremely popular, and his wife was always looked upon as a pleasant woman of refined ways. Ramsey was thirty-six and his wife twenty-seven years old.

In the statements made by the various parties concerned there is considerable discrepancy as to the date of the marriage of the couple.

LITTLE TRAVELER IN TROUBLE.

Came from Springfield, Ill., and Lost Address of Future Home.

Langley Merriwether, eight years old, arrived in Jersey City yesterday afternoon by the Erie Railroad. She came from Springfield, Ill. Her father, mother, and sister died suddenly and within a very short time.

Little Langley was left to the care of a friend named Mrs. Helen Hart. She knew that Langley had an aunt in Jersey City, Mrs. Laura Thomas. She wrote to Mrs. Thomas and was instructed to send the child to Jersey City. This she did, writing the name and address of Mrs. Thomas on a piece of paper which she gave to the child when she was placed on an Erie train. When the girl reached Jersey City this paper could not be found. The girl says she gave it to one of the conductors on the train and he did not return it to her.

All the girl could remember was her aunt's name and the fact that she lived in Third Street. As Mrs. Thomas's name does not appear in the Directory the child was placed in charge of the police and taken to the Seventh Street Police Station.

SLOAN AND HIS BRIDE HERE.

He Tells Why He Eloped with Another Man's Fiancee.

William Wilson Sloan, Jr., the twenty-year-old Harvard student, who was to have acted as usher at a Cambridge (Mass.) wedding on Tuesday last, but who eloped with the bride, Rose Lincoln Edwards, a few hours before the time set for the ceremony, has been in the city since yesterday morning on his honeymoon trip. When seen at the Marlborough Hotel he said he was living at a boarding house in Forty-third Street, but would not give the number.

When shown a newspaper report which stated that his father, who is reported to be a millionaire of Buffalo, had disowned him, he said, "That's too bad; but I will not be dismayed simply because I married the girl I love. I have a little money, and when that is gone—well—well—I think father and mother will relent when that is gone."

Sloan then explained that his sudden wedding was in no wise intended as an unfriendly act toward the man to whom his wife had been engaged. He said he met the young woman a few days before the wedding, and assured her that he could support her better than the man she had arranged to marry.

A special Underwear & Half Hose opportunity for to-day.

Town-Made Balbriggan Shirts & Drawers—

3 Suits for $2.90,

solid & fancy shades.

Fancy Lisle Thread Half Hose,

3 pair for $1.00,

black with green, red & yellow stripes, silk tipped.

Tropical Clothes. Straw Hats. Negligee Shirts, Summer Neckwear in great profusion 25c. to $1.00.

Open Late This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

MEN'S Outing Shirts

Made of fine Madras (detachable cuffs,) regular value from $1.00 to $1.25. On Sale to-day at 69c. each.

THREE SHIRTS FOR $2.00

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

For Summer, Light Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New York: 16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
AMUSEMENT PROGRAMME TO-DAY.
4 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
8 P. M. PAIN'S Spectacle & Fireworks.
BATTLE OF SAN JUAN HILL.
9 P. M. FRANK DANIELS AND COMPLETE OPERA COMPANY, In THE IDOL'S EYE.
ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! Mat. To-day
THE MAN In the MOON!
The Grand Ballets. 500 People!
Including Sam Bernard.
Promenade de Luxe, TO-NIGHT!
The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. The New Roof Wonder! TO-NIGHT! Crystal roof protection in event of rain! Cooled by IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists! Iced Air! Including Cissie Loftus & Ezra Kendall.

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
THEATRICALS. Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 8:30 A.M., 1 and 5:30 P.M. Lunch, Meals, etc.
3 SHOWS DAILY. Fare, 75c. round trip.
Office, 1,181 Broadway. Phone, 2463-18th.
W. F. RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S
AERIAL PALM GARDEN.
NIGHTLY, 7:30 TO 1:00 A. M. 50c. SUPERB ROOF VAUDEVILLE SHOW.
To-morrow Night—Monster All Star Concert.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
COOLER THAN ROOF GARDENS.
ROSE MELVILLE, SMITH & CAMPBELL, BLONDELLS, KELLY &

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Mr. George Haven Putnam of G. P. Putnam's Sons sails from Europe for this country on July 8. While abroad he has secured the American rights of the following books: "The Yang-tse Valley and Beyond," by Mrs. Elizabeth Bishop, the author of "Korea" and of several works on China, and "The Bearers of the Burden," the title of which was suggested by Kipling's poem, "The White Man's Burden," by Major W. P. Drury of the Horse Marines. This is a collection of Indian tales. Other books secured are, "Study of the Hand," by Dr. Edward Blake; "Darwinism and Lamarckism," by Frederick W. Hutton; "The Art of Dining," by Abraham Hayward; "Embroidery and Lace," by E. Lefebvre, and "The World's Wheat Supply," by Sir William Crookes.

There are two authors now before the public by the name of Winston Churchill; one is an American; the other, an Englishman, is the son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill. Apparently the names are as confusing to British editors as they are to some literary reviewers in America. The American Mr. Winston Churchill, author of "The Celebrity," whose latest novel, "Richard Carvel," has just gone into its fourth edition, has been confounded by a reviewer in the "old reliable" Evening Transcript of Boston with the Englishman, who now has a novel running in Macmillan's Magazine. For the benefit of English reviewers who are prone to confound names, and possibly for the benefit of some American critics as well, it is to be hoped that the suggestion of the London Academy will be adopted: "Lord Randolph's son must write his name Winston Spencer Churchill to avoid confusion."

The second and concluding volume of that admirable contemplative and suggestive work, "American Lands and Letters," by Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel") will appear shortly from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The publication has been delayed owing to the serious illness of Mr. Mitchell. It will be recalled that the first volume dealt with reminiscences of literary men and of their works—literally speaking, from "the Mayflower to Rip Van Winkle." The second volume is one of much more intimate character, for it describes those American writers of the past generation with whom Mr. Mitchell was personally acquainted. We are thus to have impressions of Edgar A. Poe, N. P. Willis, the Beechers, Bayard Taylor, Whittier, and Bryant; the Concord group—Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, and Alcott; the Cambridge group—Lowell, Longfellow, and others, and the Boston group—Holmes, Fields, Ticknor, et al.

It is a little singular that the book that sells next to "David Harum" in this country, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," has no English edition. All the others of the first seven best selling books have—"David Harum," "Mr. Dooley," "Red Rock," "The Day's Work," "Cruise of the Cachalot," and "Alwyn." It is also a trifle singular that "Mr. Dooley" heads the list over there, while "David Harum," of which, however, a second edition has been called for in London, brings up the rear. Large numbers of "Richard Carvel" are also being sold, and, if present records and favorable criticism are any indication of sustained favor, it will soon take its place high up on the list. It is more and more evident that by no successful book in America can the absolute criterion of British taste be formed. After all, "David Harum" may work out its success over there. "The Red Badge of Courage" was successful here before it appeared in England. English readers were at first disposed to deride the American success of "Trilby," but later Du Maurier's work gained a great vogue over there. Stevenson's success in America preceded his popular success in England. There have been many other authors that have gone through a similar experience.

Tolstoi's "The Awakening" is creating a great stir in Continental countries, where it is running serially in translation. In Russia it is calling forth much hostility, and critics are at war over the book. One of the most ardent defenders of the novel is Bourenin, who thus writes of it in a recent number of the Novoye Vremya of St. Petersburg: "As elsewhere, L. H. Tolstoi in this work tells the plain, fundamental truth about our life. This truth is felt in the very first pages and it has caused uneasiness among some persons. Truth is not loved anywhere, least of all in Russia. We prefer lies wearing a free-and-easy mask. The deeper, the more sincere the truth, the more forcibly it is expressed, the stronger is the opposition it arouses." This novel will be presented in book-form in the Autumn from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co., under the title of "Resurrection."

The new edition of Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë," which M. C. K. Shorter is preparing for Dodd, Mead & Co., will contain forty or more hitherto unpublished letters from Charlotte Brontë to Mr. George Smith.

We hear from Madrid that there is to be a Castelar revival, that the literary remains of the one-time President of the peninsula republic are to be presented in popular editions. Evidently there must be something more behind the movement than appears on the surface, for, although Señor Castelar was a very eloquent orator, indeed, his most ambitious flights in literature are not of the first order. His "Historia del Movimiento Republicano en Europe" tells of vain hopes and impossible achievements, and discusses questions which have long ago lost their pertinency and even interest. His "Recuerdos de Italia" has lost its significance, and his "Vida de Byron" has never been taken seriously by the literati of Madrid or Salamanca. His political letters, which he wrote twenty years ago, might, however, if republished, prove a very neat weapon in the hands of the Silvela faction. Possibly it is to the republication of these that the revival refers.

100 BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING

A Select and Classified List Drawn From the Books of the Past Twelve Months—History, Biography, Outdoor Books, Fiction, and Essays.

THE DELIGHTS OF READING IN SUMMER.

What delightful pictures the very name of books for Summer reading brings to our mind—pictures of past holidays, as well as visions of the many delightful journeys we are always planning; days spent under the trees, in canoes, or flying before the wind on beautiful Long Island Sound; or, as often happens, becalmed in one of its many bays; or perhaps the day may be spent in what Ashby-Sterry calls "Happy Hammockuity."

If you swing in a hammock a Summer day through,
And dream with profound assiduity,
A new phase of content it will give unto you,
Which philosophers call Hammockuity.

Or perhaps one's happy lot may be cast by the side of one of Dr. van Dyke's "Little Rivers," in which case, or, in fact, in any circumstances, what pleasanter companion could one have than that delightful book?

In Summer, as at all other times, Dr. Johnson's counsel, to "read the book you do honestly feel a wish and curiosity to read" is the best of advice; but perhaps at this season of the year there is greater latitude in the choice. One could never do much serious studying, or even solid reading, out of doors. There is quite too much to distract one's attention; now a bird, a flower, the outline of the trees against a brilliant sky; now the very changes in that sky itself, the rapidly floating clouds, with their varying shapes; or, again, the absolutely cloudless, deep blue sky above us, at which we gaze and gaze with a strange fascination; now the beautiful sunsets, and the sunrises few of us know so much about—indeed, Lamb always asserts that descriptions of the latter carry with them strong suggestions of the odor of midnight oil.

In the midst of all these and many other distractions, the book must not be too absorbingly interesting, but rather one whose current flows along like a gentle stream, so that we may be able at any moment to put down the volume and go off into day dreams of our own manufacture. "I do not envy the man who never had a day dream," some one has said; "to whom a yellow primrose is a yellow primrose and nothing more; who has never seen a vision in the clouds that hang about the sunset, nor ever watched the weird faces in the evening fire. * * * If your man has never had a day dream, I could read his character in a twinkling. I, for one, would have as little to do with him as I could help. I should have an unpleasant presentiment of corners on his mind, against which I should fear to knock either my head or my heart. If I could, I would appoint him bosom friend to my direst enemy." Hence, for Summer reading, the suggestive book is better than the stimulating one.

Pliny the elder used to say that "no book is so bad but that some part of it may be profitable," which is as true as the fact that even the driest book may afford amusement in the absence of something better. But in our days the good books, old and new, are so many and so easily gotten at that one can afford to leave the others severely alone.

There are golden afternoons out of doors, when there is a certain delicious languor in the air, and your mood finds "tongues in the trees, books in the running brook." At such a time the purest pleasure may be found in sitting idly, with some favorite volume lying in your lap, which you may read or leave unopened, at your own sweet pleasure. One of the most delightful of all books for such a time is Mr. Hamilton Mabie's "Under the Trees." How often may one confidently start for the "Forest of Arden" under Mr. Mabie's guidance! He tells us our libraries are full of books treating of the delights of this place; that all the great poets and the best prose writers are entirely familiar with its location, its ways, customs, and the manner of reaching it. Mr. Mabie then adds:

"I would gladly give a list of these works, but for the fact I have already hinted, that those who would understand their references to Arden will come to know them without aid from me, and that those who would not understand, could find nothing in them, even if I should give page and paragraph. It was a great surprise to me, when I first began to speak of the Forest, to find that most people scouted the very idea of such a country; many did not even understand what I meant. Many a time at sunset, when the light has lain soft and tender on the distant Forest, I have pointed it out, only to be told that what I thought was the forest was a splendid pile of clouds—a shining mass of mist. I came to understand at last that Arden exists only for a few, and I ceased to talk about it save to those who shared my faith. Gradually I came to number among my friends many who were in the habit of making frequent journeys to the Forest, and not a few who had spent the greater part of their lives there."

Summer days are surely the very time when good new novels, or perhaps to an even greater degree the

sea story, with more than a dash of salt water about it, makes strong appeals for a hearing, as does also the good new biography, volume of letters, or the last new book of essays. The poets, too, both the new men and new editions of old favorites, claim their audience. The time for tasting new books, as well as for reading old favorites, can surely never be better found than in the long, lazy days of this pleasantest season of the entire year. Reading old books not only gives one the pleasure to be found in the story, the manner of its telling, and all the little mannerisms that go to make up the author's style, but in addition to all this, the added joy of remembering past readings. Knowing just what is to come next, we luxuriate in the author's style, reading slowly, as one tastes the after-dinner cordial, finding fresh pleasure in every sip.

Lamb always insists that it is impossible to read out of doors at all, on account of the difficulty of settling one's mind to it; but it must be remembered that Elia was not a lover of the country, except as a field for pleasant walks, and in all such respects was a great contrast to Hazlitt, who worked and read better at Winterslow Hutt, in the wilds of Salisbury Plains, than he was able to do anywhere else.

On the dull, rainy days, which are so much more depressing in Summer than at any other season, a book must be within one's reach in which our sense of unrest may be quite forgotten. To-day that book will be the last new novel, provided it has a sufficiently fresh plot; to-morrow quite another book must be chosen. In fact, in Summer it would seem necessary to have a wider field than usual from which to choose. It might almost seem advisable to have with one, as Mr. Elwanger so well says,

"Books in abundance, that may be read again and again; books that may be taken in installments, every page of each one of which is a golden page; books to pore over as a miser cons his gold; books to be dipped into or looked at with half-shut eyes. From every page of each chapter of a good book there should be extracted a beautiful thought, as the wind, in passing through a wood, draws from each tree a musical note."

On some days a book like "Aucassin and Nicolete," or "The Forest Lovers," or one of William Morris's quaintly told stories best suits your mood, or, as Le Gallienne puts it:

On afternoons when honeysuckles twine
About the seat, and to some dreamy shore
Of old Romance, where lovers evermore
Keep blissful hours, I follow at your sign.

To the true book lover, however, so many books appeal that great latitude of choice is offered when packing one's possessions for the Summer outing, and it is only necessary to remember that diversity in the books chosen will be found to be the only way to suit the varying moods, for even good, aye, even the best novels, literary sweets, as they have been called—will pall upon one if read too exclusively, or in too great number.

In the classified descriptive lists that follow it will surely be an easy task to make an acceptable addition, in accordance with one's individual taste, to the old favorites taken from one's own shelves, which together will constitute the most valuable portion of our Summer luggage, and make one agree with Gibbon, that "the miseries of a vacant life are never known to a man whose hours are insufficient for the inexhaustible pleasures of reading."

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND MEMOIRS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Part I. 1766-1776. By the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

An account of the American Revolution from an English point of view should be at this time particularly entertaining. It is a fact little known that the sympathies of the common people in England at the period of the Revolution were with the Colonists, and that their sentiments found expression through that famous orator, Charles James Fox. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, who wrote "The Early History of Charles James Fox," now continues the story of Fox between the years 1774 and 1782 in the light of Anglo-American politics of that day. The American Revolution filled the mind of Fox and consumed his activities, for he saw in it the elements which might cause internal rupture in the United Kingdom itself should King George and his Ministers pursue their policy of obstinacy. One of the most entertaining chapters in the book is one in which the author contrasts the life and manners in Britain and in the Colonies, and brings before us the men who played the chief parts on the American side of the great struggle. This volume ends when the War of Independence fairly begins, and Fox is just taking his position as the great leader of the Opposition.

A HAND-BOOK OF CUBA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Our Island Empire. By Charles Morris. With Maps. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

There never was a people more anxious to know what is the character of the new countries which fortune has given us than we Americans. The more thorough the information we acquire the better it will be, not alone for those who are to be ruled, but for the rulers. England holds fast to her colonies because she knows them by heart, hence the few mistakes she makes, and it is possible that France makes failures because she does not want to know. Mr. Charles Morris's idea is to give in a single volume all the information possible. We find, then, geographical conditions carefully noted, with the agricultural and commercial pursuits and the manufactures of these many islands. Above all, the past histories of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands are carefully given. We see what were the older and obsolete methods of government, and Mr. Morris shows us what may be our policy to-day. In all respects the volume is up to date and the maps are excellent.

INDUSTRIAL CUBA. Being a Study of Present Commercial and Industrial Conditions, with Suggestions as to the Opportunities Presented in the Island for American Capital, Enterprise and Labor. By Robert P. Porter, Special Commissioner for the United States, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. 62 illustrations and 4 maps, 8vo, 438 pages, $3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The vital question is to us, Is Cuba self-supporting? Has she ever had the chance of relying on her own resources? If her condition was a pitiable one during the Spanish régime, what can she do toward her own rehabilitation? What Mr. Robert P. Porter presents in this volume are the economic and political conditions, the outlook of Cuba. As Special Commissioner the author of "Industrial Cuba" has had many advantages. It has been his business to give the most careful study to these many subjects. Abounding with natural resources, with the most productive of soils, and having minerals of value, what are the problems which Cuba presents? What is to be expected should we keep capital out of Cuba? What is to be the outcome? Mr. Porter studies the long past and what Cuba is to-day on its road to regeneration. No topic is overlooked. "Industrial Cuba" is exactly the book wanted.

TALES OF THE MALAYAN COAST. By Rounsevelle Wildman, Consul General of the United States at Hongkong. One vol., 12mo, illustrated by Sandham, cloth, gilt top, uncut. Boston: The Lathrop Publishing Company. $1.

That new vista of the comparatively unknown is now opening before us, and sooner or later (alas! that it must be by force of arms) its mysteries are being cleared up. Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman, the official representative of the United States at Hongkong, has made the country of the Malays, from Penang to the Philippines, his special study. For nine years the author of this interesting volume has made himself familiar with the habits, ways, and customs of the Malayans. Their good qualities, their bad ones, the author presents. Here are those special flashes of the Orient all the stronger, since they naturally contrast with the more sombre views of the remote West. The book is singularly opportune, and the more so because of its reliability. The worth of the volume and the appreciation of its author is attested by the fact that it is dedicated by permission to Admiral George Dewey. The illustrations are excellent.

THE LIFE, WRITINGS, AND CORRESPONDENCE OF GEORGE BORROW. 1803-1881. Author of "The Bible in Spain," "Lavengro," &c. Based on official and other authentic sources. By William I. Knapp, Ph. D., LL. D., late of Yale and Chicago Universities. 2 vols. Illustrated, 8vo. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.

What kind of a man was George Borrow? If his works have enjoyed the greatest publicity, if there is a cult of Borrow, for some have deemed him nearer to Defoe than any writer of the present century, still there was a mystery about the author of "The Bible in Spain" of "Lavengro," which was nigh to being impenetrable. It is even possible to imagine that Borrow was rather inclined to hide his personality from a too-inquisitive world. There may have been, perhaps there were, actual unfortunate mental conditions in his own life which he would have hidden. Mr. William I. Knapp is the most indefatigable of biographers, and what might have been to others a laborious task has been to him a labor of love. He understands thoroughly the genius of Borrow, and has carefully read and studied all Borrow ever wrote. No trace of Borrow has been overlooked. Mr. Knapp has handled all the note books, the correspondence, even the scattered remains of Borrow's library. Strange to say, some of the most remarkable of the Borrow manuscripts are in the United States. With such a vast mass of material, more complete than has ever been before brought together, Mr. Knapp has constructed a biography of Borrow which may be considered as absolutely accurate, and now at last we are enabled to understand what were the traits of a most remarkable man. The work is fully illustrated and contains many fac similes taken from Borrow's manuscripts never before published.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL AND HIS FRIENDS. By Edward Everett Hale, D. D. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

That Summer which brings one new friend is considered fortunate, but those to whom Lowell is only poet and diplomatist will find after following Dr. Hale through these pages, that they have made not one friend merely, but many, for Lowell himself was a man of varied aspects, and his friends were countless, and they fully represented two periods in American history, one definitely ended in 1860, and a second rounded almost to its close by the assumption of new duties in 1877. The eager, questioning, happy face of the young poet of the frontispiece; the grave and calm-eyed discerning countenance of the diplomatist and man of the world, and all the portraits showing the gradual molding of one from the other; the many pictures of the friends who struggled for footing on Parnassus, and of those who joined in fiercer contest, would almost tell the story of the years, but Dr. Hale does not need their aid to vivify his narrative, which is a succession of lively stories and serious memories. If an American could have but one book for the Summer he would choose this.

THE LIFE OF HENRY DRUMMOND. By George Adam Smith, D. D., LL. D. Third edition. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Co. $3.

The interest in Henry Drummond does not decrease, nor is it likely to do so. The man who wrote one of the wisest books in the last half of the present century, "The Natural Law in the Spiritual World," is one not likely to be forgotten. The great success Mr. George Adam Smith, "The Life of Henry Drummond," has met with is due in part to the excellence of the biography as a literary work and to general curiosity as to the character of Drummond. There never lived a more pure, a more honest, a more devoted man than was this Scotchman. He seemed to have existed so that he might help his fellow. If he was a saint, it was a virile, a courageous one, who could face any danger. His industry was indefatigable, and never did he forget his special mission, which was the regeneration of mankind. Drummond traveled all over the world, yet never was a man more reticent or more self-retiring. It was only his few intimates who had a scanty idea of how devoted he was. This "Life of Henry Drummond" is of exceptional excellence, and is just the book to place in the hands of young readers. It teaches what is self-reliance and what is true piety, for no one had a more abiding faith in his Maker than had Henry Drummond.

THE MARTYRDOM OF AN EMPRESS. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Cloth. Deckel edges and gilt top. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

No more pathetic history was ever written than the one which records the life and death of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. The author of the volume was intimately associated with the Empress, and there may be found descriptions of the social life in the Viennese Court, with much that is curious relative to the Emperor. The imperial marriage was a romantic one, for Elizabeth was not the lady the Dowager Empress would have had for her son. In the Emperor's case it was love at first sight. There are innumerable incidents having to do with the Empress in her private and public life which the author presents. The travels of the Empress, for she was ever on the move, are told. The lady was a famous horsewoman, and sought recreation in England, Ireland, and France. A sad chapter is the one which describes the love of the Crown Prince Rudolph for Marie Vetsera and the suicide of both of them at Mayerling. Perhaps the inside of this tragedy has never been before so plainly told. Then comes the sad conclusion, the assassination of the Empress. The reign of the present Emperor of Austria has been one which must have tried his fortitude. Are we to suppose, as the author intimates, that it was corruption in Vienna which brought about an estrangement between Franz Josef and Elizabeth?

REMINISCENCES. By Justin McCarthy. Two volumes, with photogravure portrait. Crown 8vo. Cloth ornamental. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4.50.

In a life spent in both continents, for Mr. Justin McCarthy's remembrances of the United States are as many as they are vivid, what strikes the reader is the fine temper, even the joyousness, of the story teller. It is something to read of the men, Emerson, Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Cullen Bryant, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, and Horace Greeley as Mr. McCarthy knew them. Then he met, too, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sheridan, and has much that is novel to write about them, and no one seems to us to have been more appreciative of Henry Ward Beecher's talents than was the author of these "Reminiscences." Thoroughly at home with the leading political events of England ever since 1852, and on intimate terms with the English statesmen of the last forty years, Mr. McCarthy introduces many striking portraits of them. If his "History of Our Own Times" is more general in its character, these "Reminiscences" are more particular in their details, and the pictures are more precise and closer to actual life. These "Reminiscences" deserve the fullest recognition.

EUGENIE, EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH. A Popular Sketch. By Clara Tschudi. Authorized Translation from the Norwegian by E. M. Cope. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

Marvelous is the story of Eugenie as Clara Tschudi writes it, for it is the drama of an Empress. Who was Mme. de Montijo, Eugenie's mother? She served wine in her father's drinking house in Malaga. Manuela Kirkpatrick was an ambitious and possibly an unscrupulous woman, and she married an old officer of the Spanish artillery, who had a title. Of the two children born to her, one, the elder, Fransiska, married the Duke of Alba; the younger, Eugenie, became Empress of France. The author describes Eugenie's younger days and the life she led, following her mother and visiting London, Paris, and the fashionable watering places. Louis Napoleon's fairly romantic marriage with Mlle. de Montijo is described. Eugenie's highest ambitions were satisfied when she was the guest of Queen Victoria. Then came the birth of her son. Fortune changed, and with the Prussian war came the downfall of Emperor and Empress. Her flight from Paris is fully explained. Then followed the death of the Emperor and the killing of her son in Africa. The whole story is truthfully and sympathetically presented. The translation is excellent.

THE ROUGH RIDERS. Theodore Roosevelt, Colonel First Volunteers, United States Army. New York: Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo. $2.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the reasons why this is the most interesting account of the American invasion of Cuba, for no one aware of that achievement is ignorant of the part taken by the present Governor of New York and the regiment of which the close of the war found him commander. What no one can know without reading it is the extraordinary skill with which the narrator eludes the danger of being ostentatiously modest and of boasting either on his own behalf or on his men's, and writes as the infant talked to Eustace Cleaver, "telling this thing just as it was," because he feels that his country desires to know it. The book is illustrated with forty full-page pictures from photographs, and has two portraits of the author. The other pictures, excellent though they are, will not be needed by those who fight the battles o'er again under Col. Roosevelt's command. Complete lists of the officers and men of the regiment are to be found in the appendices, also some much needed corrections of the narratives given by civilians, and comment by officers present in Cuba, and the text contains some matter not published in Scribner's Magazine, where the book first appeared.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

AN AMERICAN CRUISER IN THE EAST. By Chief Engineer John D. Ford, U. S. N. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $2.50.

A third edition of Lieut. Ford's book, "An American Cruiser in the East," has just come from the publishers. To the first edition have been added accounts of the battles in Manila Bay and the taking of the City of Manila, both from Spanish and American sources of information. The latest edition also presents some interesting photographs taken in and around Manila during the present insurrection. The bulk of the text describes in entertaining manner a cruiser's voyage to the Aleutian Islands, China, Korea, Japan, and the Philippines, with numerous photographic illustrations and maps and with attractive accounts of daily life on board an American warship. One significant feature is the fact that over and over again the author tells how the crews were called together for target practice. Admiral Dewey, upon being presented with a copy of the book, wrote to Lieut. Ford from the flagship Olympia, "I find it a most interesting and valuable work on the subject, especially at the present time."

ALPS AND PYRENEES. By Victor Hugo. A Journal of His Travels. Translated from the French by John Manson. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

When Victor Hugo's notes of travel first appeared as a feuilleton in a Parisian daily paper they were advantageously compared to the "Corinne" of Mme. de Staël. As a

matter of fact, Hugo, while not so impressionable, was much more observing, and added to his impressions bits of opinion which are intensely pointed, if not always absolutely logical. Those who have traveled through the countries described in "Alps and Pyrenees" will have a delight to recall their own impressions of the scenes in the light of that master of French prose who always appeared to live in what he wrote.

THE HOOLIGAN NIGHTS. Being the life and opinions of a young and unrepentant criminal recounted by himself, as set forth by Clarence Rook. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Clarence Rook declares that this work of his, with the strange title, is "not a novel, or in any sense a work of imagination." Hooligan is a London burglar, and the main character is a young thief, Alf by name; and Alf, because of his boldness as a pickpocket and general rascal, becomes in time the leader of the Hooligan band. Mr. Rook has made a careful study of the criminal class in London, which wages constant war on society and exists because it robs. Now, writes Mr. Rook, considering Alf as the type, he should be unhappy, "but as a matter of fact he is nothing of the sort; and, when you come to think of it, Alf has had a better time than an average clerk on a limited number of shillings." You never could persuade Alf "that honesty is the best policy." The young villain's conduct is not commended; there is no apology offered. Alf was born a thief, and is bound to die one. "The Hooligan Nights" is curious, as the author gives the peculiar slang or argot of the London thief.

LETTERS FROM JAPAN. A Record of Modern Life in the Island Empire. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser, author of "Palladia," "The Looms of Time," "A Chapter of Accidents," &c. In two volumes, 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $7.50.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser, the wife of a British Minister, is the author of this entertaining work. During the lady's many years' residence in Japan she had the advantages of knowing the country and the people in the most thorough manner. She had, too, then the rare opportunity of coming into contact with natives of all degrees, the nobles and the peasants. As a woman, she naturally consorted with her own sex, and she has much to tell which is novel relating to the Japanese girl, wife, and mother. Her acquaintance, and one she seemed to have delighted in, was with the native children. You have glimpses of the imperial Court and of the highest dignitaries. Mrs. Fraser is highly appreciative of the art of the Japanese, and tells about their bronzes, their pictures, their temples, and their adornments. The literary ability in the "Letters from Japan" is a distinguishing quality. It is something far beyond the cut-and-dried itinerary, for the author enters fully into the spirit of the thing and writes with the broadest sympathy. The reader can appreciate what were social conditions in Japan during the long past and what is the situation to-day, and the difficulties of the new régime. Japan always remains a topic of interest, and Mrs. Fraser's insight into the country presents many new and interesting features. The illustrations are many and well executed.

FROM SEA TO SEA: LETTERS OF TRAVEL IN INDIA, JAPAN, AND THE UNITED STATES. By Rudyard Kipling. Two volumes, 5 by 7½. 800 pages. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

How does he do it—the "he" being Rudyard Kipling? In this edition, with the above title, you may in a measure catch at some of the very few methods which the most popular author of to-day has adopted. One trait he possesses is that of the keenest observation. He has that gift developed to an extraordinary degree. If he takes in the major objects, the minor ones do not escape him. This work tells of the travels of Mr. Rudyard Kipling during the last ten years, and they have been recently edited and revised. "From Sea to Sea" is in a certain measure novel, because it contains a great deal not before published. In it there is to be found the "American Notes," "Letters of Marque," "The City of Dreadful Night," and "The Smith Administration." The other Kipling books, published by the Doubleday & McClure Company in authorized and copyright editions are "Departmental Ditties," "The Day's Work," "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Soldiers Three," "Under the Deodars," "The Light That Failed," "Life's Handicap," "Ballads and Barrack Room Ballads," "Soldiers' Stories," and "The Naulahka," by Kipling and Wolcott Balestier.

A THOUSAND DAYS IN THE ARCTIC. By Frederick G. Jackson. With Preface by Admiral Sir F. Leopold McClintock. Illustrations and Five Maps. 8vo. 940 pages. New York: Harper & Brothers. $5.00.

Those who have read Nansen's "Farthest North" remember the story of the explorer meeting on the snowfields of Franz Josef Land Mr. Frederick G. Jackson. If in the Fram Nansen was trying to find the north pole, it was Mr. Jackson who was exploring the land with the same end in view. At least Mr. Jackson found that across Franz Josef Land was not the way to the pole. At the head of a party consisting of seven men, the geographical limits of the inhospitable land were determined, with the acquisition of a vast number of facts having to do with the fauna and flora of the region. The author's vessel, the Windward, having been caught in the ice floes, a Winter was passed on the land, or under the lee of the basaltic cliffs. It became a problem how the party was to find food. Bears were killed, sixty of them, and so men and dogs were supplied. Three consecutive years were passed in the Far North. The story, one of adventure, is written in a singularly interesting and straightforward manner. The illustrations are many, and readers acquire an idea of what is the life of an explorer in the arctic.

CATHEDRAL DAYS: A Tour in Southern England. By Anna Bowman Dodd. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 12mo. $1.50.

When American Summer days are long and no prospect of going to England opens, content may be wooed and won by reading this story of the wanderings of Ballad, the horse, and the American travelers whom he drew through the southern counties of England, permitting them, with due consideration for his health and convenience, to visit the wonderful cathedrals and to feel their beauty; to traverse roads unknown to the railway traveler, pausing at inns older than the railways, and kept by landlords and landladies such as dwell in English novels, and inspecting villages fit to be the home of the virtuous heroine or of the poor but ambitious hero. The chief subject, the cathedrals themselves, is agreeably treated, and sketches and photographs by Mr. E. Elden Deane illustrate the entire volume. This is a new edition, not a new book, for Mrs. Dodd is not an imitator of Mrs. Wiggin, but the originator of the plan of making the cathedrals determine the route to be taken in journeying through England, and the plan of using the high road where one sees Englishmen, instead of the railway, where one sees all the peoples dispersed at Babel, is also her own. From Coventry to Warwick is the loveliest road in England; from Arundel to Exeter, Mrs. Dodd's journey, will satisfy the traveler by book.

GARDEN AND FOREST AND POETRY.

POEMS BY RICHARD REALF. Edited by Col. Richard J. Hinton. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $2.50.

A reviewer in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has said of this book: "Richard Realf was notable first of all for his poetic instinct of nature. He had in him a kind of composite spirit that suggested a blend of Gerald Massey with Robert Burns. He wrote always with fluency and fire, and there was such a fresh and felicitous touch at his command that he rarely failed to hit a high mark." Over 150 lyrics, songs, and sonnets are included in this volume, which is edited by the poet's intimate friend and literary executor, the author of "John Brown and His Men." The selections are of a particularly beautiful rhythm, their distinguishing features are passion and symbolism. They include a wide diversity of verse—from the stirring lyrics of the anti-slavery period to the songs of the civil war, and poems of love and life. Most of the verse appears in type for the first time in this collection, a few only having previously appeared separately in the magazines. The volume is issued with several valuable illustrations in tasteful form. Col. Hinton has written an interesting memoir of the poet, which appears in the collection.

LYRICS OF THE HEARTH-SIDE. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The evolution of Mr. Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro writer, as a man of letters has been marked with considerable interest on the part of the public, who first became attracted through his volume of poems called "Lyrics of Lowly Life." His next effort was a volume of short stories, in which he showed a keen insight into human character as it existed in his own environment. Then came a complete novel, which has been particularly praised by critics usually deemed conservative and prejudiced. The public is now invited to peruse a second volume of poems by him, while his first book has just passed into its eighth thousand—an unusually large number for a book of poesy. But "Lyrics of Lowly Life" established his name as a "sweet singer" of folk-songs, which are especially human and quotable. The new volume is similar in its themes to the first, and in it the author certainly maintains the reputation he has already won. Although mere curiosity may first have attracted some readers to the

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(Continued from Page 403.)

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THE GOSPEL IN THE FIELDS. By R. C. Fillingham, Vicar of Hexton. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.25.

As the author of this book poetically expresses it, "Nature is the garment of God," and in the reflections that follow, "as fresh as they are saintly," he shows that he loves nature and knows her in all her moods. This book is not dogmatic; it is reflexive, contemplative, and at times humanly suggestive. It brings nature nearer man, and in so doing it brings God, whose work nature is, nearer man, too. Whether the author chats about snowdrops, or the earliest flowers, or the awakening year, or the harvests of the Autumn, or even the November fogs, he interprets lessons from those objects that many sojourners in the country pass by almost unnoticed, and his comparisons between human life and the flowers and the trees, rivers, and the sea, and the hills and dales, are strikingly original and entirely devoid of cant. He points out the deep happiness missed by those who are unreceptive to the charms of the green fields or of the beating surf.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Edwin Markham. Size, 5 by 7½. Pages, 150. Frontispiece, photogravures. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

The establishing of a poet has its difficulties. Even a Poet Laureate is not accepted by general acclamation. The verse maker may strike for a moment a popular key, but as the tune changes so may his lines be forgotten. Have we, then, in Mr. Edwin Markham a poet whose lines are not for to-day alone, but for the time to come? Prof. Markham is Head Master of the Tompkins Observatory School, at Oakland, Cal., and is accordingly a thoroughly educated man. To natural inspiration is added in this case the highest culture, with sociological acquirements. Mr. Markham writes no ephemeral verse. He places before his readers poems which are both grave and grand, the topics of his choice being man's condition on this earth. Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman says of him: "His genius has been well described as 'Hebraic and religious, rather than Hellenic and sensuous.'" In the present volume the author has brought together his fugitive verses. There is the possibility that the title is taken from Millet's great picture. The verses, replete with the higher morality, have a grandiose manner.

RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. Edward Fitz Gerald's version. With preface by Nathan Haskell Dole. Vest Pocket Edition. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. 25 cents. The same on Japan vellum paper, $1.

One of the daintiest of volumes is this edition of Fitz Gerald's Omar. It is properly called a vest-pocket edition, for it slips into almost any pocket. For its preface, written by Mr. Dole, scarcely a word is needed, since Mr. Dole's name in connection with Omar speaks for itself. The little volume also contains a pronouncing vocabulary of all Persian names in the translation—something which is said never to have been given before in any edition. The text is Fitz Gerald's final version, including his notes, entire. It is printed on Van Gelder's handmade paper, made to order for this edition, and is set in old-style eight-point Roman, (5½ by 2¾ page,) making it delightfully clear to the eye. Chiswick headbands and tailpieces have been freely used. The volume is done up in old-style blue wrappers, with ornamental design in red and black. The edition on vellum is one of those indescribably attractive things in small books which every one will be pleased to possess.

NATURE STUDIES IN BERKSHIRE. By John Coleman Adams. With 16 illustrations in photogravure from original photographs by Arthur Scott. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut edges. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

Berkshire may have its peculiar historian, but Mr. John Coleman Adams, in his "Nature Studies," writes only as a naturalist, and above all as a poet and philosopher of the hills, the fields, the streams in the Berkshire country, and of the animal and insect life that dwells there. It is only local, then, as a butterfly may flit across a Berkshire field to-day and be easily far distant on the morrow. Mr. Adams loves nature for its own sake, and he tells of what he sees, and, as he states it, "The best account of Berkshire must be a record of impressions." The author has a quick eye, a wide appreciation, and a special gift of description. You feel the environment and you tramp over these Berkshire hills with the writer. The illustrations to the handsome volume are of the best, and by one who has mastered the many difficulties of photography.

WILD LIFE AT HOME: HOW TO STUDY AND PHOTOGRAPH IT. With one hundred illustrations from photographs taken direct from nature by Cherry Kearton. Extra crown. 8vo. Cloth gilt. New York: Cassell & Co. $1.50.

This very handsome book, with its many illustrations, is a complete study of the wild birds, animals, and insects. In some ways it will be a revelation to those interested in photography, for it shows what waiting will do, and that with patience and perseverance there are but few creatures which cannot be focussed in the camera. Here is a skylark feeding her young, a lizard sunning itself, fish swimming, and even a drowsy bee taking a siesta in a bluebell. Mr. Kearton scored a marked success in "With Nature with a Camera," and "Wild Life at Home" equals it. Pictures alone might suffice in a work of this special character, but Mr. Kearton, as a true naturalist, gives careful detail of the subjects he has selected, and has the happiest powers of description.

BIRD LIFE. A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds. By Frank M. Chapman, Assistant Curator of Vertebrate Zoology, American Museum of Natural History; author of "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America." New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Books treating of ornithology are many, but what is wanting in them too often is the enthusiasm of the true naturalist. It is not sufficient to describe alone colors or bills or legs. We want the movements of the bird, the lifelike general picture of it. Mr. Frank M. Chapman is carried away with his topic, and has that special descriptive faculty that makes a reader participate in his pleasures. In "Bird Life" there are bird biographies—nice bits of bird lore—and the author's method is so excellent that he will certainly make readers ornithologists. This most interesting volume is presented in various forms—an octavo edition, with colored plates; a library edition, with black and white plates, and a teachers' manual, containing the regular text, and intended to accompany the portfolio of colored plates.

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From a giant Shanghai to a dwarfed bantam, Mr. Lewis Knight presents all the breeds of chickens and writes how poultry is to be managed for domestic use, the market, or exhibition. The early edition of this work dates back some thirty years, but since then many of the early errors have been corrected. There have been progress and increase of knowledge in all things, and we know better to-day what one ought to do in poultry farming. The illustrations to Mr. Knight's work are admirable.

THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. Translated and edited by Edward Heron-Allen. Crown 4to. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.50.

The principal features of the beautiful volume before us are a fac simile of the quatrains of the manuscript in the Bodleian Library, the translation of them by Mr. Heron-Allen, the extremely scholarly editing, which is probably the most complete and searching yet published, and the introduction, which includes an exhaustive history of the original work and its translations and interpretation by many hands. The volume is beautifully gotten up, with binding of vellum, stamped in gold, with handsome letter press, and with a frontispiece—symbolic and striking in drawing and color. The reproductions of the manuscript before alluded to are in half tone. The original forms the most beautiful Persian manuscript in existence, the writing being done on rich yellow paper with purple ink, and plentifully flaked with gold dust. A very full bibliography is included in the volume. Among the critical notes concerning other translations of the Rubaiyat is to be found much information which throws an interesting side light on Mr. Fitz Gerald's work, and accounts for some of his passages which scholars have hitherto failed to locate in the original poem.

FICTION BY FAMILIAR HANDS.

THE MARKETPLACE. By Harold Frederic. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

This is Harold Frederic's posthumous romance. In it may be discerned more or less distinctly several well-known characters of the English financial world, although placed in other than their own particular environment. Undoubtedly the great "Rubber King" was inspired by the personality of the late Mr. Barney Barnato, but instead of possessing South African diamond mines, this adventurer in finance has a rubber plantation in Central Mexico. The "Rubber King" comes to London to exploit it, and there are introduced the many and varied phases in the life of the London stock jobber, as well as that of the great speculators. The crush and crime of finance and speculation are pictured with startling effect. The hero is whirled into the vortex of gambling, and is almost led to commit murder. Then the romance asserts itself upon the scene and redeems him before it is too late. One of the realistic features of the book is the establishment of one of those mock boards of stalking horses necessitated by the British law for stock jobbing concerns which is made up of colossal, purchaseable figure heads of nobility. This strongly reminds the reader of the Hooley concern, about which all England has been talking for the last year.

THE OUTSIDERS. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

Mr. Chambers, in his new novel "The Outsiders," gives a picture of the literary world as it has seemingly appeared to him. If one may judge, his experience among publishers has been very great, and it is not surprising that he did not find that all were honest, that all were not seeking to make their authors wealthy, and that all were not nice and encouraging to the aspiring young man of letters. "The Outsiders" is a monstrous lampoon of the publishing world of New York of the authors who move vaguely about in this world, and of the writers who stand from afar and throw their manuscripts into it. Mr. Chambers does not write in riddles; he presents characters. He labels his characters in such a manner that even the tyro in literature cannot fail to recognize them. To those who are fond of this species of caricature the book presents a varied and interesting play. As one critic has expressed it, "'Tis a book that will create more talk—make more enemies—fire more angers—raise more of the deuce generally than any book that has braved the critics since Poe's 'Literati.'"

AN EXPERIMENTAL WOOING. By Tom Hall. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

This is a humorous novel. The author is already well known for his short stories, humorous sketches, and verses. His work is always entertaining, and "An Experimental Wooing" is a more ambitious flight than he has hitherto attempted. Many recent reviews of the book say that he has been successful. The theme of the story is both original and humorous. It is teeming with incident and full of comic possibilities, which are worked up in an exceedingly clever style. The work has placed its author, Tom Hall, on a plane with American novelists who appeal to the popular taste. The chief qualities of his longest production are originality and cleverness in arranging both scenes and characters, and in plot, characterization, sustained humor, and in intense sympathy which wins the attention of the reader at the first page. The book also marks a step forward in Mr. Hall as a man of growing importance in the American book world. "An Experimental Wooing" is well printed, and is appropriately bound in artistic and dainty fashion.

THE GARDEN OF SWORDS. By Max Pemberton. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

"The Garden of Swords," which originally appeared in Munsey's Magazine, deals with those scenes and incidents through which the author, Mr. Pemberton, is widely known. Whatever may be his actual acquaintance with foreign Courts and Continental army life, doesn't particularly matter. He produces the requisite illusion. That is sufficient. "The Garden of Swords" is filled with dramatic and exciting scenes and incidents and is by many thought to be the strongest work yet produced by the pen of its author. The heroine is a young English girl who marries a French officer. The time is in the seventies, during the Franco-German war. The story itself is a record of life under tragic and historic circumstances to the accompaniment of the sounds and fury of battle. The characters are well defined, the situations are dramatically strong, and the dialogue is entertaining and suggestive.

A DASH FOR A THRONE. By Arthur W. Marchmont. 12mo. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.25.

This is a new novel by the author of that popular story "By Right of Sword." Mr. Marchmont writes something in the style of Anthony Hope, but the fact that he places his scenes in actual contemporary history should do much to augment the artistic illusion. The scene of this new novel is laid in Bavaria, in Munich, and in the neighborhood of that city, and the plot centres around the throne of the late King Ludwig, known as the "Mad King." His eccentricities were the talk of Europe a few years ago. One of the characters is the present Emperor of Germany, who, as a Prince, is assaulted by the hero at the beginning of the story. It is intimated to the assailant that his only choice is to commit suicide. He tries to do this, is foiled in the attempt, and begins a new existence under an assumed name. In the Countess Minna the author has created a strong character that makes a deep impression on the reader. The incidents in the tale have a high dramatic quality, and the dialogue is always entertaining.

MARTYRS OF EMPIRE. By Herbert C. Mellwaine. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

"Martyrs of Empire" is a romance of ranch life in Australia, of which the author shows an intimate knowledge. The various phases of this life and the types of character that enter into it are attractively described, and there is sufficient romance to maintain the interest of readers of both sexes. There are some very strong pictures presented in this awful land of solitude, of droughts, burning heats, and Bushmen. The story is based on an incident which is quite new in fiction. A pioneer ranchman takes a number of gentlemen's sons into this wild and unsettled country to make men of them. The story itself deals with a period in the life of Ned Sengleton, with his adventures, his love and romance.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE LADY URSULA. By Anthony Hope. Size 6x9. Decorated linen covers. Gilt top. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.50.

Who draws better the contrasts between the high-strung gentleman and the churl, or betwixt the haughty chatelaine and the country maid, than Mr. Anthony Hope? Then, for an intrigue, how clever is his management of it. If this be the aim of the novel of pure adventure, it is Mr. Anthony Hope who stands sponsor for its renaissance. "The Adventures of Ursula" is one of the best of Mr. Anthony Hope's stories, and in some ways he has not surpassed it in any of his other romances. Mr. R. H. Russell, as its sole publisher, has embellished this volume with all manner of excellent photogravures, and made it a very handsome book.

MISS CAYLEY'S ADVENTURES. By Grant Allen, author of "Flowers and Their Pedigrees," &c. With 80 illustrations by Gordon Browne. 12mo. 352 pages. New York: G. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Grant Allen reverses the situation. This story of his is not of the brisk young man, with plenty of brains and not a farthing in his pocket, who goes out into the world, determined to master it. It is of the young girl, just from Girton, who has to force the fighting. Miss Cayley does see many an adventure, and is not worsted. The girl has a good temper, has special talent, and she talks delightfully. Maybe Mr. Grant Allen would teach a moral in "Miss Cayley's Adventures," and it is that with a woman self-reliance is a capital trait. The plot is an excellent one, and the story leaves a pleasant impression on the reader's mind.

CHILDREN OF THE MIST. By Eden Phillpotts, author of "Down Dartmoor Way," &c. 8vo, 356 pages. New York: G. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

There was much of true literary enjoyment derived from Mr. Phillpotts's first romance, which told of life in Devonshire. The particularly fine qualities of the author are conspicuous in "Children of the Mist." Devonshire still is the locality, but in the romance under notice Mr. Phillpotts shows greater power. The romantic situation is more emphasized. Then, too, there is much which is humorous, for the comic side of English life is fully presented. Above all, "Children of the Mist" is a natural story, and on that account a wholesome one, and, like a thorough artist, Mr. Phillpotts knows how to give his romance the proper air, light, and shadow. The highest compliment the author has received is the appreciation of Mr. Blackmore, who writes of the romance that "Literature has been enriched with a wholesome, genial, and noble tale, the reading of which is a pleasure in store for many."

A DUET, WITH AN OCCASIONAL CHORUS. By A. Conan Doyle. Uniform with other books by Dr. Doyle. 12mo, cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

In "A Duet" Dr. A. Conan Doyle shows amazing versatility. It is not precisely the novel of adventure, but rather the story of a wedded life, and idyllic in character. There are contrasts of character, much humor, and, above all, the interest is fully sustained. In a romance of this kind there are no vestiges of Sherlock Holmes. The situation does not require it. It is the romance of two people who love one another. In "A Duet" the functions of the chorus sound the harmonic symphony. Possibly, then, this chorus describes English historic scenes, in Westminster Abbey, in St. Olaf's Church, where Pepys the gossip lies at rest, and then, too, the chorus tells of the home of Carlyle. Nowhere has Conan Doyle been more sympathetic than in this particular style, nor shown a better literary art.

THE ADVENTURES OF FRANCOIS; Foundling, Thief, Juggler, and Fencing Master During the French Revolution. By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

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In this book, which is called "Rosalba" after the heroine, Miss Rayner narrates the adventures of a brilliant little Italian girl who runs away from her drunken mother, travels through France with a marionette theatre, and is adopted in England by a very conventional member of Parliament, who desires to train her to be a model wife for himself. However, she amusingly manages to choose her own husband.

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THE TWO STANDARDS. By Dr. William Barry. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

A certain amount of curiosity was awakened when Dr. Barry's first romance, "The New Antigone," was published some twelve years ago, for this story was much read and commented on. The author of "The Two Standards" is a man of wide accomplishments, with a thorough acquaintance with literature, art, and music. For the more solid acquirements, he is a professor of theology and metaphysics. Armed thus at all points, he has all the capabilities for the production of a romance. In "The Two Standards" Dr. Barry presents some of the most modern types of character. His heroine, Marian Greystoke, is perverse, willful, obstinate, and proud, and she fights against the restraints of her surroundings, a country English vicarage. She marries Lucas Harland, a promoter, and Harland closely resembles Hooley, whose rise and fall has of late been made public. The musician is Gerard Elven. Marian soon discovers how wretched it is to have married a man she did not love. In the course of this romance there are many references to the United States, as the scene shifts from London to New York and Chicago. The moral of the story is human renunciation.

GOOD AMERICANS. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. With frontispiece by C. Allen Gilbert. 12mo. 220 pages. $1.25. New York: The Century Company.

If only that absurd American classification so much in vogue could be done away with which puts in a category quite apart what the milliner girls in Division Street ask for at the book shop as "the society novel"! If a maker of romances clothes women in Worth dresses and heroes in London-made dress coats, is that, then, a society novel? Are not all the characters in a romance the puppets of the author? and are they not subservient to the same laws which govern human passions as are people with large yearly incomes or carpenters, or shop walkers, or pavers, who earn their dollar or more per diem? Perhaps the main fault in the story which tells of a life of ease and elegance is that the whole subject is foreign to writers, and they invent what they know nothing at all about. Mrs. Burton Harrison has taken advantage of her opportunities, that is all, and if her stage is peopled with New York men and women, she makes no blunders in regard to their equipments, mental or otherwise. "Good Americans" is the history of a very positive man who has been the architect of his own fortune, and as such persons generally do, he loves a girl whose idea of life is only one of enjoyment. Good breeding on the part of Mrs. Burton Harrison has not permitted her to draw characters "au pied de la lettre," for precisely the same types are to be found in the drawing rooms of all Continental cities. The plot of the story is cleverly worked in. There are movement and action in "Good Americans," and in the clack of talk the author excels. The portion of the story where New England and the remote East are introduced adds to the zest of a clever romance.

THE BLACK DOUGLAS. By S. R. Crockett. Size 5¼x8¼. Decorated cloth. Pages 475. Illustrated. $1.50. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company.

You never may exhaust the romance of Scotland, and though the House of Douglas has been a constant theme, Mr. Crockett tells a new episode of this famous family. As the author explains it, "The backbone of the story is the culmination of the great family in the person of William Douglas." Here is a lad of twenty-one, who "held all Scotland south of the Tay in the hollow of his hand, who coined money at his own mint and rode abroad with a more than regal train." Mr. Crockett is at home with the fifteenth century, and delights in depicting adventure. Her heroes are always gallant, and her heroines captivating. "The Black Douglas" is among the most popular of all Mr. Crockett's romances.

THE WIND-JAMMERS. By T. Jenkins Hains. 12mo. Cloth, ornamental. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Nautically, the "wind-jammer" is the sailor man who doubles Cape Horn, and a certain class of seamen invariably follow the route from the east coast of South America to the western side. These men are good and brave sailors; familiar with the perils of the Southern Atlantic and Pacific. Mr. T. Jenkins Hains has brought together a collection of sea stories, and there is not a yarn which has not merit. He has all the necessary ability to treat a topic in a dramatic manner, and at the same time is gifted with much humor. Here are narratives of human devotion, of reckless courage, and the true salt flavoring is never wanting.

RUPERT OF HENTZAU. From the Memoirs of Fritz von Tarlenheim. The sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." By Anthony Hope. With eight full-page illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

A "sequel" is the property of the elder Dumas; such is the dictum of the old-fashioned novel reader, but here a mistake is made. "Sequels" belong to some rare writers, and Anthony Hope is one of them. They do not show exhaustion. They keep a reserve of power. "The Prisoner of Zenda" made you long for a continuation of it. You left that book delighted, yet dissatisfied; you cried for "more." That appeal for "more" seem to have put Mr. Anthony Hope to his metal, and hence the romance under notice. Not a new book, certainly, but one just as fresh and as entertaining as ever, and one likely to go through many additional editions, and even then leaving the public far from being satiated. No one ever put into action cleverer plots than the author, or carried out dialogues in a brighter way. For the especial villain, how Mr. Hope etches him! Then there always is the scornful, proud heroine, who shapes the destinies of the characters. And all this carried out with scenic effects which carry away the reader. You may not take to "The Prisoner of Zenda" without "Rupert of Hentzau." Having both of these romances, there comes about a better appreciation of what is the precise situation.

SNOW ON THE HEADLIGHT. A Story of the Great Burlington Strike. By Cy Warman, author of "The Story of the Railroad," &c. 12mo, cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

How comes about the railroad strike? A dead block! What are the causes? Who can tell of the many unknown phases which lead up to what is nothing short of being a public calamity? It is only a man who has been himself on a railroad, who is familiar with its entire method, who is acquainted with the personnel, who can write knowingly about a strike. Mr. Cy Warman, through absolute understanding of what is indeed a complex business, tells the story and presents it under a new light. The opportunity to introduce many strong dramatic effects is natural in writing up such a story, and this the author does with exceeding force. The effect of the volume is excellent, for it has a cautionary influence—for it is not written alone for the workers, but for the capitalists.

A HUNGARIAN NABOB. By Maurus Jokai. Second Edition. Size 5 by 7½. Decorative Binding. 358 pages. The Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

Maurus Jokai is the Hungarian Alexander Dumas, for Jokai delights in the dramatic situation, and is a master of dialogue. Material for romance abounds in the land of the Magyar, for even up to the first quarter of this century the Hungarian noble was a figure apart. There were still traces of mediaevalism about him, and he was a most picturesque creation. Maurus Jokai's principal personage is an eccentric nabob, and he makes of him an imposing figure among the nobility. The author has an admirable descriptive style, and follows the romantic impulses of the period. In Hungary this novel has attained the position of a classic and has helped to keep alive the national feeling. "A Hungarian Nabob," as translated by Mr. R. Nisbet Bain, loses nothing of its original vigor, but is pervaded with the spirit, the go, of the original text.

THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN. By E. W. Hornung. New York: Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo. $1.25.

This story is entirely incredible, for which reason readers almost believe it. The hero fills his purse, depleted by extravagance, by a series of robberies and burglaries, skillfully eluding the detective who ought, by all the rules of the game, to capture him, and in the end leaving both his partner and the detective in doubt as to his death. He is not a lovable hero, for he talks like Mr. Bernard Shaw, but he is amusing, and deserves, in that unknown land where disappeared heroes wander, to be captured by Sherlock Holmes. His partner, who tells the story, is droll with his occasional scruples, his fine scorn of the detective as his social inferior, and his delicate sense of the meanness of persons who use unrefined means to protect themselves against thieves. The detective is necessarily dull, like the burglars encountered by Holmes, but as he is made only

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to be thwarted, that is of less consequence. One is made to sympathize with dishonesty and to feel comfortably wicked for a while, without descending to the depths opened by certain female novelists.

GALLOPS. By David Gray. 16mo, 232 pages. The Century Company. $1.25.

Mr. West Clinedinst's frontispiece to Mr. David Gray's "Gallops" explains the character of the volume. A huntsman clears a rail and claps his hand to his hat. The horse is at full speed, and the dog runs with the horse. It is the horseman who leads the field. There are ten short stories in "Gallops," and the topics are steeplechasing and cross-country riding. A man may be accused of drawing a very long bow when he tells of his fishing, because human nature is mendacious, and fishing being a solitary amusement there is generally no one to contradict. But in foxhunting or steeplechasing there are too many a-field, and so human ingenuity, so far as the narration of incidents goes, is more judicious. Mr. Gray has a pleasant humor, is a capital raconteur, and, above all, has a perfect knowledge of the horse, and, as in respect to a horse and a love for him, that is a universal human trait.

THE BATTLE OF THE STRONG. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Between the novels of finely distinguished tints and shades and those of blood-red and saffron-yellow stand a few in which strong colors are modulated and mingled with such skill as to make a picture to be contemplated almost in the same spirit as life itself, and such a novel Mr. Parker has made in this book. The real hero, self-redeemed from the thoughtless sins of youth; the seeming hero, whose destruction is wrought by the secret sin committed for ambition's sake; the beautiful heroine, brave in sorrow and undeserved shame, braver still in defense of her boy's rights; the lover of low degree but high devotion, and the gallant girl who at last wins him by courage; the three French noblemen of Bourbon days, the loyal, lovable Jersey folk, are no shadows, but living, moving figures, to be judged, loved, despised, or admired as such. The fallacy that a good book is little read is disproved by the sale of this story, which has been rapid and steady.

STRONG HEARTS. By George W. Cable. New York: Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo. $1.50.

The three stories here brought together give the pleasant impression of having been written for pure love of the chief characters, and it is easy to yield to the delusion that Mr. Cable has really known the quaint philanthropist of one tale, the self-exiled sinner of another, and the most perfect wife who is the heroine of "The Entomologist." That they are really creatures of imagination is not to be believed without effort, but this impression of reality is given by no resort to ignoble details, but by their elimination and by pouring the clearest light upon the finer qualities of the good, and meting out nothing more severe than pity to the selfish and foolish. The method is uncommon, and can be pursued successfully only by those whose practice of it originates in their own hearts, but it invariably makes pleasing stories, and in this book it makes three which delight.

LADY JEZEBEL. By Fergus Hume. (A Second Edition.) Crown 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels. $1.25.

Mr. Fergus Hume, the well-known author of the "Mystery of a Hansom Cab," has often been accused of following too closely his two French models, MM. Du Boisgobey and Gaboriau. But the accusation is invidious. "L'Affaire Lerouge" was actually founded on a crime committed in the neighborhood of London, and if Mr. Hume sees fit to bring the crime back to its original and proper environment, who can consistently blame him? His latest novel, "Lady Jezebel," which is passing to its second edition, has much of the atmosphere of the "fringe of society" in it without its being a transplanted scene of the Parisian boulevards set in London. But the source of the tale is just as apparent in "Lady Jezebel" as it was in the "Mystery of a Hansom Cab." The former is the story of a horrible and loathsome secret, which the heroine guards so cleverly that it is impossible for the reader to discover the truth until assisted to it by the author. He is as clever as Lady Jezebel herself in disclosures if not in maintaining complete silence.

NEWER TELLERS OF TALES.

IDOLS. By W. J. Locke. 12 mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

Recent interviewers have declared this novel to be a strong work of realism, portraying as it does conflicting passions of strong and weak natures and incidents that teem with dramatic possibilities. The thread of the tale is so intricate that hardly more than a suggestion of it can be given in the brief space at disposal. A complete review may be found in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 17. Two men love the same woman. One, almost by a play of chance, secures her hand. The other becomes secretly married to a money-lender's daughter. The money-lender is found murdered. Suspicion at once falls on his son-in-law, who is arrested and in due time tried for the murder. That his wife may inherit her father's property she binds her husband by oath that he will never reveal the fact of the clandestine marriage and then throws him over. He is about to be convicted of the murder, when his former love sacrifices herself on the witness stand and by her revelations proves that he is guiltless. These revelations destroy her own character and her husband assumes them to be true and casts her off. With her faith in one idol destroyed she naturally turns to the old friend for whom she has sacrificed herself and marries him, notwithstanding that his wife is still living. But the latter cannot even now betray him through fear of losing her father's property. The tale ends naturally enough in suicide on one hand and the rehabilitation of faith in human nature on the other. It is all very complicated and intriguing. The action is laid in London and in Monte Carlo.

THE WOLF'S LONG HOWL. By Stanley Waterloo. 12mo. Cloth; 288 pages. New York and Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

Stanley Waterloo's first successes were "The Story of Ab," and particularly "A Man and a Woman." In both of these, Mr. Waterloo took new ground, making intelligible primitive conditions. He has then the ability to present archaic subjects in an interesting manner. "The Wolf's Long Howl" is a collection of some twenty-one short stories, not one of which is deficient in ability. The ordinary incidents of life strike the author, but out of them he constructs minor romances, and so, as he touches many keys, he gives forth varied themes. "The Wolf's Long Howl" describes a man in a terrible condition. He has lost everything, and the world looks dark and dreary. Suddenly luck comes, and with it success, and he marries the woman he loves but he does not forget his time of misery, and so hangs up in his room that picture representing the great, gaunt wolf that gives "a murderous howl."

THE HOUSE OF STRANGE SECRETS. By A. Eric Baily. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

M. Jules Claretie of the French Academy and Deán of the Théâtre Français was once rebuked by a publisher for not finishing a piece of literary work which he had promised. The publisher visited M. Claretie and found him absorbed in a volume of Fortuné du Boisgobey, which was rather trashy reading for a Frenchman of letters. But the reader replied blandly to the complaint of the publisher, "Good gracious, man! why should I work as long as I have du Boisgobey?" Of late years detective stories have taken a serious turn; they no longer depend entirely upon incident and dialogue for interest; there are actual problems to unravel, in which the reader is kept guessing as well as the detective himself. "The House of Strange Secrets" is a detective story by a new writer. Its mystery and dénouement suggest Hugh Conway's "Called Back," as well as Miss Green's "That Affair Next Door." From the first page to the last the interest is not allowed to weaken and the secret of the mystery is carefully guarded until the very end.

NOT ON THE CHART: A NOVEL OF TO-DAY. By Algernon Sydney Logan. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

Although confined to a limited period of life and to few characters, the scope of this novel is a wide one, and the crowded incidents form the scenery rather than the action on the stage. The book, as a whole, while including plenty of the life and movement of an exciting tale, is a psychological study, whose characters are swayed by great underlying counter-currents of modern thought. While the novel treats of the struggles and excitements of metropolitan life, the careless, dissipated, butterfly side of city existence is not touched upon. The world depicted is that of reality and of great effort.

THE CRUISE OF THE GOLDEN WAVE. By W. N. Oscar. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

With the advance of Summer stories concerning yachting and cruising in strange waters have an exceptional interest, both for the possessors of the boats and for those who depend upon the kindness of their friends or the many excursion companies to take them over the water. There is to be noted, too, a revival in the last year of stories of the sea, many of which take the once popular form of reminiscence. "The Cruise of the Golden Wave" lately presented by E. P. Dutton & Co., appears to be a sea story of exceptional interest and merit. There is a deal of human nature and exciting incident in Mr. Oscar's book, which should interest all lovers of sea stories.

THE SILVER CROSS. By S. R. Keightley. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

"The Silver Cross" is a historical romance, with characters that are intensely human. The principal dramatis personæ are strongly suggestive of some of Dumas's people, while the myriad of incidents keep the reader absorbed until the very end. Of course, it is all very fantastic and amazing, but the vast display of common human nature prevents it from being unreal. As has been said, all the characters live, and are unaffectedly human, and perhaps the most successfully drawn of them all is the Irish Viscount, Barrymore, who, with his knavery, as well as his bravery, loyalty, and breezy fatuity, is an admirable artistic creation.

THE SEED OF THE POPPY. By Clive Holland. Crown 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels. $1.50.

As the name of this tale implies, it is the romance of the fantastic dreams of opium. Since De Quincey wrote his famous "Opium Eater" novelists have made many and varied uses of the subtle drug that inspired the writer with some of the most sublime pages ever penned in English prose. But then there has been only one Thomas De Quincey, and he, for all we know to the contrary, used his pen in retrospect and not while the hallucination itself was upon him. Coleridge has shown in some of his lectures that opium is the enemy of coherence. But "The Opium Eater" is a marvel of coherence. The great trouble with the imitators of the "English Opium Eater" is that they attempt to make subjective what to their model was always treated objectively. Besides, the irony that is often betrayed in the pages of De Quincey gives the impression that the author was not always serious with his public. Mr. Holland's heroine writes a successful novel while under the spell of the drug, and this is just as legitimate as any other paradox of fiction. "The Seed of the Poppy" is a novel of to-day, in which a young and beautiful woman of literary proclivities in London is seduced into the morphine habit by a companion addicted to its use. Under its influence she writes a novel that is extolled as a work of genius. She falls in love with a young man who has just made his first success in letters, and induces him to join her in the collaboration of a novel. He does so, and this work is also a great success. He falls in love with his literary partner and is estranged from his first sweetheart, to whom, however, he eventually returns. The story is well written, and has plenty of scenes that will appeal to students of the human heart under abnormal as well as under normal conditions.

RICHARD CARVEL. By Winston Churchill, author of "The Celebrity." New York: The Macmillan Company.

The period chosen by Mr. Churchill for his romance is between the years 1765 and 1782, and his scenes are laid in Colonial Maryland, in London, and on the high seas. London of a century or more ago the author describes, and when the hero, Richard Carvel, goes there, as a young Maryland aristocrat, he mingles freely with the titled people. The manners, the ways of a dissolute age, are picturesquely told. As the intimate friend of Lord Comyn he sees the great world of London, and so the author draws many accurate portraits of the notable political personages of the day. Richard Carvel is a fairly old man when he tells the story of his young life to his grandchildren, the time being in 1845. The love story in "Richard Carvel" is cleverly managed, and without emotional exaggeration. This romance is of particular interest, not alone because of its historical setting and the acquaintance shown with the past, but for its natural coloring.

NO. 5 JOHN STREET. By Richard Whiteing. A Romance of the "Other Half" in London, with Side-lights on the Life of the "Upper Ten." 12mo. 315 pages. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

There are other John Streets than in New York, and Mr. Richard Whiteing's scenes are laid in London. Affluence and poverty, a surfeit of the good things of this earth, and hunger and misery are as common to New York as they are to London. "No. 5 John Street" is a picture of life as it exists among the well-to-do, brilliant and warm with color, and in opposition to this, dark and dismal as in slum life. Mr. Whiteing has he passed days in the lowest quarters of London? It is only in that way that he could have caught the exact realism of it. You may not invent a coster, or such a flower girl as he draws, without your having known them. Call "No. 5 John Street," if you please, a satire. What it really is is the showing up of certain fearful conditions, and how selfish is what we designate as high civilization. The story is told without long preamble or preachment, and is direct in its action, yet poetized by a careful literary art. There is much playful humor in the story. In England "No. 5 John Street" has been wonderfully successful, and in the United States Mr. Whiteing's romance deserves to be universally read.

D'ARCY OF THE GUARDS. By Louis Evan Shipman. Chicago: Robert S. Stone & Co.

Mr. Louis Evan Shipman writes an episode of our American Revolution, and the interest of it centres around a gallant Irishman, who is a Captain in King George's Guard. Is the Captain loyal to his own colors? You would not have him otherwise—but then while quartered among the rebellious colonists whom should he fall in love with but an American girl! The young woman looks askance at him, scorns his advances, but you never may know exactly what passes sometimes in a woman's heart. She is to carry some secret tidings to the American lines. D'Arcy somehow fathoms her plans, and interferes. He would stop her, and she shoots him. Then comes anguish and with it a highly dramatic situation. But a heroine rarely kills her own hero, and so Mr. Shipman so dexterously manages the situation that at the conclusion there is a marriage, and so ends a very lively and well written Revolutionary story.

DAVID HARUM. A Story of American Life. By Edward Noyes Westcott. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, $1.50.

You want an American novel, do you? Well, here you find it in Edward Noyes Westcott's "David Harum." Just as likely as not you are tired of the novel of the sexes or the intense retrospective business or the spun glass romance—or the fiction where rapiers are always gleaming or revolvers constantly banging. It may be, too, that in defiance of a seemingly saturnine and morose age, you may dare to want to laugh. Here, then, is your chance, for you may indulge in honest merriment in reading "David Harum." If you are a man, David's cleverness in a horse trade will enchant you. If you are a woman, you will understand precisely what kind of person was David's sister. Then young people will like the hero, who leaves New York and seeks fortune in a little country town. Then, too, there are ever so many clever asides, all happily worked up. "David Harum" fully deserves the success it has met with, for it is, and it will be, the most popular story published this year.

THE SHORT LINE WAR. By Merwin-Webster. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This romance is the work of two authors, Samuel Merwin and Henry K. Webster. The topic selected would have been an impossibility a half century or so ago, but is absolutely within the range of certainty to-day. The theme, then, is a huge railroad grab. How the business is engineered, the leading railroad bandits, the engagements, the tricks, ruses, devices of the grabbers and the grabbed are all explained. Tim Weeks is the chief, and Tim comes from fighting stock. Porter, President of the trunk line, is his adversary, and the world is too small for both of them to exist at the same time. The authors introduce into this curious episode of modern contention a neat love story. What the authors have entirely mastered are all the conditions of an active railroad war, and they have introduced all the strange incidents which belong to such engagements.

THE TAMING OF THE JUNGLE. By Dr. C. W. Doyle. 12mo Cloth. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

In the jungle at the foot of the great hills nigh to the lofty Himalayas, lie a primitive people, the Teral, and in this half-civilized land Dr. C. W. Doyle finds material for a clever romance. Because Kipling wrote of the jungle he did not pre-empt it. The story is steeped in romance and full of vivid coloring. Who would have fancied that Conan Doyle was a folk-lorist? yet he dwells on the glories told by the Teral, and of their quaint superstitions and of their loves and hates. "The Taming of the Jungle" shows how versatile is the author, and how various are the instruments he can play on. If the sound is a new one, there is always the same clearness of touch.

PRISONERS OF HOPE. By Mary Johnston. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 8vo. $1.50.

The period chosen by the author is the time when Sir William Berkeley ruled his Majesty's Colony of Virginia, and had not yet been called an "old fool" by Majesty itself; when the Indian lurked in the forest watching his opportunity to fall upon the hated invader; and when half-tamed negroes and insubordinate convict servants kept the wits and will of their nominal masters at full strain. The scene is a plantation described as the centre of the Oliverian plot of 1663, and one of the chief situations of the book is created by the coincidence of the insurrection and Indian attack, but this is followed by a tale of the

heroine's forest wandering, guarded by the hero and pursued by the savage creatures from whom he is striving to rescue her. The hero is one of the Oliverians and his rival is a court gallant, with whom he is picturesquely contrasted to the surprising end of the tale. There is no better novel of Old Virginia than this, its writer's first effort.

THE VALLEY PATH. By Will Allen Dromgoole. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. 12mo. $1.25.

The heroine, a Tennessee mountain girl, shy as a fawn, but given to gentle laughter and skilled in all tender womanly ministrations, is found in her home by a middle-aged doctor, self-exiled from city life and its cares, and intent upon repose. Drawn against his will into the life of the little settlement, he finds after a time that he loves her for her sweetness, and that she is beloved by the most conspicuous of the young mountaineers. She learns to love him, but his loudly proclaimed defiance of formal religion stands between them, and the death which removes her from all earthly love ends a painful struggle. The seriousness of the question confronting the two in the later passages is scarcely presaged by the gayety of the early chapters and the interest of the reader is directed to widely separated regions in the course of a tale which may be read in a Summer afternoon.

A GENTLEMAN PLAYER. By Robert Neilson Stephens. Boston: Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. Library 12mo. $1.50.

Mistress Anne Hazelhurst and Gloriana herself really try conclusions as to the domination of the hero, who, while endeavoring to perform an important commission for Elizabeth, finds himself opposed at every turn by an undaunted lady, who, having created a little theory of her own as to his intentions, acts upon it, and thwarts where she would assist if she but understood. As if the contending wills of two women could not furnish sufficient vexation for an honest gentleman, certain swashbucklers attempt to add to his troubles, and the law of the land kindly intervenes and threatens imprisonment. Two performances of Shakespeare's company, which the hero joins, to the scandal of his family, and views of English hostelries as they were in their palmiest days are among the minor details of the best book which Mr. Stephens has yet written.

DEFICIENT SAINTS: A Tale of Maine. By Marshall Saunders. Library 12mo. Boston: Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

The booksellers complain that as soon as THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW mentions a book, no matter if the date of publication be distinctly stated as three weeks distant, Mrs. Peter Stirling and Mr. Van Bibber, Mrs. Basil March, Mr. Henry Sanford, C. E., and unnumbered other fair women and brave men forthwith rush to their counters and demand that the book shall immediately be given to them. "And when they find that they can't have it," continue the aggrieved, "they insinuate that we are slow, and when it does come they won't take it, but want something else that isn't published." Wherefore it must be understood that this book will not appear before July, and that it will be useless unkindness to pursue the booksellers with demands for it next Monday.

It is to be a story of one of the many French families which settled on the coast of Maine, where their sadly transformed names may still be found. This family forgot its French traditions in American ideas, even adopting American theology in some instances, and loving the State as a Norman loves Normandy or a Breton his wilder land. "Rose à Charlette" gave sufficient evidence of Miss Saunders's ability to describe excellent types of French character, and doubtless this book will be found equal to it—in July.

PASTOR NAUDIE'S YOUNG WIFE. By Edouard Rod. Translated from the French by Bradley Gilman. 12mo. $1.25.

The French Protestant armored and riding behind Henry's white plume; the French Protestant, gravely rich in apparel, astutely contending with the uncrowned Queen of France and her royal puppet, and the French Protestant as Napoleon made him, a member of a State-endowed Church, a good citizen isolated from everything characteristically French, and so different that even France half forgets that the first two are the ancestors of the third, but the Church itself forgets nothing. A few aristocratic names are borne upon the registers of every congregation, but for the most part they are composed of men and women intensely respectable, narrow-minded, but incapable of abandoning a principle, modern transcriptions of their ancestors; into one of their churches M. Rod takes his reader and shows him the grave pastor who, leaving the inherited traditions of a family of preachers, weds a free-thinking heiress and finds himself beset not only with the petty tribulations of reconciling the young stepmother and his children, but also with the task of keeping his chief church members in good humor and preserving his own integrity of soul. By sacrificing everything else, he succeeds in effecting this last object, but the intensity of suffering involved gives the dignity of tragedy to what might have been made a mere comedy. American Protestants will find many of their own doctrinal disputations reflected in the history of the Naudié family, with its vibrations between liberality and orthodoxy.

THE TWIN SISTERS OF MARTIGNY. A Story of Italian Life Forty Years Ago. By the Rev. J. F. Bingham, D. D., L. H. D. 12mo. Boston: Messrs. Lee & Shepard. $1.75.

An Italian shepherdess is the narrator in this story, which is told during a mountain walk and is based upon the marvelous resemblance of the twin sisters. Its revelation of the customs and modes of thought among a class little studied by travelers gives it value, and the questions in casuistry opened by it are curious. The twins, the last scions of an ancient but sorely impoverished family, are picturesqueness itself, and the hero is both poetical and manly. The volume is illustrated with fourteen landscape views and nineteen vignettes to aid the reader in deluding himself into a conviction that he is in Italy. The author's style is uncommon and not always agreeable, but he has something new to say.

THE DAUGHTERS OF BABYLON. By Wilson Barrett and Robert Hichens. With frontispiece by Elenor Plaisted Abbott. 12mo. Cloth. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's first romance, "The Sign of the Cross," a sketch of primitive Christian life, was so well done as to have merited a highly favorable reception. Now associated with Mr. Robert Hichens, "The Daughters of Babylon" is presented. The story is a biblical one, and has to do with the seventy years' captivity of the Jews. The exiles long for the return to their holy city. Elcid, a Jewess, by her beauty has attracted the attention of the King, and she becomes his wife, and her adopted name is Ishtar. The Queen had loved long before a shepherd of her own race, but her affection had found no return, for the maiden Elna, was the shepherd's choice. The shepherd headed a revolt, is captured, and his life would have been lost but for the intervention of the Queen. Ishtar sacrifices her life in defense of Elna. The story is a most dramatic one, and follows closely the customs of the period. There is archaeological skill displayed in the study of Babylon and its surroundings, and the romance is distinguishable for its excellent literary style and method.

THE MEASURE OF A MAN. By S. Livingston Prescott. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

As may be inferred from the title of this novel, it concerns the mistakes of a woman in gauging an individual of the opposite sex. The scene is laid among the county families of England and in the social world of London. The hero is a Sergeant in an infantry regiment, who falls in love with a young girl who has been adopted into a farmer's family. There is a mystery surrounding her identity, although an intimation is given of what it is, as, little by little, her bearing and fine breeding are revealed. A secret marriage takes place between the lovers; then there is a separation; the Sergeant goes to India to fight for a commission and the girl is re-established in the great social world in a position that was hers by right of birth. Of course, when the husband returns with his commission the girl sees that he is far different from the men with whom she has recently associated, and her estimate of him is one of disparagement. But in the end she quite naturally selects the rough, uncut diamond in the place of the finely cut and highly polished gem that has a flaw in its core.

A GROUP OF FEMALE NOVELISTS. ONE POOR SCRUPLE; A SEVEN WEEKS' STORY. By Mrs. Wilfred Ward. Crown, 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

"One Poor Scruple" is a novel of English life, dealing principally with the aristocratic Roman Catholic families. It is written by a granddaughter of the Duke of Norfolk, who is by right of birth the leader of English Roman Catholics, socially and politically. Mrs. Ward, though unfolding her tale through the Roman Catholic point of view, expresses herself with remarkable candor, and anything savoring of aggressiveness or proselytism is scrupulously avoided. In "One Poor Scruple" some reviewers have thought to see a reply to Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Helbeck of Bannisdale." This significance, however, is said to be deprecated by the Roman Catholic writer herself.

MISTRESS CONTENT CRADOCK. By Annie Eliot Trumbull. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

Miss Trumbull's latest work is much enhanced by the illustrations by Charles Copeland. It is a historical tale of New England life, and the action takes place in the Salem

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colony. Chief among the sturdy characters portrayed is Roger Williams, and the story deals with the incidents which surrounded this man's independent personality and his tireless appeals for freedom of thought and action. The thread of romance and love is rendered most attractive by the author's well-known bright and attractive style, her delicately fashioned descriptions, and her entertaining dialogue. Miss Trumbull is very happy in her New England stories, which are always sure to contain interesting types of local character.

I, THOU, AND THE OTHER ONE. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

In her latest work the author of "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" has given us a strong story, with a vivid historical background, and moving, articulating, and, withal, very human figures. "I, Thou, and the Other One" thus ranks with her most important books, such as "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" and "Friend Olivia." The time of action is in the late sixties, and the scene is mainly laid in London at the time of the passage of the Reform bill. Two great historical figures of the time are brought vividly into the picture, and the local color is distinct and accurate. As the title would seem to imply, it is a love story from first to last.

THE FOWLER. By Beatrice Harraden. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

The title of Miss Harraden's latest novel has been the subject of much consideration on the part of the writer, as it has been of discussion on the part of the public. It was Miss Harraden's intention at first to use the quotation from William Watson, "I, too, have passed through wintry terrors," but this was objected to on the part of her publishers as being too involved and not as readily quotable as is customary with titles. At length she was induced to change the title to "The Fowler," suggested by a verse from the Psalms. This is the author's longest novel. It was begun soon after the appearance of "Ships That Pass in the Night," and it was the intention of the writer to have it published two years ago, but ill-health prevailed, and it was not until last Spring that the work was ready for the printers. The scene of the novel is laid in England, and, like "Ships That Pass in the Night" it is largely a study of character, although there is more incident than is to be found in the novel through which the author achieved a world-wide fame. Translations of it have already been made into French, German, Danish, and Dutch. Miss Harraden's style is strongly suggestive of formative Teutonic influences, and in its peculiar sentiment appeals to the people of the north of Europe, while its artistic qualities equally attract the French critics.

DEADMAN'S. By Mary Gaunt. 8vo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

The new story by the author of "The Moving Finger" and "Kirkman's Find" is a stirring novel of the Australian gold fields. It may remind many readers of Boldorwoods's "Robbery Under Arms." "Deadman's" is the story of mining camp life in Australia, and its theme, while teeming with adventure, does not fail to reveal its characters in distinct and consistent outline. The London Bookman says that "Deadman's" "is one of the most readable of recent Australian novels. The story attracts the interest of the reader at the start and sustains it to the finish."

HEART AND SWORD. By John Strange Winter. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

The lady who writes the military novels under the name of John Strange Winter has certainly won her spurs. No one has worked up more cleverly the life of the officer or his wife or daughter, or the mere humdrum experiences of the subaltern. In "Heart and Sword" there is still something of the military element, but the novel deals largely with the life of the stage, the career of an actress. "Should wives work?" Sometimes they have to, and John Strange Winter's "Heart and Sword" is an answer to the question. Plot and plan of the romance are well put together, and the author is at her best in her portrayal of her heroine.

AS TOLD BY THE TYPEWRITER GIRL. By Mabel Clare Ervin. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

"As Told by the Typewriter Girl" may appear to many an exasperatingly "fetching" title for a new book. The author, Miss Mabel Clare Ervin, is a clever Chicago writer, and many of her best sketches have appeared in the press of that city. The volume before us consists of a series of stories which first appeared in The Chicago Chronicle. While they are delightfully humorous in character, philosophy, and character study are not absent nor are the intrigues of the profession of the typewriter girl. There is a great deal of human nature—not bordering in the slightest degree upon the risque. For the most part the stories describe very entertainingly such incidents as would naturally occur in the life of any girl bachelor of the present day who happened to be th typewriter girl in a large counting room. The book is striking in appearance and is well put together, letterpress and binding both being artistically finished. The poster cover is from a design by Blanche McManus, and is stamped both sides of the book in black and red on a peculiar shade of yellow cloth. The top of the book is yellowed, and there are numerous illustrations, together with an ornamental title page.

A DOUBLE THREAD. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. 12mo, cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The success Miss Fowler met with in her first venture, "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," is followed in her recent novel, "A Double Thread." The story deals for the major part with English country life, and is entirely free from any of that false stuff which gives so disagreeable a flavor to many novels of to-day, when writers insist on exhibiting undigested Schopenhauerisms. Miss Fowler is sweet-tempered, and writes of men and women as she finds them. The plot is most original, but in true artistic style the author surmounts all the difficulties of the situations, and the result, the dénouement of the "Double Thread," despite the occasional entanglements and knots, to carry out the main idea of the story, is "as straight as a string."

A WIND FLOWER. By Caroline Atwater Mason. Cloth; decorated. 16mo small. 200 pages. Philadelphia: The American Baptist Publication Society. 75 cents.

The author of "The Quiet King a Minister of the World" and "The Minister of Cartharge," now presents a new romance entitled "A Wind Flower." Mrs. Mason's heroine is a Quakeress. Eunice's life is a hard struggle between her love and her religious faith. In the opening chapter, the scene is a placid one, but the conclusion is sad. It is the tragedy of a human soul. But the girl though she may quail is steadfast, and "A Wind Flower" has exceeding power, and is replete with human interest.

PAULINE WYMAN. By Sophie May. 16mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

It is nearly thirty years since the anxiety in regard to the "girl of the period" found voice in Mrs. Lynn Linton's famous essay, but the world has not yet succumbed to her pernicious influence, possibly because every year brings forward girls like the heroine of this story, who, joining in all the new sports, suiting herself to the passing taste in accomplishments, still retains love for solid knowledge, still cherishes the gentle home affections and practices the sacred home duties. Sophie May has for many a year sympathized with the current feeling among girls, and her influence with them is as strong as it was in the days when she first wrote of Quinnehasset. The story is scarcely a novel, although it ends in a betrothal, but it is worth reading for its hopefulness.

THE GREATER INCLINATION. By Edith Wharton. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Discernment of the ironical in human life is not rare, but authors having the quality are too frequently disposed to fancy their readers destitute of it, and to explain its existence until one wishes that they lived in a perfectly happy world where they would have neither the temptation nor the opportunity to write. Mrs. Wharton is not one of these. She exhibits misunderstood or wasted lives, self-deceivers, or unworshipped saints, and if the reader do not perceive the quality of their fate he does not find it explained in a closing phrase or paragraph. In pursuing this policy Mrs. Wharton strikingly resembles Mr. Mallock. In her conversational passages she is much like Mr. Henry James in the good days before all his characters confounded one another with epigrams. All the stories in the volume are good, and the little drama is worked out by a succession of the most delicate touches.

THE MIRACLES OF ANTI-CHRIST. By Selma Lagerlöf. Translated by Pauline Bancroft Flach. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Sicily itself, the Sicily of orange and almond groves, of olive orchards and vineyards nourished in the black slopes of Aetna; the Sicily of sunshine and color and fragrance, is present with Miss Lagerlöf's readers, rather than the Sicily of the Mafia, and brigand, and hatred strong as love, and yet she does not forget the peculiarities of the people, but makes them serve the purpose of her story, which is a variation of the well-known legend of Ara Coeli. In her version, the counterfeit of the genuine image works wide-reaching mischief, for the prayers addressed to it, howsoever good the intention, are impious, and the petitioners suffer even when they deem themselves prosperous. Like "Gosta Birling," the story is presented in a series of episodes, each one almost complete in itself, although indispensable to the general plan, and many of them have a special beauty of their own, and may be read separately. The difference in the author's point of view makes this novel an excellent companion for "Cortèone," for at the very outset Miss Lagerlöf shows the Aetna region as it is to the Sicilians who love it, and she described the island customs with a certain tenderness half a world away from Mr. Crawford's critical position. There is nowhere any disagreement between the two, but there are few coincidences of statement.

A TENT OF GRACE. By Adelina C. Lust. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

"We take our religion and morals from novels, and very pretty religion and morals they are," recently wrote a displeased observer of his kind, but to turn the evil into good by writing a novel tending to dissipate a feeling prejudicial equally to morals and religion is no small good work, and it is accomplished in this book. The lovely Hebrew heroine has a few years of happiness, thanks to the true Christianity of a clergyman who gives her shelter and carefully secures her the opportunity to practice her religion, but misfortune and a horrible death are brought upon her by the hatred of Gentiles, partly direct, partly acting through the embittered will of her own people. Gracious charity and brutish hatred work side by side in the story, and the dullest reader is forced to see the beauty of one and the ugliness of the other made clearly apparent. Nearly all the persons of the story represent types uncommon in American fiction, and the reader has the pleasant task of making many new acquaintances.

THE MATERNITY OF HARRIOTT WICKEN. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Harriott Wicken, as conceived by Mrs. Dudeney, is a heroine who is the victim of heredity. How could her fate have been otherwise than unfortunate when her surroundings are understood? Pitiful are her conditions, for she marries precisely the kind of man whose insignificance tends rather to foster than to check her troubles. For the peculiar study of mental condition, Mrs. Dudeney writes as if she had personally gone over one of the most difficult of all the subjects of dementia. "The Maternity of Harriott Wicken" is a tragedy, written with uncommon skill and power. It calls for human sympathy, and Mrs. Dudeney's romance is at times powerful enough to bring tears to a reader's eyes.

ELIZABETH AND HER GERMAN GARDEN. New York: The Macmillan Company.

You may mate an honest German and an English wife and the resultant is happiness unalloyed. Elizabeth adores her German husband and loves to talk to him or about him, not forgetting her children and her pleasant garden. She writes a kind of diary of quiet days, and you feel as you read "Elizabeth" that peculiar soothing quality which belongs to and emanates from a perfect woman. Suppose she is not practical, and if in her garden there grow no potatoes, beets, or cabbages, there are sweet flowers to be had for the plucking of them. Elizabeth is pure sunshine and without a shadow, the reflection, as it were, of a quiet existence, and never a commonplace one, for, without knowing it or suspecting it, she is an idealist. Elizabeth never tires, for has she not her husband, her little ones, and her books to talk about? These passages, as found in "Elizabeth," in the quiet history of a woman's life, act as useful tonics or are the necessary sedatives in our somewhat fevered existence.

LOVE AND ROCKS. By Laura E. Richards. Tall 16mo. Boston: Messrs. Dana, Estes & Co. $1.00.

A little island, the dwelling place of fishermen; two college graduates of different sexes; a sprained ankle; girlish waywardness and manly pique! Who would call that sufficient machinery for a novel? Mrs. Richards makes it quite sufficient and so light-hearted is her manner, so earnest her defense of the natives against the superficial judgment of the Summer boarder that more elaborate machinery seems impertinent. It is a sprightly tale, good for the Summer boarder to read, for it reminds him that it is not pleasant for the native to be lobked at "as if he were some kind of Indian, or first cousin to a moose." The brief but enthusiastic descriptions of the beauties of the island show that Mrs. Richards has as keen an eye for beautiful sights as for a pretty girl.

THOSE DALE GIRLS. By Frances Weston Carruth. Illustrated, 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

How may two young women—(but why limit the number to two?)—how may, then, say any number of young women who are industrious, persevering, honest, and, above all, have good manners, get along so as to earn their own living? There have been innumerable books written on this topic pointing out some of the ways. Frances Weston Carruth writes a story, "Those Dale Girls," and treats the situation in a really practical way. A well-to-do father is suddenly impoverished, and here are his two daughters, both born with golden spoons in their mouths, wanting the necessities of life. The two Dale young women are quite indifferent to what Mrs. Grundy might say and go to work with a will. They are good cooks, and at once they make ventures with their cakes, jellies, and sauces, and success is theirs. Mind you, it is not badly baked cake nor muddy jelly or flavorless sauces they turn out. They are regular manufacturers, and know that in the market place sympathy has nothing to do with demand or supply. And so those Dale girls get along. Then the author puts in a nice little love adventure at the conclusion, and the wind-up is a wedding breakfast, and the question is who baked and iced the cake for that festive occasion?

THE AWAKENING. By Mrs. Kate Chopin. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Would it have been better had Mrs. Kate Chopin's heroine slept on forever and never had an awakening? Does that sudden condition of change from sleep to consciousness bring with it happiness? Not always, and particularly poignant is the woman's awakening, as Mrs. Chopin tells it. The author has a clever way of managing a difficult subject, and wisely tempers the emotional elements found in the situation. Such is the cleverness in the handling of the story that you feel pity for the most unfortunate of her sex.

DOROTHY QUINCY, A STORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Mary Elizabeth Springer. London and New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

A pretty, gay cover, showing on the outside an old-time meeting house and sedan chair, is the outward and visible sign of a story of the Revolution, the maiden effort of a young New York woman, Mary Elizabeth Springer. Dorothy Quincy, the beautiful wife of John Hancock, is the heroine, gives the book its title, and around her are grouped the important historical events of the time. If Dorothy Quincy, as she appears in this book, is a type of the maidens of those early days, they were susceptible dameels with tender hearts for their many suitors. Short engagements and early marriages were the rule. The house where lived a large family of girl cousins of the wife of the first Governor of Massachusetts had its living rooms divided among them so that—many of them being engaged at the same time—each had a room in which to receive her lover alone. Mme. Dorothy herself succumbed to the tender passion a second time, and married again a few years after the death of John Hancock.

NOVELETTES AND SHORT STORIES

THE STRONG ARM. By Robert Barr. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

Mr. Robert Barr's latest book, "The Strong Arm," which also includes half a dozen short stories, is a tale of adventure, something after the manner of "Tekla," the environment being the same. It is a spirited tale of the feudal period of German history, say about the middle of the fourteenth century, and the scenes are laid among those never-ending quarrels between the barons and the heads of the Church. The tale is full of action and is very spirited, but particularly will readers find interest in it because it deals with a period quite unused by fiction writers and brings into prominence many new and attractive types of character.

TIVERTON TALES. By Alice Brown. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Tiverton is as real as Cranford after one has read the twelve "tales," and, in sober truth, it is a more agreeable mental habitation for an American than Cranford itself, for Tiverton folk have keen-edged American wit, and many Tiverton women are capable of facing and conquering a domestic tyrant or a tyrannical custom with courage so undaunted that the meekest rabbit of a Miss Mattie would feel encouraged to rebellion by their action. Better than the audacity of some is the delicate sentiment of others, informing lives apparently dull and commonplace, and making them not only endurable but beautiful and happy, and Miss Brown is equally fortunate in describing both. The book would soften the manners of the dullest Summer boarder and teach him the real nature of the rural folk whom he despises because their accent differs from his, and should bring contentment to many a country maiden unhappy in fancying that her little world holds no beauty or romance.

IRISH LIFE AND CHARACTER. By Michael McDonagh. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.75.

The Irishman is famous the world over for his wit. It doesn't matter whether he is a soldier in the Indian army or a waiter in a café in Calais or a coachman in Berlin or New York—it is all the same to Pat-

He never loses his Celtic wit. There was a time, only about twenty or twenty-five years ago, when novels of Irish life and character were much read. There seems in London to be a revival of the novels of this class, which is just beginning to make itself felt here. "Irish Life and Character," although not a novel in itself, being a collection of short stories, still is an encouraging sign of the times. And lovers of true Celtic wit and humor will have an opportunity to enjoy a veritable feast in this volume. The numerous illustrative anecdotes are chiefly new, and those that are not seem to grow quaintly richer with repetition. They are all extremely good. The Irish novel of contemporary life is yet to be written. "Irish Life and Character" suggests rare features of dialogue, and at the same time reveals the almost inexhaustible mine that awaits the sympathetic novelist with a love for Irish scenes. Mr. McDonagh has apparently done for the Irish character what Dean Ramsey did some years ago for the Scotch in his famous reminiscences.

THE SUMMER'S MISCELLANY.

WATERS THAT PASS AWAY. By N. B. Winston. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

This book is of rare interest to people attracted by the study of the formative influences of the human heart. Mr. Winston, whose discernment is rational and whose treatment is as artistic as it is consistent, has written from the depths of the highest possible realization of the true greatness of the human heart. "Waters That Pass Away" will touch most anybody who is at all sympathetic with heart influences. At the same time the author intends his work to stand for the truest moral nobility and for the conscious mastery by humanity of the problems that have so long essayed to unite head and heart into concerted harmony of action.

THE BARONET AND THE BUTTERFLY; or, A Valentine with a Verdict. By James McNeil Whistler. New York: R. H. Russell.

Of the aigre-doux kind are Mr. Whistler's written words, the necessary bitter tonic. Say that the quinine in the dosage is often appreciable. If with his brushes Mr. Whistler defies the critics, with his pen he skirmishes along the lines of his defense. What are the wrongs this artist has suffered the sub-title of this volume explains fully. "Being a most rare and fascinating history from the palace and Courts, wherein is shown, with much wit and circumstance, how the Gentle Master, unsuspecting, was sighted, tracked, waylaid, circumvented, and run to earth by commercial knight of industry." Mr. James McNeil Whistler as "unsuspecting!" That his best friends and admirers will not admit. He never could have been "waylaid, circumvented," being entirely too wide awake for that kind of thing. Anyhow, as to the value of the book, considered in a collector's point of view, there are two editions published by Mr. Russell. One is the regular edition, which costs $1.25; the other, edition de luxe—numbered and signed by Mr. Whistler himself, the price of which is $10. When the symphonies in color have faded out the book and the signature will be highly prized.

THE DREAMERS: A CLUB. By John Kendrick Bangs. Illustrated. 16mo. Cloth, ornamental. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A new book by Mr. John Kendrick Bangs has for title "The Dreamers: A Club." Mr. Bangs never goes to sleep, but is ever wide awake. What he simply does is to record the ideas promulgated by the members of a club. These club men may be given to golf and yet talk some little about literature. There is John Snobbe, Esq., of Yonkers, who invents a remarkable story which is called "Van Squibber and Eleanor Huyler," and there is another concise narrative, the name of which is "The Salvation of Findlayson." And are we then to bring up the charge of plagiarism, because this does sound so very Kiplingish? "The Dreamers" is all pure fun, and written "con brio," and surely will awaken a good laugh—and it is so much nicer and better to laugh than to cry. And Mr. John Kendrick Bangs philosophizes on the comicalities of life.

FIELD, FOREST, AND WAYSIDE FLOWERS. By Maud Going. (E. M. Hardinge.) 8vo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.50.

This little book might properly be called a history of the verdant season of the year, for it follows the life of the common plants from the seedtime, in early Spring, through the periods of growth, blossom, and bloom to the final blighting by the early frosts of Autumn. It is in no wise a book for the professional botanist, but tells the stories of the plants in simple, unscientific language. The chapters are so arranged as to follow the waxing and waning of plant life during an average season; and, as has been said, the text gives the history. It is written more especially for people who have not time or, perhaps, inclination to become actual students, who have not familiarized themselves with botanic nomenclature and technical terms, and who yet love to observe the beauties and wonders of familiar plant life. The text is made actually valuable by the illustrations that accompany it. They are gathered both from photographs and drawings. The binding of the book is artistic and sympathetic.

KIPLING KALENDAR FOR 1900. The mount from a bas-relief by Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling. Two editions, one on heavy paper, embossed, the other an edition de luxe in bronze. The Doubleday & McClure Company.

It is not too early to advise in regard to a calendar for the century year, for the demand for a "Kipling Kalendar" is certain to be large. Arranged then for every day in the year, there will be 365 selections of Kipling, taken from the copyrighted edition. Rudyard Kipling's father is an artist, thoroughly familiar with India, and so in a plaque he has made a profile likeness of his son, flanked by two elephant heads, with a figure of Nlowgli and the jungle companions.

THE GOSPEL FOR AN AGE OF DOUBT. By the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D.D., LL.D. Sixth edition. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke calls these lectures incorporated in book form not "an indictment," but "a diagnosis," and in the "Gospel for an Age of Doubt" the author ignores all questions of sectarianism. The purport of the work is to oppose the doubting spirit of the century. His idea is to "get back from the confusion of theology to the simplicity of Christ." Dr. Van Dyke fears that the Christianity of to-day may dwell too exclusively on the ethical side of Christianity, but he affirms that Christ's heart is to be "the norm of our feeling. His mind is to be the norm of our thinking." The popularity of this volume, somewhat of a departure from the beaten track, has been great. Its clear language, the manifest desire evinced in every word to make man better through his own reasoning powers, has secured the author many readers and ardent admirers.

THE BOOK OF GOLF AND GOLFERS. By Horace G. Hutchinson and others. Large 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson, the author of "Golf" in the Badminton Library, has presented a complete and most entertaining volume of his favorite sport in his new work. There are eleven chapters in all, dealing with the different phases of the game, its history, its bibliography, methods of play, concerning clubs, and directions for laying out links. Included in the book there is a photogravure frontispiece and seventy-eight full-page half-tone plates from photographs of famous players. In the text are contributions by Miss Amy Pascoe, H. H. Hilton, J. H. aylor, H. J. Whigham, and Messrs. Sutton & Sons. There is also a valuable index. The pictures have a personal and particular interest, for the models posing are some of the most distinguished amateur golfers of England. Among them are F. G. Tait, Edward Blackwell, W. Park, James Braid, Arnold Blyth, Archie Simpson, Leslie Balfour-Melville, and Lady Margaret Scott. The book is handsomely bound, and is artistically as well as durably put together.

Prof. Beers's Varied Talents.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your note on Prof. Henry A. Beers as "a man of many parts," in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 10, you overlook his book of poems, "The Thankless Muse," referring only to his lighter verse. Prof. Beers has written little poetry of late, or has written for his own eye alone; but there are poems in his volume (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) that are of rare quality. Some of the sonnets printed therein are also to be found in the representative collections of poems in this form. One of them, "The Singer of One Song," long a favorite with me, contains two lines that might well be inscribed in a library:

But Time, who soonest drops the heaviest things
That weigh his pack, will carry diamonds long.

I am not a "son of Eli," so there is no college spirit behind these preferences, but I venture to say that there is hardly another American of so varied literary capacity as Prof. Beers. He has written ably in nearly every line of "mere literature," as Bagehot called it first; and it is not more surprising that the author of the humorous "Ways of Yale" should be also the grave and scholarly writer of "A History of English Romanticism," than that the same man should have shown further his versatility by writing "Spil's Zephyr," one of the very best of American short stories.

MEREDITH NICHOLSON.

Denver, Col., June 14, 1899.

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"The writer uses extremely good English. Her style is as finished as a cameo, and there is nowhere an indication of haste or crudity, or the least inattention to detail. These stories are all on a high plane."—Literature.

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ASTORS IN LITERATURE.

William Waldorf's Recent Paper—Other Descendants of John Jacob Astor Who Have Been Authors.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor heretofore has written two clever novels, "Valentine" and "Sporza," and many excellent and original papers, showing that he is no amateur in literary work, but a conscientious artist. But he has never done anything better than his biography in The Pall Mall Magazine for June of his great-grandfather, whose picture by Gilbert Stuart, which precedes it, shows a handsome, dark-eyed face, rather that of a poet than a man of affairs. In fact, the eyes recall those of the poet Burns, the portrait in the early edition of his works, issued by the Edinburgh Press, (at the early revival of the Burns fury, before photogravure took the place of steel engraving.) Mr. Astor begins by a quotation from Hiram Powers, made thirty-four years ago, "Wealth is nothing," and he proceeds bravely to take the bull by the horns, and decidedly to declare that it "is something." He tells with admirable sincerity and modesty of that poor German lad, who had better gifts than those which always go to the accumulation of wealth, for he was original, he was a pioneer. He helped to open this great continent, he was personally brave, scorning danger, for those early journeys of his through the forests, of which he always spoke with enthusiasm, must have been attended with much peril and hardship. Walking through those primeval forests of New York and Michigan, himself often the first European explorer of their recesses, guided by "coureurs des bois," one can imagine the handsome, dark-eyed boy shooting the Sault Ste. Marie in a birch canoe with his Indians, a picturesque figure. If Longfellow could have only incorporated this story into "Evangeline," had there been a lady love, to follow on, we might have read a new meaning in the gleam of those fine, dark eyes, and also in what his grandson calls so eloquently his enthusiasm over the excitements of his "adventurous and masterful prime." Mr. Astor owes it to the world to write out more fully this story of the romantic beginning of a career to which his great-grandfather was content to supplement for fifty years the life of an industrious and painstaking, home-staying merchant. In a passage of singular beauty and literary grace, Mr. Astor paints that vision of the early magnificence of the American forests, in their aboriginal wildness, which "this keen and aspiring mind" was enjoying with the finest sense of a poet hidden behind his arithmetic.

The letters and the journals of the first John Jacob Astor must be a mine of unexplored gold. He preceded the white men who afterward wrecked the intrepid "Six Nations," treating the chiefs with fairness and forbidding his agents selling them liquor, and for several Summers he pushed his way from the Hudson to the copper rocks of Lake Superior. It was the enlargement of this fur trading area which led to the first establishment of commerce on the Pacific Coast. Well may his great-grandson say of him "that few private individuals, even in the great days of the Italian merchants, ever more readily brought the visionary aspects of so romantic a conception within the working limits of a feasible undertaking."

We who read once, and should read again, Washington Irving's "Astoria," and there are few books better worth reading, will look now with amazement at the magnitude of Astor's scheme of colonization. No wonder that this persevering man took the beaver as his "mark and device," for he had the industry and the patience, which are a part of genius; but he should also have taken the eagle, for his eye swept the boundless continent from ocean to ocean, and for us of to-day he opened the great West, over which we now speed in the parlor car, gazing at a new territory every day, faintly remembering the record of the explorations of Lewis and Clark, which we read in childhood by the dim light of the "astral lamp" in the country parlor, which gave us the first idea of the vastness, which lay beyond the City of Washington, then the boundary of human hopes, to us.

His descendant tells us that he was the first merchant in America to conceive the idea of habitually circumnavigating the globe, sending supercargoes with American furs to England, thence carrying British wares to China, returning with tea. From this moment, when, as he said, he had a "million of dollars afloat," John Jacob Astor is the property of the world and ceases to be individually interesting. It is that early journal and his early letters which we want; there is a need in literature of the poet behind the merchant.

Mr. Astor had a great love of literature and literary men, as is shown by his making Washington Irving a member of his family, and Fitz-Greene Halleck, a favorite clerk. In my early days in New York, Mr. Astor having been then dead several years, I remember hearing both these distinguished writers speak of Mr. Astor with great respect, as to the elegance of his mind and his desire always to inform himself. He educated his children highly. His son, William B. Astor, was sent to Europe, and the Chevalier Bunsen was selected as his tutor.

I remember once being shown by Mr. W. J. Hoppin, a letter written by this gentleman to his grandson, William Waldorf Astor, which was almost touching in its unselfishness and simplicity. The young man had a taste for sculpture, and begged to be released from what he called the "slavery of cutting coupons" for the greater liberty of chipping off marble. Mr. W. B. Astor answered that when he returned from Europe from the companionship of the Bunsens, and of Mme. de Staël and Mme. Récamier, (and he made a very graphic picture of that elegant literary circle,) he begged his father to allow him to become a literary man. But his father said: "No, you owe allegiance to this vast fortune which I have acquired for you, and you must work as I have worked." And he and his sons always did work in their counting room like paid slaves.

But in the heart and mind of both John Jacob and William B. Astor the idea of the Astor Library was looming, and the love of books did not die out. I knew very well a clever man, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, who was acquainted with both these rich men, (he was, I think, one of the Trustees of the Astor Library,) and always most intimate with both of them. He had a great respect for their love of literature and their knowledge. He saw also in the elder Astor that glimpse of melancholy to which his great-grandson alludes as if there were some lost Egeria of wit and learning to which he would have turned had he not been so wedded to Plutonia." Few rich men have, however, kept themselves so unspotted from the world, have shown such love of justice and truth; few families can boast such a record of modesty and that anti-purse-proud spirit which has made so many rich men detestable.

The Astors, father and son, had the advantage of incorporating into this work the learned Dr. Cogswell, the first librarian of this great bequest to New York City, the Astor Library. I had the pleasure of hearing this venerable man talk of the first John Jacob Astor, and of his love of literature, in the alcoves of that celebrated and then quiet resort. Dr. Cogswell was not a bit of a toady, but he profoundly respected his rich and great friend. There must have been something very fine in that man. Indeed, it will be an amazing revelation to all readers of newspapers, and to all observers of social affairs in New York for the last forty years, to hear that the first Mr. Astor's character was "caricatured until only an odd travesty survived," and that by the press he was continually "derided and reviled with the spirit of pure malignity which follows the successful man." To be sure, I was ten years too late to have read much about him in contemporaneous newspapers, but I heard so very much of him from my father, an earnest Whig and friend of Mr. Webster; from the men of New England, who also, Mr. William Waldorf Astor says, "distrust the plutocrats," that I am sure had this been very widespread I should have heard of it.

Much as the early New England Puritan disliked overgreed of wealth, he was a thrifty creature himself, and some very handsome fortunes were being garnered in the good town of Boston and all along through the manufacturing districts.

Mr. Astor was always spoken of with great respect, not as a money-grubber, but as a great original genius, an authority on monetary matters. He was, as his grandson observes, consulted on financial subjects by Henry Clay, James Monroe, Thomas Jefferson, President Madison, and Albert Gallatin. In 1815 he was appointed a Director of the Bank of the United States.

That does not look as if he were dreaded, distrusted, caricatured, or travestied. The severe tomahawking which successful Wall Street men get now did not, so far as I remember, ever visit the Astors.

There is a prevailing tone of bitterness in this paper of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, which comes strangely from one of the richest men in the world; one of the most fortunate, if outward appearances could be believed. Thackeray says in one of his humorous sketches that the "drama is traditionally harsh to the wicked lord, and very flattering to the virtuous sailor." "But," he adds, "the wicked lord has all the money. So I think he does not care much." Mr. Astor seems to care a great deal, and to overestimate the envy and the scorn of wealth, which is not, I believe, a very marked feature of the American people. He may know better than I do of what he is talking; and I remember hearing his accomplished mother say that, as a family, they had been considerably persecuted by anonymous letters. But I cannot remember much public persecution of the Astors.

One of Mr. Astor's grandsons, Charles Astor Bristed, made a very enviable place in literature for himself in the early sixties and seventies. He was a famous Greek scholar, and divided the prize in the year 1837 with Rodney Macdonough at Yale. His grandfather then sent him to Oxford, where he distinguished himself, both for his love of horses and his love of Greek, so that when the novel "Guy Livingstone" appeared anonymously every one said it must have been written by Bristed, for it is all "horses and Greek."

Mr. Bristed wrote an exceedingly clever book called "Five Years at an English University," and many short essays and very graceful literary trifles. He was an original and somewhat eccentric man, and after marrying Miss Laura Brevoort, a very beautiful woman, they went to live in Europe. She died there in 1860, and he returned in 1861, with his young son, John Astor Bristed, to take part in our war. He was not fitted for service in the field, so he gave amply of his means to the Sanitary Commission and worked on several committees.

He was very much a man of society and full of anecdote, with the power to write charming "vers de société." He told me many anecdotes of his grandfather, who had been very fond of him, and he had a profound respect for his taste in literature. Bristed when in England had formed most interesting literary intimacies, one with Sir William Sterling Maxwell, the accomplished author of "The Cloister Life of Charles V."

When I visited England in 1869, the letters which Bristed gave me were my most valuable possessions. One was to his old tutor, Tom Taylor, the distinguished dramatist and author, who delighted to talk of his eccentric, gifted, and hospitable pupil Charles Astor Bristed.

Mr. Bristed wrote some trenchant political pamphlets, one of which I remember, called "The Interference Theory of Government," excited the admiration of the great lawyer, David Dudley Field. Mr. Bristed married a second time Miss Grace Sedgewick of Lenox, by whom he left a son who bears his name. His first son, John Astor Bristed, a handsome and brilliant young man, was seized with insanity in his early prime and died young. Mr. Bristed himself died in his middle age, "a light too early quenched."

Mr. William Waldorf Astor began to write when young, and has often made a creditable appearance in literature. His many papers in his own successful magazine, The Pall Mall Gazette, have proved his literary ability, that which seems to break out in every branch of this gifted family, with the ability also to make and keep a fortune. They have not gone from "shirt sleeve to shirt sleeve" yet.

But this biography of his great-grandfather is by far the best thing which he has ever done, and points clearly to his future—the duty of writing a fuller history of that remarkable person, and the early history of the Astor family. Its sagacious purchase of "farms at £900 now worth £1,400,000," would be a very valuable addition to the Aladdin-like history of New York; one that Mr. Astor is almost bound to give us, he is one of the very few men who could do it with taste and with propriety.

With the thousand advantages which his great-grandfather did not possess, of a splendid education, with a knowledge of the classics and of modern languages which is well-nigh exhaustive, Mr. William Waldorf Astor possesses many of the traits of his great-grandfather. He certainly has the reserved and meditative habit, the "method, penetration, and lucidity." He does not like everybody, and he has doubtless inherited that vein of sadness which seems to have run through the family. Bristed had it unmistakably. The "wicked lord" is not always happy in spite of the dramatists. If the American sculptor, Hiram Powers, in his studio thirty-four years ago had said "Wealth is not everything," instead of "Wealth is nothing," Mr. Astor might have quoted it as an aphorism.

"Wealth cannot buy us health or the lives of those we love. It cannot always buy us that fugitive nymph, gayety, or the priceless boon of animal spirits; but it can buy so much else, so much that we have every reason to prize it, especially when we see as we do in the founder of the colossal Astor fortune, and in all his descendants, an inflexible truth and probity. They have not been liars, and they have never been cheats. They have proved to us that wealth, with all its temptations, all its toadies, all its benumbing influences as to exertion and hard work, cannot alter the best part, that integrity of the soul. Nor can it rub out the love of art, the love of literature, the noblest and the best part of a man's make-up.

Another grandson, John Jacob Astor, the third, has written a clever book, "A Journey in Other Worlds: A Romance of the Future," of a very original character, showing how strongly the love of literature exists in the family.

That Mr. William Waldorf Astor chooses to live in England seems to many American minds to be a great wrong done to his own country. I cannot sympathize with this feeling. I believe "Coelum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt." Some of the best people in all countries have preferred other skies to those under which they were born. We are all entitled to a choice, it seems to me.

Still, the feeling, which, intentionally or not, Mr. Astor betrays in this paper—a sort of wounded sensitiveness as to wrong done to his ancestor—is a more amiable feeling than that with which he has been accredited, and does him honor, although I think it a very mistaken one. Certainly no one ever misjudged his most amiable, honorable, and patriotic father, the most modest rich man who ever lived; the stern follower of duty, the Christian gentleman.

This paper, by Mr. Astor, will give those who read it some sense of the literary ability and the delightfully readable style which our richest man has at his command, a style which Washington Irving may have left as an heirloom in that family mansion where the old Astor, full of years and honors, "looking out upon the movement of the ships that passed by Long Island Sound, whose suggestions and associations must have been of perpetual interest and inspiration," was permitted to allow his life to float peacefully off into the unknown sea.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Joseph Hatton's new book, "The White King of Manoa," will be published in a week or two by R. F. Fenno & Co. Mr. Hatton's "By Order of the Czar" is said to be selling exceedingly well, and it is understood that "The Dagger and the Cross" has been dramatized and will be presented at a New York theatre next Fall. The same publishers have in press "The Yellow Danger or, What Might Happen if the Division of the Chinese Empire Should Estrange All European Countries," by M. P. Shiel, author of "The Man-Stealers," "The Voyage of the Pulo Way," by Carlton Dawe, a story of piracy on the high seas, and "Honor of Thieves," by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne. This last is the first of the "Captain Cuttle" stories, and has never been published in book form in America.

BABYLONIAN SEALS.

Those of Cylinder Form, Their Origin, Uses and Interest to Us.

One of the very oldest seats of Oriental civilization, long since extinct, was Babylonia. There prevailed among the Babylonians much more scientific knowledge than we are perhaps accustomed to think. The sun dial was certainly known and the clepsydra, or water clock; the lever and pulley as well as many other forms that indicate a high appreciation of knowledge, learning, and discovery. Literature flourished and libraries abounded.

The cylinder seal originated in Babylonia. In origin the cylinder, though less simple than the flat seal, undoubtedly has a greater antiquity. It may indeed safely be stated that the oldest known form of seal is a cylinder. The universal reed indigenous to the country of origin furnished the model upon which this form of seal was based, and it is more than probable that reed sections were thus primatively used. The step between cutting one's own private mark upon a section of reed and of replacing such a material with an engraved and axis-pierced stone cylinder was a short one. It is quite natural to suppose that the perishable reed furnished the shape and design for the permanent stone seal which succeeded and to which we owe a great deal in a literary and artistic sense for the preservation of much that, had the medium used been the papyrus leaves, would have in many instances long ago become lost forever.

These archaic seals were worn by their ancient owners round the neck, on the finger, on the wrist, or fastened to the garment. They were at once amulets against sickness and witchcraft and seals with which impressions were made at the end of public or private documents. Such seals usually contained the name of the owner and of the divinity under whose particular protection he had probably placed himself. Herodotus states that the Babylonians were accustomed to have their signets constantly with them as a modern Eastern now always carries his modern seal.

These antique cylinders, cut in intaglio, have been found in considerable quantity, and the British Museum has now perhaps the best collection of these most interesting relics of an age and a people long since forgotten. Next in value to the collections of the British Museum and of M. de Clercq of Paris comes that of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, whose collection is numerically stronger than any other collection, public or private, and now numbers over 750 specimens. The Bibliothèque Nationale and the Louvre in Paris both have over 200 examples, while a number of other collections, including some private ones, contain from 50 to 100 or more. No absolute uniformity of size appears in these cylinders. According to Layard, whose observations are confirmed by museum examples, they vary from the diameter of a lead pencil to something over that of a man's thumb, and range from about a quarter of an inch to two inches in length. In the cases of some important seals the engravers introduced at times a concavity or convexity along the line of length, but as a rule the plain cylinders are in the majority. The ordinary material used was hematite, and the small common Babylonian seals of the ordinary people are always found in this form. This mineral has a grain most excellent for sharp cutting, a hardness varying from 5.5 to 6.5 in the scale, and a good color, frequently black, which affords a better contrast for the engraving than most mediums. The very oldest seals are not cut on hematite, usually shell or black serpentine having been used in preference, but they have nevertheless a considerable mythological value, and the cutting on hematite is for the most part excellent. Lapis lazuli, whose hardness is about the same as that of hematite, was an early favorite because of its brilliant coloring, and a large number of the so-called royal cylinders are in Lapis lazuli. Other stones that obtained more or less favor were quartz, chalcedony, sapphirine, (a pale blue chalcedony,) carnelean, banded agate, jasper, amethyst, alabaster, black dolerite, marble, onyx, serpentine, syenite, and porphyry.

Some of the best authorities have concluded that the engravers of these cylinders must have used the diamond in their work. The admirable free-hand engraving of the earliest cylinders that have come down to us certainly suggests the use of the diamond, but this would imply trade with India, not easy to believe. There is, moreover, no reason why most, if not all, of the minerals used could not have been successfully cut with flakes or fragments of emery or corundum, which was abundant, and, according to Wilkinson, was extensively used in Egypt for the cutting and polishing of native granites.

One cylinder found in a mound in the desert near Sinjar still retained its copper setting. They revolved upon a metal axis like a garden rolling stone. The signet cylinder of Sennacherib himself was afterward discovered at the foot of the great bulls forming an entrance to his palace, and is now in the British Museum. It is engraved with wonderful minuteness and delicacy on a cylinder of translucent green feldspar, otherwise Amazon stone. The King stands in front of the sacred tree, bearing acorns instead of flowers. Above is the winged emblem of Ashur, here represented as a triad with three heads, and which is altogether a very remarkable and interesting mode of portraying the supreme deity.

The earliest specimens of Chaldean art that have been preserved to us are characterized by a rudeness and a crudity that were singularly free from the conventionality that afterward so marked and influenced them. Izdubar, the great Babylonian King, who has been identified by George Smith of the British Museum as the biblical Nimrod, and some of his legendary exploits, was a favorite subject for engraving on Babylonian cylinders. In his hands furious lions were only playthings, to be handled and conquered as a little child handles its toys. He frequently recurs in a variety of attire, in conformity with the epoch of production represented, in conflict witht a rampant lion, the same design being frequently duplicated, but whether such duplication is to be interpreted as indicating poverty of invention or a desire for emphasis is as yet only speculative.

Another favorite representative type of Izdubar is that in which he appears in conflict with the human-headed bull of Anu, which is derived from the oldest existing epic of which we have any knowledge. The mythology is very curious and most dramatic. The daughter of Anu, (king of angels and spirits,) the goddess Ishtar, sought the love of Izdubar and an alliance with him, but was ungallantly rejected by him. In revenge for this slight and to punish him she appealed to her father, Anu, who, in response to her importunities, created a gigantic bull, but Izdubar overcame and slew the monster in single combat, and it is this glorious victory of Izdubar over and the mutilation of the carcass of the monstrous bull that finds such frequent expressions not alone in the Babylonian cylinder seals and in the poem whence it is derived, but also in the constellation Taurus, which has a Babylonian origin.

Sometimes Izdubar is pictured on a cylinder in company with his friend Heabani, who appears as having the body of a bull but the head and arms of a man, altogether superior to the well-known Greek Satyr and entirely wanting in legend the pernicious character of the Satyr. Cylinders having an antiquity from 2000 to about 4000 B. C. frequently portray the two on one seal, one fighting a lion, the other a bull.

Some of the other exploits of Izdubar, not all of which find a place on cylinders, consisted in delivering his country from foreign dominion and in slaying the usurper. He then extended his kingdom into Assyria, which he colonized, and subsequently founded Nineveh.

For us, however, the most interesting groups that appear on some of the cylinders must ever be those which are similar to or which suggest familiar Biblical incidents. The Genesis stories of the creation, of the fall of man, the flood, and others, all have their counterpart in the traditions of the Euphrates. The identification of parallelism, while not absolute, is yet so close that it is easy for the imagination to bridge the space that lies between the one and the other. The British Museum has a striking and important specimen of a Babylonian cylinder which has been singled out as the object of much discussion. It shows two figures seated, one on either side of a tree, toward the fruit of which each extends one hand, while at the back of the left-hand (female) figure an upright serpent stands with its head turned toward the woman and which Mr. Smith in his volume on the "Chaldean Account of Genesis" considers as a most probable form of the Biblical story of the fall that was thus so evidently currently known and accepted in the earliest times in Babylonia.

Engravings thought by Mr. Smith to be representations of the building of the Tower of Babel are also met with on Babylonian cylinders. "Bel, Lord of the World, Father of the Gods, Creator," is frequently represented in conflict with the dragon which strikingly resembles the heraldic griffins, more recently familiar to us. Sir Henry Rawlinson has called attention to many coincidences between the geography of Babylonia and the account of the Garden of Eden in Genesis, and has suggested the great probability of the records in that portion of the Scriptures having had a Babylonian origin.

There are some hundreds of these seals in European and other museums, the earliest among which include many specimens carved with scenes from the Genesis legends. Some of these are older than B. C. 2000. The cylinder was quite as ancient and characteristic of Babylon as the scarab was of Egypt. The Babylonian seals, cylindrical in shape, flourished and had a life of some 4,000 consecutive years before they gave way before the slow process of reformation to the cone and later to the ring forms, which, with some conventional modifications, are now used. One may well marvel at the pertinacity with which men clung to the primitive long after the substitution of something better was possible. Had it been otherwise, however, we had lost the contact we now have with manners, customs, myths, and beliefs long gone by that are most interesting and curious. W. G. BOWDOIN.

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*VACATION INCIDENTS. By A. Paul Gardiner. Illustrated. New York: A. P. Gardiner.

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AUTHORS AT HOME.

LV.

Richard Henry Stoddard and Elizabeth Drew Barstow Stoddard in East Fifteenth Street.

Even among those who know their New York pretty well, there are some persons to whom the neighborhood of Stuyvesant Square is not at all familiar ground. Yet here, for those who prefer the old to the new, is one of the most attractive sections of the city. The past quarter of a century has touched it very lightly, and in this general vicinity there are not a few landmarks still existing of the New York of fifty years ago. The commodious and dignified residences on Second Avenue from Tenth to Twentieth Street would seem more properly placed in a homelike, provincial town than in modern New York. Many of them belong to substantial German residents. On the corner of Fourteenth Street is the house of ex-Senator William M. Evarts; not far away in the square the families of Fish and Rutherford, Stuyvesant and De Voe, still live. Richard Grant White dwelt for a time, at least, I believe, in Stuyvesant Square, and not far away several well-known artists at present have home and studio. Gramercy Park itself is not distant, though a little more modern in aspect than Stuyvesant Square. The neighborhood of the park has always been a favorite one with literary people, not only with those who frequent The Players, but with others like Mr. W. D. Howells, who once had a house in that locality. It has held it charm, too, for men like S. J. Tilden, Cyrus W. Field, Abram Hewitt, and John Bigelow. But we have wandered a little from Stuyvesant Square, and before going to the house to which we are bound may walk down to Tenth Street, noting St. Mark's Church, in which rest the bones of old Peter Stuyvesant, who in dim Colonial days built a chapel on the very site now occupied by the church. At the corner of Eleventh Street and Second Avenue is the building of the New York Historical Society, with its fine collection of books and its rich art gallery—a building which has stood on this spot for fifty years. Returning to Stuyvesant Square, we see the twin steeples of the famous St. Georges, a noble edifice in contrast with the old Friends' Meeting House close at hand. It is a pleasant, old-fashioned region, in which the cable cars seem almost an anachronism. It is and it is not the east side as we have imagined it, and when we reach the object of our pilgrimage, the house of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henry Stoddard, we have begun to reconstruct in our minds the New York of a generation ago. On the north side of East Fifteenth Street, not far from the southeast corner of Stuyvesant Square, the two poets have lived for more than twenty-five years. Their house is one of a row of three-story brick dwellings, with a covered veranda running along the front—an unusual architectural feature in the New York of to-day.

Though at first there seems something incongruous in finding our most lyrical of poets living in a bustling city like New York, second thought reminds us that many literary people have found their greatest inspiration in town rather than in country. The poetic environment is within the house, and the mind of the poet is kept all the brighter by the opportunity which a city gives a man of coming in frequent contact with other intellectual men and women. Thus I think it has been with Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard. Their quiet home is within a comparatively short distance of the busiest part of busy New York, and yet the street in which they live is as quiet as that of many a suburban town. At the left of the hall as one who enters the house is a large room, not exactly library and not exactly parlor. It has the large, well-filled bookcases which bespeak the former room, and the easy chairs, bric-a-brac, and pictures that give it the air of a drawing room, or perhaps it is the unmistakable womanly touch which makes the visitor at once seem at home. Over the mantelpiece hangs a full-length oil portrait of an officer in uniform, Col. William Barstow of Gen. Dix's staff, a brother of Mrs. Stoddard, who saw extensive service in the war. On the opposite wall is T. W. Wood's portrait of Mr. Stoddard. Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard have been fortunate in having a large circle of artist friends, and on their walls hang many representative works of these artists. Here are paintings by Sanford Gifford, Eastman Johnson, Bierstadt, Smillie, and many others as well known. One small landscape, a view near Matiopoisett, is from the hand of Bayard Taylor. Alexander Laurie's noble head of Mr. Stoddard is one of the attractive pictures of the house. In the lower room hang one or two paintings by Lorimer Stoddard, who, like the son of the Brownings, has decided artistic talent, which take a form a little different from the talent of his parents. Through the half-drawn portière of this pleasant room the visitor has a glimpse of the attractive dining room beyond, with its old-fashioned furniture and open fireplace.

Yet, after all, it is the poet's study which for most persons has the greatest attraction, and when we are led to this room, on the second story, we see at once that we are in a genuine workshop. Here in his easy chair before the bright, open fire, Mr. Stoddard is to be found on almost any Winter morning, with Mrs. Stoddard not far away, reading or writing at the quaint old desk between the windows. The apartment itself is an ordinary square room, made more spacious and more attractive by a deep alcove, in which are a large bookcase and other furniture. There are other bookcases in the main room, and almost every inch of wall space is covered with framed etchings, photographs, and other pictures, many of which have a personal interest. Under a copy of Lawrence's portrait of Thackeray hangs an autograph of the great Englishman's "Sorrows of Werther." A fine etching of Victor Hugo is accompanied by an autograph of the eminent Frenchman. Over the mantelpiece is a rare print of Blake's "Canterbury Pilgrimage," and near by is an etched portrait of Edmund Clarence Stedman, one of Stoddard's best-loved friends. On the mantelpiece is a series of photographs framed together of Lorimer Stoddard in the costumes of various plays in which he has acted. For with painting and literature as avocations, the son of the poets makes the stage his profession. This includes dramatic writing as well as acting, and the success of his dramatization of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" is fresh in the minds of most of us. Wherever the eye falls in this pleasant room, with its old-time air and comfortable furnishings, there is something to be seen characteristic of the taste of its occupants. There the head of Sir Walter Scott, here the heads of Petrarch and his Laura, by Mrs. Giovanni Thompson. We need not wait for Mr. Stoddard to say, as he does, that he prefers the old poets to the new, for we recognize their ranks in the bookcases, the old English poets, with names rather faintly lettered on their black or brown backs, and those later ones (although not modern) in the familiar blue and gold of a generation ago. Mr. Stoddard's collection of old poets is unsurpassed, and has often been consulted by those who have made a special study of this subject.

A close inspection of these books adds to their interest. Many of them are first editions, like Drayton's Poems of 1619 and Milton's Poems of 1645. Many volumes have belonged to famous men like Waller, Gray, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Coleridge, Keats, Wordsworth, Lamb, Southey, and Byron. But books are not the only literary treasures which Mr. Stoddard has collected. In this category it is perhaps proper to include the famous lock of hair from Milton's head, the genuineness of which is undisputed, and also a lock from the hair of Washington. Of manuscripts and autographs, he has a remarkable collection, including specimens from Shenstone, Burns, Cowper, Sheridan, Southey, Scott, Moore, Campbell, Dickens, Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell, Taylor, Irving, the Brownings, Whittier, and others nearly as famous.

These old masters of literature in the bookcase emphasize the enthusiasm with which Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard speak of their favorite authors. We recall many of Mr. Stoddard's appreciations in "Under the Evening Lamp," as well as his admirable critique on Burns in the "Library of the World's Best Literature." As we listen to Mrs. Stoddard expressing her fondness for Scott and Miss Austen, we remember that it was one of the joys of her girlhood to browse in the library of the Rev. Thomas Robbins at her Massachusetts home, where she had access to all the old English classics. Then, when we look at the heaps of new books on the tables near the bookcase we realize that few men of Mr. Stoddard's age have kept themselves so thoroughly in touch with both the new and the old in literature. The personal reminiscences which he is about to contribute to one well-known periodical, and the critical department which he has conducted for years in a leading New York journal, speak volumes for his literary activity. For many years Mr. Stoddard has devoted himself to his work with great regularity, working four or five hours from about 11 o'clock. He has also been a believer in night work, but the semi-blindness from cataracts in his later years has of course obliged him to alter his habits in this respect.

"Before a man of genius can be understood, his life and his works must be studied and their relation to and dependence upon each other determined." In his own words we might apologize a little for turning to Mr. Stoddard's personal career in order to better understand his present environment:

> When I was young—ah! distant when—
> And just began to hold my pen,
> My head obeyed my tardy hand,
> Submissive to his least command;
> But now that I have older grown,
> And more of authors known,
> I understand how Milton wrote,
> With younger fingers than his own,
> The Fall of Man—the tragic note
> That struggled through Samson's rugged lines,
> Blind like himself among the Philistines.

This sad note of Mr. Stoddard's later years is explained by the affliction which he has had in the partial loss of sight, although in reading his works we realize that the inner vision has not for a moment been impaired, while his conversation shows him to be as keen-sighted as ever in the world of men and books. It is a long time since our poet's first printed poem appeared in The Rover, then under the editorship of Seba Smith, and there is but one other poet who can dispute with him the title of Nestor of American poets. He has said himself that there is a charm, a fascination, a spell in the writing of verse, that exceeds that of all other intellectual occupations or exercise. We recall that stern necessity in his early youth after his father's death at sea obliged him to enter at once on money-earning occupations that were far from congenial. It was a fortunate chance, perhaps, that took mother and son to New York. For in those early days of The Knickerbocker Magazine and The Home Journal there was a certain stimulus to a young man in finding himself taking rank in the literary group of the metropolis. Mr. Stoddard himself has given some account of his early acquaintance with Willis and Lewis Gaylord Clark and Park Benjamin and other editorial magnates of the day. Bayard Taylor was the first literary friend of his own age whom he made, and the friendship of the two continued strong until the last. Mr. Stoddard was twenty-eight years old and already married when through Nathaniel Hawthorne's influence with Pierce he received an appointment in the New York Custom House, which he held for seventeen years. Editorial and other duties have kept him in the city ever since, although we can feel that it is genuine feeling that leads him to say:

> Me whom the city holds, whose feet
> Have worn its stony highways,
> Familiar with its loneliest street—
> Its ways were never my ways.
> My cradle was beside the sea,
> And there I hope my grave will be.

Hingham, the birthplace of Mr. Stoddard and his early home, is still one of the most attractive of Massachusetts seaport towns, and it is an interesting fact that, though Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard met first in New York, the latter also claims a Massachusetts town—Mattapoisett—as her birthplace an dearly home. Although Mrs. Stoddard is likely to have her greatest permanent fame through her poetry, her earliest literary vehicle was prose. She was long a contributor to Putnam's Magazine, and to Harper's Monthly from its earliest numbers. Her three novels, "Two Men," "Temple House," and "The Morgesons," are strong in characterization and wonderfully fine portrayals of New England life. "The Morgesons" is particularly valuable, for, though it may not be entirely autobiographic, it is so to a large extent. It is very true in its pictures of life in an old New England town, and in its leading character, Cassandra, there are not a few suggestions of Mrs. Stoddard's early life. When Mrs. Stoddard's scattered poems were collected in a volume a few years ago they received the highest praise from critics in England as well as in this country for their reticence, strength, and deep feeling.

> Spending abroad these varied Autumn days,
> Their melancholy legend I deny.
> They keep a vanished treasure I will seek,
> And follow on a track of mystic hopes.
> While watching in thy atmosphere, I see
> The form of beauty changes, not its soul.

From lines like these it is easy to see that Mrs. Stoddard deserves the reputation she has made as a thorough artist in blank verse. Many of Mrs. Stoddard's poems, like those of her husband, speak of the sorrow that she felt for the loss of their oldest child, Willie, who died in 1861. Like Mr. Stoddard, she is devoted to her home, and still finds her love of books a great resource. She would rather read the old than the modern poets. She is not fond of women's clubs, she says, although her views on most subjects are broad and progressive, and her conversation shows the cultured mind that has made her friendship so valuable to many men of letters and her companionship so precious to her husband. So thoroughly abreast of the times have Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard kept themselves that to call them "venerable" seems almost a misapplication of terms. Yet with one of them only a little under and the other a little past seventy-five, surely they have had a longer literary life than has been granted to most poets. It is probably true, as Mr. Stoddard himself has sung:

> There are gains for all our losses,
> There's a balm for every pain;
> But when Youth, the dream departs,
> It takes something from our hearts,
> And it never comes again.

In spite of these lines, Mr. Stoddard would probably admit that age possesses many charms that do not belong to youth. It sometimes seems strange that this one poem, "Youth and Age," should to so many persons be the most representative of Mr. Stoddard's lyrics. For, while it has an irresistible lyric charm, the same charm is felt in many other poems of his. That delicacy of touch, that wonderful singing quality many other poets would give much to possess, Mr. Stoddard has to perfection. In talking of their art both Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard show that they regard it with great seriousness, and that the simplest lyric is often the result of the most careful work. One of the famous poems of our poets, however, his "Abraham Lincoln," which he has called an "Horatian ode," was struck off at rather a white heat just after Lincoln's death, and its noble lines have held their own down to the present. Another serious poem which is destined to a long life is the one which he was asked to write for the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Plymouth in 1895, the same occasion on which Senator Hoar delivered the oration. Mr. Stoddard himself is deeply interested in Oriental literature, and his Oriental poems embody the result of many of his researches along this line. Like Mrs. Stoddard, he has the command of a fine prose style, and much of his best work is to be found, not only in his collected essays, but in the introductions to many of the books that he has edited—his Poe, his Browning, his prefaces to his volumes of selections from English poetry. One little incident may serve to show why we ought as Americans, why we do have so strong and great an interest in the environment of Mr. Stoddard. At a reception given to Henry M. Stanley, when he was at the height of his career as a lion, the great explorer looked exceedingly bored at the long line of persons seeking presentation to him. At length Lorimer Stoddard, the poet's son, was brought up to him. As he caught the name "Stoddard," a much brighter expression came into his face. Then the friend of mine who stood near heard him ask: "Are you related to the poet Stoddard?" in a tone of deep interest. When told that the young man was Stoddard's son, he expressed his great delight in meeting any one so nearly related to a poet who had given him so much pleasure. But then this is only one of many incidents that could be given to show how widely Mr. Stoddard is known in other countries than our own. In this country it will be long before any other poet can dispute his place as our leading lyrist, and when we leave the two poets seated in that delightful library before their cheerful fire, it is a pleasant thought that, though their literary activity is naturally less than in former years, their fame has been increasing.

H. L. R.

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SALLIE HOLLEY.

Dr. Chadwick's Memoir of a Long Life Devoted to the Cause of Liberty.*

"Some there be who have no memorial." "I have tried," says Dr. Chadwick, "to raise a very simple one to Sallie Holley, who in many humble ways did loyal service to her fellow-men, and lived in all respects as if she actually believed in God, and was resolved to shape her own after the pattern of His righteous will. As in the course of my work I have become better acquainted with Sallie Holley, I have counted myself fortunate in being brought into such intimate relations with her mind and heart. She was a rarely intelligent and noble woman, deeply engaged in a great cause, and laying some of its lowliest burdens on herself in a spirit of lofty consecration and most patient love. Her letters admit us to the domestic side of abolitionism to an exceptional degree; many of them are interiors as 'vivid' as a Teniers could paint; as homely, too, sometimes."

Sallie Holley was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., on Feb. 17, 1818, and was a granddaughter of Capt. John House, who was one of the seven Americans killed at the battle of New Orleans, when the British lost 2,000. Her father was Myron Holley, a man whose life was full of public interest and importance. He was graduated from Williams College in 1799, and studied law. In 1803 he settled in Canandaigua, where he married Sallie House in 1804. Nothing could surpass his interest in his children's welfare, their education, and their character, while they in turn appreciated such a father. Sallie was the fifth child of her parents. Through her life her ambition was to do those things that would have pleased him had he lived. "With his blue eyes, she had not the other features of his face, but the features of his mind—his liking for good books, for liberal religion, his passionate humanity, his courage in speaking out his convictions, his love of flowers and gardening." At an early age she became a deep student; in 1831 she attended a boarding school in Lyons, where she enjoyed, as she did also later in Rochester and Buffalo, the best society in the town. She entered Oberlin College in 1847. While there she was the only Unitarian in the institution, but lived such an exemplary life that no one could deny that she was a Christian; even more convincing was her contribution of her rings to the Mendi-Africans. While at Oberlin she attended an anti-slavery meeting where one of the speakers, Abby Kelley Foster, asked who was willing to plead the cause of the slave woman. At the close of the meeting Miss Holley went to Miss Foster and offered her services, and forthwith made all her plans to fulfill her pledge, which proved to be a long service of ten years of faithful work in behalf of our country. Her first assigned duty was to join the Ohio campaign, then holding conventions with the Ohio Abolitionists. In 1851 she was appointed an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society. She thus gave up much of her time in writing and speaking for the cause she had espoused, travelling extensively through the Northern States, and forming warm friendships with their most prominent citizens. Miss Holley's letters to her most intimate friends are delightful reading, as they picture the charming life which she was permitted to enjoy in the homes of many celebrated persons. At the close of the war Sallie Holley transferred her scene of labor and went to her own, the black people of the South, by whom she was heartily welcomed. There she spent the last twenty years of her life in instructing colored children and doing all the good she could. This was but a continuation of her earnest work for anti-slavery. Her school was founded in Lottsburg, Northumberland County, Va., and as long as her health permitted she took entire charge of it. In 1892 failing health compelled her to seek a much-needed rest, and Jan. 1, 1893, found her in New York City. On the 7th she visited an esteemed relative in Brooklyn, returning to New York thoroughly chilled. Pneumonia developed, and on the 12th she succumbed to the dreadful disease. A quiet service was held in New York, and her remains were taken to her old home, Rochester, to be laid near those of her beloved father in Mount Hope.

Dr. Chadwick's memorial is complete, and his compilation of Miss Holley's interesting letters, with the fascinating connecting links in her life's history, has laid upon our table another delightful and valuable sketch of slavery days. Beyond a brief reference to her in the "Story of Garrison's Life," a person would look in vain for any mention of Miss Holley or her lifework. The volume is certainly a fitting recognition of the devotion and sacrifices of one of the army of faithful women who helped by word and works the cause of abolitionism.

*A LIFE FOR LIBERTY. Anti-Slavery and Other Letters of Sallie Holley. Edited with Introductory Chapters by John White Chadwick. With illustrations. 12mo, 384 pages. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, $2.

Garrisonians and Anti-Garrisonians.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The name of Myron Holley was well known in the State of New York during the first half of this century. He was of the blood of Edmund Halley, the distinguished British astronomer, who gave his name to a celebrated comet. Myron Holley, the lineal descendant of Edmund Halley, was born in Connecticut in 1779. He gravitated in due time to this State, and was a resident of Canandaigua when the Erie Canal was first seriously contemplated, and in that enterprise he took a warm and lasting interest, going to the General Assembly at Albany in 1816 to represent the city of his residence. The Erie Canal was in its time a magnificent boon to New York and the Nation, as was gas to the days of oil and candles and as is the electric light to these. Now that canal has become an anachronism and an unnecessary expense to this State; and if every foot of the long ditch were filled up to-night, every boat squeesed out at the two ends, we should be great gainers, not only by saving the money perpetually squandered there, but by the elimination from politics of a huge source of corruption. It was a great advance in its time, and to no human being was its success more indebted than to Mr. Holley.

Myron Holley had early conceived the plan of what became the Liberty Party, and was a prominent member of the convention, at Albany, April 1, 1840, at which that party was formed and Birney and Earle nominated for President and Vice President of the United States. He was always ready to use proper instrumentalities, and was not identified with the later history of the party he helped to form simply because he died in 1841. Myron was one of a "large family," though Prof. Wright does not tell us how large, and he himself was the father of six daughters and six sons. One of these daughters was the Sallie Holley whose name was familiar to early abolitionists and the subject of Mr. Chadwick's pleasant book. She studied at Oberlin, was drawn into anti-slavery work, became an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, lecturing, year after year, and gathering subscribers for its periodicals. After "emancipation" she established a school for colored people at Lottsburg, Va., near the mouth of the Potomac and looking off toward Chesapeake Bay. This work she followed up for the remainder of her life, her leading co-operant being Miss Caroline F. Putnam. They were all along helped by the kindness of friends, as was perpetually necessary, even if the ladies threw in their own indispensable services. Very pathetic is the correspondence Mr. Chadwick has grouped. Doing her part so bravely, far from what we call civilization, her yearning for what she had left continually crops out, and she hungers with a great hunger for New York City and smaller centres, to which she escaped whenever she could. At Dr. Miller's sanitarium, in New York City, she died, Jan. 12, 1893, nearly seventy-five years old. The outcome of all this love and labor for the "dusky race" cannot be statistically given. Here and there members of that race were lifted and started on the road to a better life. Mr. Chadwick's book is full of interest from cover to cover, and its perusal opens glimpses into many lives of pure unselfishness. The essential help came and could have come only from those who were still immersed in affairs.

I am sorry Mr. Chadwick, in his labor of love, should have allowed himself sometimes to voice the arrogance of the Garrison clique. The "schism" to which he refers at the foot of Page 9 was the inevitable result of the capture of the original society by a steamboat load of Bostonese, "about 450 anti-slavery men and women, of whom about 400 were from Massachusetts." So he, as on Pages 41 and 42, uses the phrase "the abolitionists" in distinction from the Liberty Party, as though none were abolitionists except the Garrison clique. That clique was an insignificant minority in the great mass of abolitionists, and their real influence was no greater proportionately than their numbers. Indeed, Garrisonians and Liberty Party together were a minority of the abolitionists. They first shrieked for disunion, denounced in season and out the "covenant with death and the agreement with hell," and the war and emancipation came by the very agencies they had all along vilified and derided. Still credit is often given them for the result, as though they had planned and reached it.

Suppose Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips could have been put into the places of Lincoln and Stanton in 1861 and on, and have undertaken to drive through measures the country did not accept. There are unknown quantities—x, y, z—in every problem, and no man can say what might have been. But does any sane man suppose that greater mischief would not in that case have come upon us—greater than actually did come? I suppose, in the great sweep of things, all sorts of elements are taken in; and Garrison and Phillips, Daniel Webster and Southside Adams, Isaiah Rynders and Roger B. Taney are all included and vary only as the roughness on a smooth orange.

And, giving Miss Holley full and joyful credit for all she tried and accomplished, for pushing a little into the Cimmerian darkness the equipments of civilization, what was this compared with what she might otherwise have done? Suppose she had been loved by and loved a good, fit man, and with him raised up a new family, even if not as large as her father's and mother's. Each new child would have inherited and acquired, almost as a matter of course, a wealth of mental and moral capacity to which those less well born may never attain, even with all the help they find. There is no line of altruism, of philanthropy, of benevolence, formally taken up, in which men and women can accomplish as much for the enlightenment and help of their race, as they can by plunging all over into business and affairs and helping to carry on the real work of the world. They ate, they drank; they bought; they sold; they married, they were given in marriage; they planted, they builded. Without these the so-called charities and corrections could not be.

S. W. GRISEN.

Brooklyn, June 12, 1899.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by William L. Alden.

LONDON, June 10.—Mrs. Gertrude Atherton succeeded in irritating quite a number of people by her recent article in The Bookman concerning English authors. She characterized Meredith's style as atrocious. This reminds one of the man who at a dinner party remarked that "there was no God," and thereby instantly obtained the reputation of being a profound thinker. It is easy to speak blasphemously of Mr. Meredith, and the person who has the boldness so to speak will inevitably secure the admiration of other people of a like way of thinking. There are thousands of men and women in England who have tried to read Meredith because they have heard him praised in the drawing room, or possibly by the butler, but have found his style to be so much inferior to that of Miss Braddon or Mrs. Henry Wood that they have abandoned him in disgust. If by any accident the June Bookman falls into the hands of a literary housemaid or a cook-and-general who is addicted to reading, Mrs. Atherton's verdict will be heartily received. But has she not somewhat mistaken the usual audience of The Bookman?

While it is rather exasperating to find Mrs. Atherton or any other woman of her rank in the literary world calmly dismissing Meredith as the possessor of an atrocious style, it is only fair to admit that her verdict is not entirely inexplicable. Mr. Meredith undoubtedly writes sentences which are unsurpassed in English literature for strength and beauty, but it is equally true that he sometimes writes sentences which are neither intelligible nor beautiful. It will be universally admitted that the first requisite of a good style is clarity, and tried by this standard Mr. Meredith's style is certainly at times far from being a model. If the reader cannot look below the surface he may easily find Mr. Meredith's style atrociously bad. To the true Meredithian the very faults of the author of "Richard Feverel" are precious. They are like the missing arm of Nelson. It is surely better to have two arms than to have one arm, but who of us would be willing to think of a two-armed Nelson as an improvement on the one-armed hero whom our admiring imagination has seen winning at Copenhagen or dying at Trafalgar?

I think I know what Mrs. Atherton meant when she said that Meredith's style was atrociously bad. Occasionally it is atrociously bad—that is if there is any invariable and fundamental distinction between a good and a bad style. But, on the other hand, Meredith's faults do not alone constitute his style. Mrs. Atherton may be entirely right in disliking the involved, back-handed manner in which Meredith sometimes writes, but for her to say publicly that Meredith's style is atrociously bad was distinctly an error of taste and judgment. It was, not to put too fine a point upon it, an exhibition of feminine pertness which would have come better from a Vassar undergraduate than from a woman who has written clever books. Then again Mrs. Atherton has plainly intimated that no author is entitled to respect unless Dr. Robertson Nicoll in some one of his six critical incarnations has pronounced him to be great. This does not please those whose books Dr. Nicoll has condemned, neither does it command the approbation of that not inconsiderable part of the public which does not regard Dr. Nicoll as infallible. Only the other day Dr. Nicoll expressed the opinion that certain lines written by Mr. Yeats, the Irish poet, are far superior to any lines that Mr. Kipling has ever written or ever will write. Of course Dr. Nicoll has a perfect right to his own opinion, but if I were a poet I should not care to have his approbation. If a man's mind is so constituted that he prefers the prettiness of Yeats to the strength and beauty of the author of "The Recessional," any critical opinions that he may express in regard to poetry will be received rather with wonder than with reverence. What is particularly odd is that Dr. Nicoll's judgment as to a novel is ordinarily sound. Why he should hold eccentric views as to poetry while he can judge righteously as to romance is certainly strange.

Mr. Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, was not knighted on the occasion of the Queen's birthday, as every one expected that he would be. It is said that this omission was due to a letter which Mr. Austin wrote to the daily press a few days before the birthday informing the public that he was plain Mr. Austin, and that letters addressed to him as Sir Alfred Austin were incorrectly addressed. It is supposed that in certain quarters this well-meant but unfortunate letter called to mind that famous injunction, "Don't nail his ears to the pump"; that is to say, that it was an unnecessary reminder of the fact that Mr. Austin was expecting the honor of knighthood. At any rate, the birthday came and left Mr. Austin without the coveted prefix to his name.

All of which may be entirely untrue. Mr. Austin may have written his letter in a moment of irritation consequent upon finding himself called by a title to which he had no claim, and the appointing powers may never so much as heard of the letter. I have a great deal of sympathy for Mr. Austin. His sole offense in the eyes of the public is that he is the poet laureate, and undoubtedly a large part of the public does regard this as an offense. But what was the man to do when he found that he had been appointed poet laureate? Was he to refuse the honor on the ground that some people might think that he did not quite deserve it? I fancy that there are very few men in a like position who would have taken such a view of their duty. And is he now to resign the laureateship because he is not recognized as in all respects the equal of the late Lord Tennyson? He is certainly not the ideal poet laureate, but those who do not approve of his appointment should remember that Mr. Kipling and Mr. Swinburne being regarded as out of the running, any other of the half dozen poets who might have been appointed to the laureateship would have been much less acceptable than is Mr. Austin.

Mr. W. J. Stillman's "Life of Crispi" ought to do much to correct the erroneous impressions as to the great Italian statesman which have been brought about by the persistent efforts of his Italian and French enemies. The book is a remarkably clear and just estimate of Crispi and an honest sketch of his career. Mr. Stillman writes more calmly than he might have written in view of the infamous character of the campaign against Crispi which was so long carried on in England as well as on the Continent, but probably his self-restraint will strengthen the influence of the book. It is the only biography of Crispi which is absolutely trustworthy, and when the day comes in which repentant Italy builds monuments to the dead statesman Mr. Stillman's book will be the authority to which all will turn who desire to know what manner of man Crispi really was.

"Zack," a young lady whose volume of short stories published about a year ago was received with such marked approval by the press, has begun a serial in Blackwood's Magazine. Now that we know that the same critic may criticise a book in half a dozen different papers we begin to understand the curious unanimity with which "Zack's" stories were praised. They were certainly good stories, but they were in no sense great. Indeed, although I read them with every disposition to become enthusiastic over them, I could not find that they were in any way superior to dozens of stories appearing in the monthly magazines. They were simply fairly good magazine stories, but nevertheless they were hailed with almost as much enthusiasm as if the author had been a new Kipling. I do not believe in the theory that books are occasionally "boomed" by the efforts of skillful agents, for that implies that critics can be influenced in dishonorable ways; but it is always possible that a critic who reviews a book which he honestly admires in half a dozen different periodicals may give it a reputation which it does not deserve.

The Publishers' Congress which lately met in London did not accomplish much. Various proposals were made which were manifestly impracticable, and were therefore rejected. Among these was the proposal to prevent editors from printing quotations from new books in the course of reviewing them. As it would be absolutely impossible to enforce any such rule, it was of course not adopted. Had there been any conceivable way in which publishers could take greater advantage of authors than they now take it would naturally have been proposed and adopted by the congress, but it would pass the wit of man to invent any such plan. Doubtless the publishers found it pleasant to dine together and speak at length of their own merits, but what earthly good the congress hoped to do no one has yet pointed out.

Sir Wemyss Reid has resigned the editorship of The Speaker, which is a distinct loss for that estimable journal. The Speaker was established as a Gladstonian rival to The Spectator after the latter paper had found it impossible to follow Mr. Gladstone in his home rule measures. It had always been a readable paper, which is the more to the credit of the editor, inasmuch as it is commonly supposed that he was not supplied with unlimited money with which to carry on the paper. No one imagines that The Speaker has ever paid its way. It is supported by members of the Radical Party who wish to have a Spectator of their own, but I fancy that its immediate owners have long since given up all hopes that the supremacy of The Spectator would ever be disturbed by The Speaker.

Mark Twain has accepted a good many invitations to club dinners in London, and he pretends to enjoy them, which is doubtless a joke. He is looking very well, and every one who meets him wonders if his or her portrait is to appear in the book which Mark Twain's heirs are to publish in the year 2000.

The Rev. Mr. Sheldon's books are having an immense sale in England, and he threatens to challenge the supremacy of Mr. Hall Caine as the most popular male author. There is a mystery about the Sheldon publications. They are bought in enormous quantities and then are never seen again. Nobody by any chance ever discovered one of the books in a friend's library or drawing room. They are evidently bought and read by a class of people who never buy anything else, but that does not explain who these people are.

Nobody seems precisely to understand the merit of the Kipling-Putnam lawsuit, but the fact that the Putnam edition of Kipling's works contains something called "A Ken of Kipling" by a writer who signs his first name "Will" has naturally brought all British sympathies to the Kipling side. To have a "ken" written about an inoffending author would naturally exasperate him, and the additional fact that his "ken" was written by a person capable of signing his name "Will" would in most places lead to justifiable bloodshed.

W. L. ALDEN.

Mark Twain's London Speech.

At a dinner of the Authors' Club, in London, a fortnight ago, Mark Twain was a guest of honor. He was greeted with much enthusiasm, and, on rising, began by humorously saying that it did not embarrass him to hear works of his praised. It only pleased and delighted him. He had not gone past the age when embarrassment was possible, it was true enough; but he had reached that age where he knew how to conceal it. It was such a satisfaction to him to hear Sir Walter Besant, who was much more competent than himself to judge of his work, deliver a judgment which was such a contentment to his spirit. Well, he had thought well of the books himself, but he thought more of them now. It also charmed him to hear Sir Spencer Walpole deliver a similar judgment, and he should treasure his remarks also; he should not discount them in any possible way. When he reported them to his family they would lose nothing. There were, however, certain heredities which came down to them, and which their writings at the present day might be traced to. He, for instance, read the Walpole Letters when he was a boy. He absorbed them, gathered in their grace, wit, and humor, and put them away to be used by and by; and one did that so unconsciously. He was now reminded of what use those Letters had been to him. They must not claim credit in America for what was given to them so long ago. They must only claim that they had trimmed this, that, and the other, and so changed their appearance that they seemed to be original. The gathering thus saw what modesty he had in stock; but it had taken long practice to get it there.

But he must not stand there talking. He had meant merely to get up and give his thanks for the pleasant things the preceding speakers had said. He wished also to extend his thanks to the Authors' Club for constituting him a member at a reasonable price per year, and for giving him the benefit of their legal advice. He believed they kept a lawyer. He had always kept a lawyer, too, though he had never made anything out of him. It was of service to an author to have a lawyer. There was something so disagreeable in having a personal contact with a publisher. It was better to work through a lawyer—and lose your case. He understood that the publishers had been meeting together. He did not know what for, but possibly they were devising new and mysterious ways of remunerating authors. He only wished to thank them for electing him a member of that club—he believed he had paid his dues—and to thank them for the pleasant things they had said of him.

Last February, when Rudyard Kipling wass ill in America, the sympathy which was poured out to him was genuine and sincere, and he believed that that which cost Kipling so much would bring England and America closer together. He had been proud and pleased to see this growing affection and respect between the two countries, and he hoped it would continue to grow, and please God it would continue to grow. He trusted they would leave to posterity, if they could not leave anything else, a friendship between England and America that would count for much. He added that he had been engaged for the past eight days in compiling a pun. He had brought it there to lay it at their feet, and not to ask for their indulgence, but for their applause. It was in these words:

"Since England and America have been joined together in Kipling,
May they not be severed in Twain."

MACLAREN COBBAN'S "ANGEL OF THE COVENANT."*

Mr. J. Maclaren Cobban does not adventure for the first time into the field of history with this novel. Possibly some may prefer to use the familiar joke of "Erminie," and say it is not his first offense. The writing of historical novels is not the easiest task that the literary man can undertake. It is much easier to become encumbered by the mass of historical matter than it is to keep a nice balance between it and the story. This seems to have been the difficulty which most troubled Mr. Cobban. Perhaps it is the same thing as having been unwise in the choice of a subject.

His story is laid in the time of the contest for supremacy in Scotland between the Earls of Argyll and Montrose. The latter is almost the hero of the novel. He is certainly its most conspicuous figure. Those who are acquainted with the history of the time know that it was one in which the Church was a power for both good and evil in Scotland, and in which there was a sad commingling of ignorant superstition and fanaticism with fervent piety. It was also a time when there was a weak and vacillating King on the throne of Britain, and when there was a deal of plotting going on between certain disaffected nobles in the British Isles and certain ambitious prelates on the Continent. In the background of the tale lurks the portentous figure of the Cardinal Richelieu, while no less a personage than our old friend D'Artagnan appears as one of the minor characters of the story. Lest expectations be raised only to be disappointed, it may as well be said at once that the hero of the musketeers plays a very insignificant part in this tale. Next to Montrose, the most interesting personage is the heroine, from whom the book takes its title. But it cannot be said that she is a new type. She is, indeed, a familiar figure in the historical novel, this young woman who idealizes the noble Earl, is more than half in love with him, and ready to sacrifice her life for him, if need be.

Then there is the precious hero, the narrator of the story, who, as becomes such a narrator, is no great hero after all, but such a man as to make one wonder that the heroine ever fell in love with him at all. But when a man is telling his own story he ought to be modest, and perhaps the hero of Mr. Cobban's novel was not such a bad fellow after all. All the characters in the book suffer somewhat from the sketchiness of their presentation. Only one or two of them stand out in strong colors. This is the result of the markedly historical nature of the story. There are many, altogether too many, pages of very dry reading in the book. These are the pages which are taken up with the description of the warring of the churchly factions. The Kirk is too much of a character in the book. It is difficult to see how the author might have avoided this. He had to bring out certain points in the history of Scotland and these points, presented as they are with great fullness of detail, are not of the sort that makes dramatic scenes in a novel. It is not because they are not dramatic in themselves, but because they deal too much with personages in whom the author cannot by any skill make the reader intensely interested. In other words, these are secondary people, not those who are the central characters of the story.

And this is a difficulty which is not uncommon in the writing of a historical novel, unless the history be made simply a background to the story itself. In this book the history is too much in the foreground, and hence the personages of the story are too often thrust into the rear. The most powerful scene in the book is that in which the hero, moved by a jealous suspicion of the Earl of Montrose, who is his patron and friend, goes to his chamber door with the intent to murder him, and, finding another there bent on the same purpose, becomes the defender and preserver of his lord's life. Another dramatic scene is that in which the hero goes to meet his doom, accompanied, as he supposes, by the heroine, and at the last moment finds her place taken by another woman. But such scenes are altogether too infrequent in the tale, while those which are purely descriptive of the Church fights are many and, it must be confessed, tiresome. And then there is a vast plenty of that Scotch dialect, which is meat and drink to a Scotchman, but a mighty trial to a plain American. The author has made a skillful use of archaic words and forms of speech, and there is a large amount of fine descriptive ability in his writing.

*THE ANGEL OF THE COVENANT. By J. Maclaren Cobban. New York: R.F. Fenno & Co.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

A glance at the table of contents of Matthew P. Breen's forthcoming book, entitled "Thirty Years of New York Politics, Up to Date," gives promise of a most readable book. While grouping together the most interesting sensational episodes of social and political metropolitan life, the author discusses and dissects bossism from its early development in William M. Tweed to the present time. The book, we should judge, will be replete with humor, pathos, tragedy, and comedy. It will be published simultaneously in Great Britain and the United States about July 10.

What appears to be a concise handbook of the complete writings of Rudyard Kipling is announced from the press of Brown & Co., Boston. The book is called "A Kipling Primer," by Frederic Lawrence Knowles. It contains among other things, the bibliographies of first editions and of reference articles, a biography, a critical analysis of Mr. Kipling's works, and a complete alphabetical index to the plots of all stories and ballads, together with two portraits of the subject.

Maynard, Merrill & Co. announce that after several years of the most careful preparation they are about to publish a series of school readers under the editorial supervision of Harry Pratt Judson, LL. D., Dean of the College of Arts, Literature, and Science, University of Chicago, and Dr. Ida C. Bender, Supervisor of primary grades in the public schools of Buffalo, N. Y.

A book that is likely to be of particular interest in view of the investigation in New York City by the Mazet committee, is in preparation for the Macmillan Company. It is "The Government of Municipalities," by Dorman B. Eaton. It was to have been published this Spring, but its issue, for certain reasons, has now been postponed until the Fall.

What is said to be the only authorized edition in this country of "The King and Queen of Mollebusch," by the famous German novelist, the late Georg Ebers, will be issued Aug. 15, by Brown & Co. The translation is being prepared by Mary J. Stafford. For all we know to the contrary, this will be the first appearance in English of this delightful folk-tale of Georg Ebers. It will be illustrated in five full-page half tones.

The August number of Scribner's Magazine will be a fiction issue. Among the tales offered will be a love story, "The Lion and the Unicorn," by Richard Harding Davis. This is a tale of London and American life, with a young playwright and an actress and a beautiful American girl for the chief characters. Henry Van Dyke contributes to the same number a story of the Canadian lakes, entitled "Vaillantcoeur." A tale of a Southern lynching will be related by Thomas Nelson Page, under the title of "The Spectre in the Cart." Ernest Seton Thompson will have a story illustrated by himself called "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag." "A Royal Ally," a humorous story, is to be contributed by William Maynadier Browne, and A. W. Vorse has a story of New York Italian life entitled "The Play's the Thing."

A book of considerable present interest and not unlikely to become of very intense interest in the near future is Krausse's "Russia in Asia," soon to be published by Henry Holt & Co. The author is an authority to whom some of the leading English periodicals habitually intrust the treatment of the exigencies that arise from Great Britain's competition with Russia in Asia. His knowledge of the history and statistics of his subject is probably unsurpassed. The work will contain several instructive maps.

"The Strange Story of Hester Wynne," by G. Colmore, author of "A Daughter of Music," will be published early in August by D. Appleton & Co.

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish this week "Two Women in the Klondike," by Mary E. Hitchcock; "Alaska; Its History, Resources, Gold Fields, Routes, and Scenery," by Miner Bruce, and "Ornamental Shrubs," by Lucius D. Davis.

The July issue of the Century Magazine will be a fiction number. Besides the tales which characterize it, it also has some interesting material on authors themselves, as, for example, three articles on Sir Walter Scott, including one with portrait of his first love, Wilhelmina Stuart. Henry Rutgers Marshall has an article on "Rudyard Kipling and the Racial Instinct." J. Cuthbert Hadden writes on "The Making of Robinson Crusoe." Annie Fields presents an article on George Eliot. Noah Brooks writes on "Bret Harte in California." "Stevenson in Samoa," is the title of an essay by Isobel Osbourne Strong. Besides these articles there is original fiction presented by ten living story writers. Among the titles are "The Pinaos of Killymard," by Seumas MacManus; "A Romance Invaded," by Gilett Burgess; "The Monkey that Never Was," by Chester Bailey Fernald, and "A Day in Wheat," by Will Payne. The serials, Marion Crawford's "Via Crucis," and Frank Stockton's "The Visier of the Two-Horned Alexander," are continued. Among the "Open Letters" is one on "The Canonization of Stevenson," by Montgomery Schuyler.

The fact that this year (Aug. 28) is the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's birthday is commemorated on the title page of a biography to be issued at once by Henry Holt & Co., entitled "Johann Heinrich Jung's genannt Stilling, Lebensgeschichte, Eine wahrhafte Geschichte von ihm selbst erzählt. Zum hundert und fünfzigsten Geburtstage Goethes im Auszuge herausgegeben mit Wörterbuch von Sigmon M. Stern, Director of Stern's School of Languages of New York City." The author was one of Goethe's most intimate friends, and gives many delightful glimpses of him in these pages.

The Fleming H. Revell Company announce for immediate publication a volume of sermons, entitled "Life Indeed," by Dr. Edward B. Coe of the Collegiate Reformed Church, New York, who was of late very prominently mentioned for the Presidency of Yale. This is Dr. Coe's first book, and contains many of his most valuable discourses.

"The Autobiography of a Child," by Hannah Lynch, will be presented by Dodd, Mead & Co. in the early Autumn. It is a record of unhappy childhood—of an unnatural mother between whom and her child existed an instinctive antipathy—and the sincerity and directness of the narrative make it an epitome of domestic experience.

T. Gallon's new novel, "The Kingdom of Hate," will appear next week from D. Appleton & Co.'s, together with a revised edition of Appleton's "Canadian Guidebook."

Recently at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, the Bishop of Stepney in preaching the annual sermon on Judges' Day, quoted freely from "That wonderful description of East End and West End life, which goes by the name of 'No. 5 John Street.'" "No one has any right," exclaimed the preacher, "to deny that the death of girls like Nance is preventable; the accumulation of wealth is not justified if the accumulation be at the sacrifice of young lives; how we make our money is quite as important as how we spend it." In the congregation were the Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs, as well as the Dean of Westminster and other dignitaries of the Church.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have on their list for publication next week "Agatha Webb," by Anna Katharine Green; "Rosalba," by Olive P. Raynor; "The Untold Half," by "Alien"; "How to Swim," by Capt. Davis Dalton; "China," by Robert K. Douglas, and "Myth and Romance," a new volume of poems, by Madison J. Cawein. The work of this poet was recently very highly praised by Mr. Howells in an article in Literature. "Rosalba" is named so after the heroine; it is the tale of the advantures of a brilliant little Italian girl who runs away from her drunken mother, travels through France with a marionette theatre, and is adopted in England by a very conventional member of Parliament, who would fain train her up to be a model wife for himself. She manages to choose her own husband, however.

The July number of Chambers's Journal will contain a paper by Edmund Gosse on "R. L. Stevenson's Relations with Children." For the same issue J. F. Hogan, M. P., has written a paper on "Lord Rosebery as a Literary Critic."

Henry Holt & Co. will publish next week "Elements of Public Finance," by W. M. Daniels. This is a handy manual for the general reader or the student, in which is described the actual system in the United States, with some exposition and criticism. The author's point of view is, in the main, conservative, favoring proportional as against progressive taxation, and corporate initiative (under legal restriction) as against public ownership of most city monopolies.

"Clay Modeling for Schools and Classes," by Anna M. Holland, a well-known teacher of Boston, has just been presented by Ginn & Co. The book is fully illustrated with models, which show a carefully graded, yet elastic programme of work.

The Trustees of Tufts College have conferred on Elbert Hubbard, proprietor of the Roycroft Shop at East Aurora, N. Y., the degree of Master of Arts, in recognition of his achievements in literature and in the line of artistic bookmaking.

Mr. Gilett Burgess is publishing a series of stories about walking and talking furniture, houses, stables, and other objects generally supposed to be stationary. Messrs. Lee & Shepard announce for Autumn publication, "The House with Sixty Closets," by Mr. Frank Samuel Child, a tale of talking and walking closets. The book has been in the publisher's hands for some months, and Mr. Burgess's stories were accepted long before The London Queen found space to publish them. Had the two stories any common point of origin, or is their likeness a mere coincidence, like the resemblance between two English novels, in which the superfluous man falls down stairs at a moment when his departure from life is desirable?

Among the other books on this firm's list are "Beck's Fortune," by Miss Adele F. Thompson; "We Four Girls," by Miss Mary G. Darling; "Told Under the Cherry Trees," by Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham; "Under Otis in the Philippines," by Mr. Edward Stoatemeyer. A gift book, prepared by Mr. G. Hambert Wesley and entitled "For Love's Sweet Sake," is to appear in September, and also "Annals of My College Life." The former is a fastidiously made collection of poems about lovers; the latter is intended to contain the record of the college girl's doings and is illustrated with nineteen designs. It is supposed that no family will be so heartless as to send a girl to college without it.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S DEVOTED LIFE.

The more Mrs. Oliphant's "Autobiography and Letters" is read, the more one is struck by the courage and beauty of her life, lived as it was almost entirely for others, even though she asserts that she planned everything for her own pleasure so far as possible, and insisted upon getting what she wanted. What "she wanted," from her earliest days, seems to have been almost exclusively the happiness of those around her.

While Mrs. Oliphant's name has always been a household word on both sides of the Atlantic, yet it is strange how little we seemed to know of the woman; in these days, too, when the complaint is being constantly made that there is no more privacy, and that any life which becomes in a fashion a public one is lived in "that fierce light which beats upon a throne." While we may have known something of Mrs. Oliphant the writer, and even that more or less trouble had come into her life, yet the story of that private life remained a sealed book to the public generally until after her death. Even a book like Henry Morley's "Literature of the Age of Victoria" gives only a brief paragraph to Mrs. Oliphant; nor does her portrait appear in that volume, although pictures of Ouida, Florence Marryat, and Miss Yonge are to be found there. And even the very portraits we had grown accustomed to, show quite a different-looking woman from the motherly, sweet face pictured in the recent volume.

The first inkling we had of the real woman was in the little scraps of autobiography scattered through her "Annals of a Publishing House." Writing of her early connection with the Blackwoods, in 1860, just after she was left a widow with three small children, she speaks of a visit in regard to some rejected manuscript. How unwillingly the Blackwoods refused it, and how they tried to spare the feelings "of the forlorn stranger with the long, heavy veil of widowhood hanging about her like a shroud"; and she tells us how hard she tried, how her "every faculty was absorbed in the desperate pride of a woman not to let them see me cry—to keep in until I could get out of their sight." Mrs. Oliphant went home from this call to find her little ones happy and gay, and spent the rest of the day with them "in a sort of cheerful despair—distraught, yet able to play as ever, which they say is part of a woman's natural duplicity and dissimulation." When the family had gone to bed and the house was quiet she sat down and wrote a story—the initial one in "The Chronicles of Carlingford"—which found ready acceptance and established Mrs. Oliphant's reputation forever.

It is probably on account of the woman's pride that the author's many straits were so successfully concealed from the world. Mrs. Oliphant's tastes and inclinations were for a quiet, peaceful life; her happiness always lying in her children and immediate family, and never in a successful worldly career. Could she have had a small settled income and lived the peaceful, uneventful life she was so fond of picturing in her novels, she would have been very happy. Happy she was, but in spite of trials of all sorts and the desperate struggles she always had to make ends meet. What the burdens were she had to bear—and her life from its earliest days was never free from care—the pages of the autobiography best show. How bravely and with what great courage and skill she carried on her lifework we can there read. A woman of much greater genius, but with less courage and patience, could never have lived the life Mrs. Oliphant there pictures for us. It was surely the great courage of perfect love that made all she did possible for her; first, for the brothers and mother she so loved; next, as the only resource during her husband's illness, and for the long years following his death, with every resource taxed to support her own and her adopted children in the comparative luxury with which she surrounded them.

Mr. Oliphant was a painter and designer on stained glass, and did much work, especially upon the windows in the new houses of Parliament, in connection with Welby Pugin, (whose life Mrs. Oliphant afterward sketched for the pages of Blackwood's.) After their marriage Mr. Oliphant worked very hard to improve the execution as well as the designing of stained glass. His best work, in a career so early interrupted by death, will be found in the windows of the anteroom of King's College, Cambridge, in the chancel of Aylesbury Church, and in many of the windows in Ely Cathedral, besides part of the famous choristers' window in the same cathedral.

What Mrs. Oliphant might have done had her husband lived and continued the successful career his early work promised it is hard to say. Perhaps she would have given us the one or two great books she so wanted to write. Mr. Oliphant seems never to have been a practical man, as the story of his connection with the poet Evans shows. Sebastian Evans came to see about a memorial window; was much impressed with Mr. Oliphant and his work, and wished to become a partner; but Sir John Evans, the well-known antiquary and a good business man, wished to examine into the details of the business before his brother concluded any arrangement, with the result that, after a careful examination, "he congratulated my husband that his circumstances permitted him to be so indifferent to profit. * * * We neither of us knew anything of business; so long as we could get on and live that seemed all we cared for, but it was a little dash as of cold water when the business man paid us that satirical compliment."

"So long as we could get on" was always Mrs. Oliphant's motto. And possibly the chief reason why—even taking into consideration the large and expensive family she always had about her and the heavy demands upon her purse, always so cheerfully met—that, great as was her industry and immense the volume of her work, she was always behind-hand and often living on the proceeds of the as yet unwritten or unfinished book. She writes at one time, after wondering, as she often did, whether she might not have accomplished better work had she done less in volume, adding: "I was, after all, only following my instincts, it being in reality easier for me to keep on with a flowing sail, to keep my household, and make a number of people comfortable at the cost of incessant work and an occasional great crisis of anxiety than to live the self-restrained life which the greater artist imposes upon himself."

Mrs. Oliphant, in a mood of more than usual depression, thus pictures herself: "I acknowledge frankly that there is nothing in me—a fat, little, commonplace woman, rather tongue-tied." To the contrary, the whole book is full of the most beautiful pictures of this devoted mother and brave woman, who, while not fond of society, yet shone among her intimate friends and in her family circle. Mrs. Oliphant's character is painted so well in her "Cousin Annie's" words that it must be given to offset the other:

> It is certain that if she had had no moral qualities except courage, she could not have toiled on as she did: a saving sense of humor, a great capacity to enjoy what was really comic, and everything that was beautiful made life easier to her, and "the great joy of doing kindnesses" was one never absent from her. So that whatever suffering might be lying in wait to seize upon her solitary hours, there was always a pleasant welcome and talk of the very best to be found in her modest drawing room. If the visitors were congenial, her charm of manner awoke, her simple fitness of speech clothed every subject with life and grace, her beautiful eyes shone, (they never sparkled,) and the spell of her exquisite womanliness made a charmed circle around her. She was never a beautiful woman at any time of her life, though for many years she was a very pretty one, but she had, as a family inheritance, lovely hands, which were constantly busy, in what she called her idle time, with some dainty sewing or knitting; she had those wonderful eyes which kept their beauty to the last minute of her life, and she had a most exquisite daintiness in all her ways and in the very atmosphere about her, which was "pure womanly."

So Mrs. Oliphant's life went on until the end—always filled with work and often with trouble either of the worst or that dreadful suspense which is in some way even harder to bear. Yet her life was "not faultless, indeed, but noble, loving, and womanly in the highest sense, and her literary career full of sound, skillful, and serviceable labors."

As we finally lay down the book, Carlyle's words come to us, and we find (and to an even greater degree from the fact that the struggler was a woman, for whom the journey through this world is usually more difficult) that her life, as a whole, makes the same impression on us that Leigh Hunt's did upon Carlyle, who, writing to Hunt on the appearance of the latter's autobiography, uses the following forcible words, which seem to apply now with so much truth to Mrs. Oliphant's own life story:

> A pious, ingenious, altogether human and worthy work, imaging with graceful honesty and true felicity many interesting objects and persons on your life path, and imaging throughout what is best of all, a gifted, gentle, potent, and valiant human soul, as it buffets its way through the billows of the time, and will not drown, though often in danger; cannot be drowned, but conquers and leaves a track of radiance behind it.

DEAN VAN AMRINGE'S LATIN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW'S report of the proceedings at the recent Columbia College commencement, you give the original Latin version employed by Dean Van Amringe in conferring the various honorary degrees. Allowing for the many errors in proof-reading which appear throughout, for which the Dean must not be arraigned, still "ad gradum istum" must not be set down to the unhappy proofreader. Surely the learned Dean did not mean to speak of the honorary degree in question with contempt—rather the other way. Yet "iste"—"that of yours"—is always used with a contemptuous meaning attached to it. Cicero invariably employs it in speaking of the defendant, the criminal, "that fellow!"—in charge of—committed to the judices for acquittal or condemnation. The good Dean must have been napping after the occasional fashion of the good Homer.

New York, June 18, 1899. ED. R.

The dictionary says that "iste" "frequently conveys the accessory idea of scorn or contempt." This is what we should expect of a word which generally conveys the notion "this of yours," and what we find also in English. If an orator were to say, "This is your liberty," or "your progress," or "your prosperity," or what not, we should be pretty sure that he did not mean to express admiration for the thing thus introduced. But that "iste" is always used with a contemptuous meaning is a proposition which is not made by the dictionary, nor upon any other authority that we are aware of, except that of our correspondent. He cites Cicero, and we take the liberty of commending to him two passages from those recondite and unfamiliar works, the orations against Catiline. In the first Cicero apostrophizes him thus:

> Quid, quod adventu tuo, ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, quod omnes consulares, qui tibi persaepe ad caedem constituti fuerunt, simul atque adsedisti, partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt.

Does our correspondent really imagine that the orator meant to express contempt for either "those benches" or for "that part of the benches"? But here is another passage, from the third of the orations, which puts our correspondent's contention in an even more ludicrous light:

> Sed quoniam earum rerum, quas ego gessi, non eadem est fortuna atque condicio quae illorum, qui externa bella gesserunt, quod mihi cum iis vivendum est, quos vici ac subegi, isti hostes aut interfectos aut oppressos reliquerunt.

Does our correspondent really imagine that Cicero in this case meant in addressing a Roman audience to express contempt for all the Generals who had fought the foreign wars of Rome? Our correspondent will excuse us if we prefer the practice of Cicero to his own novel theory.

MR. MORGAN'S PURCHASE—THE SIBTHORP LIBRARY.

The cable announcement in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW that "J. Pierpont Morgan has just purchased one of the finest libraries in London for $150,000, which contains the finest first folio Shakespeare extant," can only mean that Mr. Morgan secured while in England recently the collection of books formed by Coningsby Sibthorp of Sudbrooke Holme, Lincoln, England, and by older members of his family. This library is remarkable for containing the largest and best copy of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays in existence, inasmuch as it measures 13½ inches in height, being thus nearly half an inch superior in stature to that of any other known copy.

As Sidney Lee lately pointed out, the shears of the binder have not deprived the pages of a millimetre of their margins. The binding is rough calf, and is partly original, and this particular copy is apparently one of the very first that came from the press of the printer, William Jaggard, bearing as it does on the title page a manuscript inscription, attesting that it was a gift to Augustus Vincent, the herald, by Jaggard. Altogether this copy presents features of interest superior to any other now known, and lovers of Shakespeare should be pleased to learn that it has come to the United States. The title page, says Mr. Lee, is in a condition of unexampled freshness, and the portrait is printed with a firmness and a clearness that are not visible in the fine copies belonging to the Baroness Burdett Coutts, and the Duke of Devonshire.

The acquisition of the Sibthorp lends new importance to Mr. Morgan's collection of books, which has always occupied a high position among American private libraries. One of his chief treasures, as many book lovers may recall, is the magnificent copy of John Eliot's Indian Bible, printed in Cambridge, Mass., in 1663. This is the copy for which Mr. Morgan paid $1,000 at the first Brinley sale in 1879, and is especially interesting because it once belonged to Bishop White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, from 1718 to 1728, and the first man in the English-speaking world to collect books relating to America. It has the Bishop's autograph on the lower part of the English general title page, and is in brown levant morocco, by Francis Bedford, with all the original blank leaves. Its value to-day should be several times the sum paid at the Brinley sale.

EDWARD JOHN PAYNE.

Wilberforce Eames, Librarian of the Lenox Library, kindly sends to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW the following paragraph from Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses," 1715-1886, Volume III., (London, 1888,) as a part answer to one of our reader's queries in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of June 17:

Payne, Edward John, is (-first son) Edward, of High Wycombe, Bucks, gent. Magdalen Hall, matric., 13 June, 1867, aged 22; B. A. from Charsley Hall, 1871; fellow University Coll. 1872, M. A. 1874, bar. at law, Lincoln's Inn, 1874, recorder of Chipping Wycombe, Sep., 1883. See Foster's "Men at the Bar."

Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett's Plans.

Mr. Henry Norman, in his cable notes a fortnight ago, informed us that Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett was in retirement at her country home in Kent, busily engaged in writing a long and serious novel. Other facts have reached us forming an interesting supplement to the above note. The authoress writes in a charming study at the top of her house, and, from her seat at her writing table, commands an uninterrupted view over the Wield of Kent into the distant horizon. An English interviewer who recently visited her says that she enjoys village life over there with as keen a zest as ever Washington Irving or Nathaniel Hawthorne did. The name of her estate is Maythen Hall, and in a week or two she expects to have her house full of American guests. On the completion of the novel in hand, the title of which has not yet been decided upon, she will depart for America and spend the Winter here, staying several weeks in Denver, Col., where her son Vivian, the original Lord Fauntleroy, who was graduated from Harvard a year ago, is serving his apprenticeship in journalism.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, June 23.—T. P. O'Connor is writing "The Tragedy of Parnell," which Messrs. Pearson will publish in the Autumn.

***

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has bought the copyright of "Departmental Ditties" from Sir George Newnes, with a view of withdrawing the volume from the English market.

***

Mr. Gilbert Parker has gone to Egypt to gather material for a new novel.

***

Messrs. Hodder are publishing Olive Schreiner's "Views of the Transvaal Crisis" for 25 cents.

***

Messrs. Hutchinson will shortly publish a volume of tales of modern Japan, entitled "The Customs of the Country."

***

The biography of Sir John Millais will be published by the Messrs. Methuen in September.

***

Mr. Horace Wyndham, the author of "The Queen's Service," is writing another volume of sketches of military life, entitled "Soldiers of the Queen."

***

Prof. Foxwell's 25,000 volumes on economics and the late Gleeson White's collection of art books are both in the market.

***

On July 3 Sotheby's will sell three copies of Kipling's "Schoolboy Lyrics," also an anonymous manuscript journal of Gen. Burgoyne's expedition from Canada in 1777, and the campaign in Canada under Sir Guy Carleton in 1776. The journal is beautifully written and minutely kept, presumably by an officer of the Forty-seventh Regiment. The same sale includes the first complete edition of Montaigne's "Essais," of 1588, the only recorded example with printed title page.

***

Hodgson will sell next week thirty-five numbers of a rare periodical, entitled "The Week's News," published in Allahabad in 1888, each issue containing a contribution from Kipling.

***

There is a movement afoot among the publishers to boycott the literary agents by getting editors to accept work only from authors who negotiate directly.

H. N.

WILLIS'S IDLEWILD.

Destruction the Place Has Escaped—A Recent Visit.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
Edgar Mayhew Bacon.

The name of N. P. Willis recalls the New York that the old boys of an earlier generation love to prate about. Elderly men recall, with a smile, the familiar figure of the fashionable writer, Manhattan's Beau Brummel. The city that knew him and that he knew so well was a little community, whose park was the Battery, whose theatres lay between Castle Garden and Astor Place, whose furthest north was Union Square.

He scintillated with particular brilliancy in a firmament whose fixed stars were Bryant and Halleck, Fay and Morris, Hoffman and Drake. Stoddart, Aldrich, Curtis, Taylor, and other youngsters of the day probably looked with some envy at the easy pre-eminence of the versatile favorite, whose work ranged from the "Widow of Nain" and "Jephtha's Daughter" to Hurrygraphs, and whose acquaintance with the world included the Acrocorinthus and the Astor House.

In that little City of New York, N. P. Willis, poet, journalist, man about town, was a personage; his face and figure as well known as those of John Jacob Astor. He was as really and popularly a city institution as Kip & Brown's stages.

Those who knew him in his heyday looked upon Willis as essentially a man of the crowd, with predominating social instincts. His business was to depict men as he saw them, and although his insight may have been limited and his delineation superficial, yet no man could appreciate better the things which lay on the surface of human life.

But when this man of the world was driven by broken health and tired nerves to forswear the excitement of city life and the delight of active participation in the affairs of men, he retired, with a contentment which, if not real, was at least admirably simulated, to a little country neighborhood on the west bank of the Hudson, above the Highlands.

At Idlewild, now part of Cornwall, the poet settled down to a life of busy idleness. He had been driven back to Eden, to borrow Mr. Roe's phrase, and he proposed to make the most of it. He superintended the laying-out of paths, the building of roads and dams; he cultivated the acquaintance of trees and wild flowers, protected the birds, and evinced a kindly fellowship for the frogs. To many of those who have read Willis's work no part of it seems more satisfactory than the chatty, personal chronicle of nature happenings, the unforced record of his surroundings, as they appeared in the old Home Journal. It is difficult to estimate our indebtedness to him for his example of appreciation in a field where most of his countrymen were stolidly unappreciative.

Bryant went into the woods with uncovered head and found them cathedrals. His trees were all gothic columns, that ranged themselves in dim, churchly aisles. Autumn was a holy festival, and a pool in the woods was a sort of stoup of holy water. Drake went into the woods to find a background for a fairy tale. But Willis bought a glen with a brook in it, built his dams and bridges, delighted to note that his chestnut fence-posts sprouted, scraped acquaintance with feathered or furry neighbors, and loved his hemlock trees as though they had been human friends. To a generation whose eyes had not been educated to see, and who generally understood that the country was designed by Providence as the place to raise corn and potatoes in, his letters were a revelation. They were the better for being reportorial rather than philosophical.

If from some dusty shelf corner you take down a copy of "Out-Doors at Idlewild," blow the dust of years from it, and settle yourself to read, you may presently say, "Burroughs would have done this better, or Bradford Torrey that. Very possibly. Please to recollect that Willis did it first.

To-day every man—lawyer, physician, clergyman, hack, storekeeper, or clerk—finds his way at least once a year into the country, where he follows his patron prophet, who has pointed out what he should enjoy and appreciate. The beauties of nature are now as completely labeled as the trees in Central Park, but half a century ago the man who could write those old letters to The Home Journal was a discoverer. Those who attempted at first to follow him went in patent leather boots; they scrambled in broadcloth over the rocks, and knocked silk hats against the branches; but it was a beginning.

The enchanted glen that has been famous for half a century, under the name of Idlewild, has escaped with marvelous strange fortune the destroying influences that have assailed so many Meccas. The house which the poet owned is to-day unaltered in any essential feature. The present holder of its title deeds deserves the gratitude of those who have frequent occasion to deplore the demolition of local shrines. He has mine.

"My cottage at Idlewild," wrote Willis, "is a pretty type of the two lives they live who are wise—the life in full view, which the world thinks all, and the life out of sight, of which the world knows nothing. You see its front porch from the thronged thoroughfares of the Hudson, but the grove behind it overhangs a deep down glen, tracked but by my own tangled paths, and the wild torrent which by turns they avoid and follow." That description, which might have been written yesterday, has been a true one for nearly fifty years. Other hands trim the lawns and repair the drives; other eyes enjoy the beauty of the successive years of growth and development, but the place is still "Willis's Idlewild," as though its earlier tenant

"—held in mortmain still his old estate."

The drives are probably better kept and the lawns better groomed than they were in the early fifties, and the shade trees are taller and more dense; but one step aside over the edge of the wooded declivity instantly translates the pilgrim into a "land of faery," where the hand of man has not interfered except with the consummate art that conceals art.

From the commencement of the descent the sound of the stream far below comes up through the rustling foliage. The tops of the trees that grow along the bottom of the glen are below the level of the eye, and the crowding companies of birch and hemlock, chestnut and maple, swarm the hillside.

"The glen of Idlewild," Willis said, "is but a morning's ramble in extent—a kind of Trenton Falls for one—but its stream, falling over a hundred feet within one's own gate, and sometimes a cataract that would bring down a lumber sloop or raft; it has varieties of charm that will at least occupy what loving I have time for."

Step by step in a zigzag course the visitor gets toward that stream that is "sometimes a cataract," and, with every moment the remoteness from human life increases. If it was ever true that "Idlewild is getting fast peopled with the viewless crowd that will make haunted ground of it," the gentle ghosts must have departed with him for whom they first appeared. I could imagine Willis there—Willis and the Irishman who wielded axe and spade at his command; but the people he had conjured into the glen are all gone—astral bodies and all. However, expectation looked for the obese old toad that used to sit in the middle of the path and moved reluctantly at a stranger's approach, and peered over to see whether the great freshet of 1853 had left any discernible marks on the tree trunks, and hoped with every tread to hear the whirr of frightened quail.

No one—not Willis or any other—could do justice to the beauty of the stream that is the chief charm of the glen. To appreciate its hurryings and haltings, its cascades and pools, its encompassing boulders and bridging tree trunks, one must see and hear it. Far off, in a world that is out of sight, on that level a hundred feet or so above the stream, there are people. A hundred miles could not make their remoteness more complete. The trees are full of singing and calling birds, the banks covered with ferns and wild flowers; the solitude is that of a beautiful wilderness.

What Idlewild was in its prehistoric days we may conjecture from a letter written by its master in February, 1854: "We were fortunate enough to identify yesterday a mysterious inmate of Idlewild, who has been the subject of a great deal of discussion. * * * Summer before last the ox drag turned up * * * a spirited bust, carved in gray rock. The crown of the head was broken off, but the lower part of the face remained, and the neck and shoulders and the fold of drapery across the breast were still complete. The design was that of a head turned aside with a look of aroused attention, and to me it seemed exceedingly expressive and well conceived." He goes on to relate how this relic gradually was degraded into a mere hat-rack, until our friend Copway, the Ojibbeway Chief * * * stopped surprised before the nameless bust on the hatstand. 'What!' he said; 'you have an Indian god there?' He looked a little closer, as I told him how we had found it. 'It is the god of the winds and the birds,' he continued—'Mesa-ba-wa-sin.'"

Mesa-ba-wa-sin still presides in spirit and fact over the glen, and his altars are everywhere. The wood thrush and the virio sing his praises still, and the wake robins are proxies for his redskin worshippers.

I found the spot where the smaller brook, "Funny Child," had been wedded, one beautiful May morning, to the larger stream. "It required some digging and damming" to "span their united waters under one bridge." But the lilies that were anchored at such pains in the little pond at the bottom of the glen have been washed out to the Moodna and the Hudson no doubt years ago.

There is a pathetic side to the Idlewild days. In many of the cheery, entertaining letters, and increasingly toward the last, there is an acknowledgment of illness. The man who wrote them was nearing the end of life, and he knew it. A consumptive, whose work and pleasure alike were frequently interrupted by the set-backs peculiar to that disease; prevented by weakness from participation in many of the activities of life; feeling the ground slipping from under his feet month by month, Willis uttered no note of despondency or alarm. He was like a swimmer striking out for a receding shore and singing till the water overwhelmed him.

It is meet that there should be an indissoluble connection in the thoughts of readers between his name and that of the little spot of earth that he loved so well and where his last days were spent.

ARIZONA TALES.

Wolcott Le Clear Beard will bring out shortly, through Charles Scribner's Sons, a volume of Arizona tales. It will be entitled "Cactus and Sand." Several of these stories have already made their appearance in Scribner's Magazine, and have attracted considerable attention, both through the originality of the characters presented and the remoteness of the scenes in which the action takes place. The volume will include "A Brother to St. James," which is to appear first in the August Harper. Among the other titles more or less familiar are "Bisnarga's Madeline," "The Martyrdom of John the Baptist," "Rouge et Noir," "Liver's Responsibility," "Specs," and "Tizzard Castle." Mr. Beard is the son of William H. Beard, the well-known painter. He was a Lieutenant in the regiment of volunteer engineers that was sent to Puerto Rico a year ago.

TWO MEN OF THE PAST.

Oliver P. Morton of Indiana and Henry A. Wise of Virginia.*

The life of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's great war Governor, has just been written by William Dudley Foulke. It is fitting that, after a lapse of over twenty years from the date of his death, this record of his memorable acts and great speeches should be given to the public.

A Polish novelist of repute has said: "A man who leaves memoirs, whether well or badly written, provided they be sincere, renders a service to future writers." This is true, especially of the records of the lives of illustrious men, whose deeds have had the setting of sterling character. Emerson declares that the moral of biography lies in its power to inspire. The good deeds of others impel us to go and do likewise.

At this season of the year, when our thoughts travel naturally toward the brave men who laid down their lives for their country, it is fitting to recall the career of this man. His dauntless courage in the hour of trial, his sympathy and gentleness toward the soldiers whom his official authority placed in the field, did very much to preserve this Union.

Gov. Morton was a child of the people, sprung from the line of American folk. His biographer shows him as a boy, seeking above all else an education, the desire for which was the fever in the blood urging him onward. He had achieved considerable distinction in his State as a lawyer, when the call came to him for political service.

As Lincoln was destined to fill the larger place in the Nation's life, so Morton was to uphold Lincoln's hands and make himself an honored name as patriot, statesman, and leader of men. Now that much more than a generation has passed since the great civil war, and another sharp conflict, this time with a foreign power, has cemented the Nation in a new and living unity and made North and South, East and West, forget aught but love for the old flag and loyalty to the Government which it represents, we are in the position to look upon the divisions and animosities of the past with the cool judgment of the historical critic. The story of fiery passions can be rehearsed, while we remember that these men who once strove together so valiantly, and now lie low beneath the green, were sincere in their convictions, though some of them erred sadly in judgment.

In the great campaign of 1860 Morton was most active. He was still very much of a conservative. From mere protest, however, against the Missouri Compromise, he came at last to demand aggressive action to prevent the spread of slavery in the Territories. Indiana was an "October" State. Lane was elected Governor and Morton President of the Senate.

By choice of the Republican General Assembly Lane was sent to the United States Senate, and Morton became Governor of the State.

A contemporary says of him at that time: "The new Governor is about thirty-six years of age, of splendid build, having a large Websterian head and noble forehead. He is one of the most intellectual men in the State, and upon the stump or at the bar few men are his equals."

This was the man destined to keep Indiana and, indeed, the whole Northwest true to the Union and loyal to the Government. In his speech at the Lincoln reception, in which he welcomed the President, then on his way to Washington for the inauguration, in Indianapolis, the Governor discloses the principles which were to animate him in the mighty conflict then overshadowing. To draw out some note of policy from Lincoln he said: "You are about to enter upon your official duties under circumstances at once novel and full of difficulties, and it will be the duty of all good citizens, without distinction of party, to yield a cordial and earnest support. Our Government, which but yesterday was the admiration of the world, is to-day threatening to crumble into ruins, and it remains to be seen whether it possesses a living principle, or whether, in the fullness of time, the hour of its dissolution is at hand. But we are full of confidence that the end is not yet; that we are but passing through one of those great civil commotions that mark the history of every great nation."

In answer Lincoln made that memorable speech, forever a classic in our literature, in which he declared in prophetic mood that it was the duty of the people of the United States to rise up and preserve the Union and liberty for themselves

The call to arms came all too soon. It was characteristic of Morton all through the war that, when the news came of the attack on Fort Sumter, he at once set to work to equip men for the front. Before the news of the President's proclamation came, he telegraphed Lincoln the tender of ten thousand troops.

Mr. Foulke now in the clear stream of his narrative hurries along his reader into the heart of the rebellion.

We see Morton now raising troops, now as the soldiers' friend, solicitous for their comfort, now battling with adverse political influences, now using all his energy in striving to keep the border States in the Union, now forming a hospital, attending to the comfort of prisoners, writing and delivering patriotic speeches, now founding and running an arsenal to

*LIFE OF OLIVER P. MORTON. By William Dudley Foulke. In two volumes. 8vo. Indianapolis and Kansas City: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

*THE LIFE OF HENRY A. WISE OF VIRGINIA. By his grandson, the late Barton H. Wise. New York: The Macmillan Company.

TWO MEN OF THE PAST.

(Continued).

secure ammunition for his troops at the front and to protect the defenses at home.

In the Summer of 1862 he felt with his restless energy that he could ill brook to remain in a purely civil position. His desire for a military command was urged upon Lincoln. But that far-seeing man saw the necessity of the presence of such a man as Morton in a State where the political balance hung wavering, and where disaffection and treason made a strong controlling hand imperatively necessary. Morton remained Governor.

In the dark days of the war, when the opposers of the Administration were concocting their secret schemes for the overthrow of the Government, when the Indiana Legislature adjourned without appropriating a dollar to pay State expenses or carry on the war, left with these great burdens on his own shoulders, Morton showed himself equal to the occasion, and justified Lincoln's judgment that he was the right man in the right place. He might well have announced at this time: "I am the State."

He borrowed hundreds of thousands of dollars, Every demand upon the State was met, and every dollar duly accounted for.

Afterward, when his political opponents, seeking to defeat his ambition for the Presidency, accused him with corruption in the expenditure of these vast sums during the war, his emphatic appeal to facts, the law, and the testimony in the case, not only vindicated his honor and added to his popularity, but completely covered his enemies with confusion.

The greatest journals in the country came to his rescue. Whatever men might think of his heated partisanship, and there is no doubt that the conviction born of his experience in the civil war he held with persistent tenacity, his big heart, his integrity, and patriotism were spotless. One paper said that the attack on his record as Governor was an exquisite piece of good fortune, as it enabled him just at that crisis to recall his past without charge of egotism. Another declared that his actions during the war would be remembered to his honor long after the questions of the present hour had been forgotten.

In his second volume of the work, Mr. Foulke discourses of "Morton the Senator." In these pages we see him dominant through mental force and the fire of a great purpose. He did not have to linger in the shade and first learn his lesson when he entered the Senate. It was already learned. He brought his experience and his position to his task as Senator. From the first he embodied in his own person the intellectual and moral leadership which he desired for his own commonwealth.

At the commencement of his career in Washington the serious question of the reconstruction of the Southern States was imminent. In the early days of the war he was very conservative. There was little of the partisan in him. As we study his character and watch his growth, noting the experiences through which he passed, and his ardent love of liberty, it is not such a matter of wonder that we see him growing more radical as he grows older.

He had keen insight, lightning convictions, and a heroic courage in abiding by his convictions. He seems never to have stopped to ask the question whether his actions would add to his popularity. It was duty first, second, and lastly.

In the closing chapter of the work the author sums up the leading characteristics of Morton as a man, a lawyer, a statesman, Governor, Senator, a thinker, writer, speaker, and leader of men. His intellectual processes were as clear as daylight. His way to enforce conviction to his sentiments was the direct way. He struck with the hammer of Thor.

His means were simple, his effort direct, and his purpose strong. His biographer says: "Perhaps Morton's supreme quality was his stout-hearted persistency, which pursued its object through sunshine and storm, undaunted by clouds or dangers. What to most men was depression to him was inspiration. What to others foretold disaster to him was the prophecy of victory. He never lost faith, but worked resolutely to the end with unfaltering confidence in his ability to win. Conkling most admires his 'indomitable heart.' Nor did he sulk in his tent when he failed to obtain the object sought. He rallied quickly after defeat. When Hayes was nominated at Cincinnati, Morton was the first to send congratulations and the only one of four of Hayes's competitors then in Washington who spoke at the ratification meeting the next evening."

Morton was a believer in the better instincts of mankind and in the progress of the race. This belief is avowed in many of his speeches. He was quick and keen to read human nature. He wanted men to come and see him, not to write to him. Face to face he could take the measure of his man.

In these two volumes Mr. Foulke permits us to see Morton's many-sided nature. He was quick to see the heart of a subject, and knew how to make others see it, too. He was an optimist, and ever sought for himself and the Nation the supreme good.

His industry was a matter of wonder. He loved the soldier, not in sentiment merely, but in reality. When lumber was needed to build quarters, and there was a haggle over transportation, he said simply: "Seize the cars. I will settle all questions after the lumber is in camp." A raw sentry at Camp Carrington struck his commanding officer, who was riding across the beat. He was directed to report to the Governor and receive his deserts. He reported saying: "I was ordered not to let anybody cross the lines." He was commissioned and complimented.

A regiment that came to Indianapolis was quartered in a building with a leaky roof. At 2 o'clock in the morning the Governor was awakened by a fierce storm of rain. He called his secretary, asked where the troops were, and went himself to have them moved to the State House.

His genius for hard work seemed never to give out. He told his son: "The secret of success is hard work."

His motives and purity of life were above suspicion. Those who tried to impeach his character wished in the end they had kept silent. He refused gifts that might in any way trammel his independence, saying: "I can only be strong when I am free."

After a life of unlimited opportunities for money making, he died possessed of only a modest competency.

To-day, when moral malady has stricken so many of our young men, and those in high places are asking: "What is there in it for me?" such an example of patriotism comes to us like a fresh breeze from humanity's better nature. May these volumes inspire our young men with nobler notions of what service to one's country ought to be, and lead us back to the ideals of a Lincoln, a Sumner, a Morton!

Perhaps no better portrait has been limned of Morton, in a brief sketch, than John Clark Ridpath's, at the dedication of the Morton Monument:

> The people saw him as he lifted high
> His arm of iron. In his warlike face
> Was seen the fire of conflict, and his eye
> Shone with a quenchless light, while from his place
> He thundered forth his challenge; and the race
> That served the times, and doubted, and sat still,
> While men were bleeding and the black disgrace
> Still wrapt its coils about us, felt the thrill
> And rose and stood and went to battle at his will.

The Longmans have added another volume to the published records of the prominent men of the civil war. This time it is the brilliant but erratic Henry A. Wise of Virginia. The work is from the pen of the late Barton H. Wise, the grandson of the veteran, who has given us an exceedingly readable book. His portrait is drawn with much painstaking regard for truth, and at the same time with the tenderness born of affectionate reverence.

He was a mere boy in appearance, although he was twenty-seven years old, when he entered Congress. In those ante-bellum days his reputation as an orator made a prodigious impression on the country. No man deplored the existence of slavery more than he, yet as a Southern man he fought for it in the realm of heated and passionate argument. Slavery was forever producing paradoxes. What men hated, they yet did; what they despised, they clung to, as a lover clinges to the object of his love.

No man hated slavery more than Wise. He saw keenly the ill-effects of the institution on the development of the State, and in public convention as far back as 1850 declared that black slaves made white slaves. Yet he stood up with stubborn bluntness in defense of what he believed to be the law and the testimony in the case.

He was Governor of Virginia when John Brown made his famous raid on Harper's Ferry. He was bitterly blamed for his severity in executing Brown. As Governor, to maintain the supremacy of law and order in Virginia, he felt compelled to execute the raider, even though he must have seen that to do so would raise the victim of his gallows to the rank of martyr, and make him the most potent factor in the annihilation of the institution which he sought to defend.

The moral and intellectual superiority of Wise is shown in his estimate of the superiority of John Brown. Years afterward, at the close of the war, Gen. Wise sought to recover his confiscated estates. It turned out that an investigation showed that one of his buildings was occupied by a daughter of old John Brown as a school for little negroes. Some one commenting on this strange turn of affairs in Wise's presence, was surprised to hear the General exclaim: "John Brown! John Brown was a great man, Sir. John Brown was a great man!"

Thus in the marvelous ways of Providence, Wise was instrumental, without purpose or foresight on his part, however, in doing more than any other Southern man linked with the Confederacy in bringing on the climax of the war and the emancipation of the negro.

His real sentiment toward slavery and estimate of it are clearly seen in a speech which he delivered in 1873. In regard to the civil war his utterance was: "The time is not come to view that war calmly and philosophically. But this I will venture to say now: that it did what no other human power could have done, it cauterized and cured the worst curse upon some of the fairest portions of the continent. Of our civil war, it may be said, I hope in time to come, that it gave a new life to the country and all its parts, which may atone for the many precious lives which were taken away by its fire and sword. Nothing but intraterritorial war could have given this new life; and it was sent by God, not only because the exodus of slavery had come, but to make the motion of commerce and arts and migration southward. The two Virginias will now be filled with population from abroad and from other States at home, and the whole South will soon be strong enough to do a great moral duty on their part."

Wise believed the destiny of his people was wrapped up in the Union and its progress. For it is a remarkable fact that in the days before the war his original idea had been to stay in the Union and never secede. That he was paradoxical in his opinions his best friends must concede. His writings and actions in 1861 have in them the flavor of contradiction.

While opposed to secession, he yet believed in putting the State in a condition of defense to repel invasion.

In the end he became a fire-eater, and was the first to propose and plan for the capture of the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and with his fiery zeal plunged headlong into the war, out of which, as we have seen, he emerged, to thank God for the conspicuous results that the defeat of the Confederacy had brought to the Nation.

The affair of Roanoke Island illustrates his insight. In the opinion of Wise, the positions of the forts on the island had been badly selected. Its strategic points were neglected. After carefully informing himself on the needs of the island for proper defense, his biographer tells the story of his futile efforts to secure the needed conditions.

From Gen. Huger of the department he went to Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of War. Both these gentlemen put him off with promises that in the time of actual need something should be done. None knew better than Gen. Wise that when that time arrived it would then be too late to do anything.

His report to the Secretary of War reveals his fitness for military command.

He writes: "I am sure you will not judge me importunate when I inform you that I returned from Roanoke Island to Norfolk last Saturday. I hastened back after a short reconnoissance to apprise headquarters and the department that there are no defenses there, and to forward all the means within my reach as speedily as possible to make the key of all the rear of Norfolk, with its canals and railroads, safe. * * * Let me say, Sir, that if we wait for powder from Richmond until we are attacked at that island, that attack will be capture, and our defeat will precede our supply of ammunition. The case is too urgent for me to delay speaking this out plainly at once."

Even Gen. Wise failed to secure the needed aid. Roanoke Island fell. It was a sad ending. The old hero lost his eldest born, the flower of his command was wrecked, and he himself nearly lost his life through hardship.

He wrote a sharp letter to the Secretary of War demanding a court of inquiry as to the defenses of this post and the responsibility for the disaster. As a result Wise was exonerated and the blame of it all laid on Gen. Huger and Mr. Benjamin.

On this censure hangs a story of the melancholy straits of the Confederacy. Mr. Benjamin after the war told the true history of the events of Roanoke Island. He had ordered Gen. Huger to send powder from Norfolk to the island, but had been informed by the latter that if he obeyed the order Norfolk would be left defenseless. Mr. Benjamin said: "I consulted the President whether it was best for the country that I should submit to unmerited censure or reveal to a Congressional committee our poverty and my utter inability to supply the requisitions of Gen. Wise, and thus run the risk that the fact should become known to some of the spies of the enemy, of whose activity we were well assured. It was thought best for public interest that I should submit to censure."

Had more vigorous blows been struck at this time by the Federal power, the conflict so long drawn out might have had a speedier termination.

In the Dahlgren raid Gen. Wise came very near being captured by the enemy. He had been granted a furlough, and improved the time by visiting his daughter at her husband's estate called Eastwood. The very night of his arrival he was compelled to take horse and away for Richmond, with the raiders in full pursuit. His daughter, who had had unquiet dreams and a rough awakening, thus describes the scene: "It was broad daylight, and from the portico the troopers of Dahlgren were plainly visible. Of course the first thing that the troopers learned from the negroes was that Gen. Wise, the man who had hanged John Brown, was at Eastwood. For Eastwood then they started in full career, just as my father and Mr. Hobson rode out of the Eastwood yard. They made for a heavy body of woods in the direction of Richmond. My father knew the ground thoroughly, and parted from us bidding us feel no apprehension. 'For if,' said he, 'I can gain the woods before they overhaul me, I have no fear of my capture or failure to reach Richmond in time to give warning.' And away they went, plunging across the plowed fields, just as from the Seldon place, on the opposite side of the farm, the enemy's troopers came galloping, hundreds of them, flying like birds, it seemed to me. 'Have no fear,' father said as he rode away. Oh, no, of course I had none. There I stood, almost frantic, as a Union soldier dashed up with drawn revolver and demanded to know where the man was who hanged John Brown. I can see him as plainly now as then; his flea-bitten horse, his McClellan saddle, his very expression as he sat there sideways, talking so insultingly. I see the flashing eye and hear the voice commanding me to tell the truth. I clutched at the child beside me, and even as the soldier spoke I could see out of the corner of my eye over the trees which concealed him from the trooper my father disappearing in the woods. I declared most solemnly that my father was in Charleston, S. C. Anxiety and excitement excluded fear of God or man. As a reward I was informed that I lied, the trooper adding that he would capture him if he chased him to ——. 'Take your white head into the house,' said he threateningly, and I gladly accepted his invitation."

As a man Gen. Wise was beloved by a host of friends. He had the art of drawing men to him in spite of his irascible temper and an intellectual makeup that delighted in paradox and controversy. It was a great surprise to him at Appomattox, in the excitement of the surrender, to witness the desire of the Union soldiers to see him above all others; the lack of any animosity to him, and the large number of those who had been his foes who expressed the warmest interest and personal regard for him.

As we turn the pages of the biographies of Gov. Morton and Gen. Wise, men of such widely different types and serving such widely different purposes in the history of our country, we are reminded that now only two of the old War Governors are still on the stage of life—Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island and Gov. Holbrook of Vermont. The actors in the great war and ante-bellum days are rapidly passing from the view of earth.

The book has much in it to commend. From a literary point of view it is the work of a master. Its pages are clear, crisp, and abound with life and movement. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the best-written and most readable biography of the heroes of the great civil war that has yet appeared.

FRANCIS E. MARSTEN.

BURNS AND SCOTT HEROINES.

One of Them Lived in New York Half a Century—Another Born in Philadelphia.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

Gen. James Grant Wilson.

Comparatively few persons, even among the great multitude of admirers of Scotland's two most highly gifted sons, are aware that for more than half a century the charming heroine of one of Robert Burns's beautiful songs resided in New York City, or that the noble original of Sir Walter Scott's Rebecca of "Ivanhoe" was a native of Philadelphia, where she died less than three decades ago. These two interesting chracters were both cherished friends of Washington Irving. The former is very frequently introduced in his biography; the name of the other, for some unknown reason, is not mentioned. It is the purpose of the present writer to give an account of those fortunate American ladies upon whom the genius of Burns and Scott conferred immortality, and concerning whom it was his pleasure, as a youth, to converse with Irving, and also with Isabella, the youngest sister of the peasant poet.

In a letter to his friend, Provost Maxwell of Lochmaben, dated Ellisland, 20th December, 1789, Robert Burns writes: "If you meet with that worthy old veteran in religion and good fellowship, Mr. Jeffrey, or any of his amiable family, I beg you will give them my best compliments." The gentleman alluded to by the poet, Andrew Jaffray, or Jeffrey, was a gifted clergyman who had been translated from Tundergarth to Ruthwell, and thence, in 1783, to Lochmaben, some eight miles from Dumfries. Ten years later he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and died in 1795 at the age of seventy-seven. Burns frequently visited the manse, where the bright blue eyes of one of his daughters, the blooming Jeanie Jeffrey, attracted the attention of the susceptible poet, who, under the impression which she produced upon his imagination, made her the subject of one of his sweetest songs:

I gaed a waefu' gate yestreen,
A gate I fear I'll dearly rue;
I got my death fra twa sweet een,
Twa lovely een o' bonnie blue.
'Twas not her golden ringlets bright,
Her lips like roses wat wi' dew,
Her heaving bosom, lily white—
It was her een sae bonny blue.

She talked, she smiled, my heart she wiled,
She charm'd my soul, I wistna how;
And ay the stound, the deadly wound,
Cam frae her een sae bonny blue.
But, spare to speak, and spare to speed,
She'll aiblins listen to my vow;
Should she refuse, I'll lay my dead
To her twa een sae bonny blue.

Jeanie Jeffrey was born in 1773, married, at the age of twenty-one, William Renwick, and soon after accompanied him to New York, where he became a prominent merchant, dying in 1808. Mrs. Renwick spent nearly threescore years in this city, and her home in Barclay Street was early in the present century a cherished resort of Washington Irving, James K. Paulding, and Henry Brevoort, the first-named humorously calling it his "Ark." Her eldest son, James, who at twenty-one became a Columbia College professor, was perhaps Irving's most intimate friend, and together they visited Europe after the close of the second war with Great Britain. During their absence Irving frequently wrote to Mrs. Renwick, and from one of his letters, dated 1815, the following extracts are taken: "I find it very much doubted if Scott is the author of 'Waverley' and 'Guy Mannering.' Brown, one of the publishers, positively says he is not. * * * Scott remarked: "My poems are mere cairngorms, wrought up, perhaps, with a cunning hand, and may pass in the market as long as cairngorms are the fashion; but they are mere Scotch pebbles, after all; now, Tom Campbell's are real diamonds, and diamonds of the first water." Writing a decade later from the Alhambra in Spain to his friend Brevoort, Irving says: "Give my kindest remembrances to your good parents, and to all the Renwick family. It gives me most sincere delight to hear that Mrs. Renwick enjoys such good health and good spirits. My dear Brevoort, it will be the happiest day of my life when I once more find myself among you all."

Mrs. Renwick's mother was Agnes Armstrong, in whose honor the touching words and beautiful air of "Roslin Castle" were composed, and Johnnie Armstrong, the famous Borderer, whose monument has been recently erected at Carlinrigg, in Roxburghshire, was her remote ancestor, a gallant outlaw, for whose sad fate on the picturesque spot now commemorated, Burns often expressed admiration and sympathy at the Lochmaben fireside, where he composed another song for the blue-eyed lassie, not, so far as the present writer is aware, included in any of the several hundred editions of the poet's works. It begins with "When first I saw my Jeanie's face," and concludes with the following lines:

But sair I fear some happier swain
Has gained sweet Jeanie's favor;
If sae, may every bliss be hers,
Though I maun never have her.
But gang she East, or gang she West,
'Twixt Forth and Tweed all over,
While men have eyes, or ears, or taste,
She'll always find a lover.

The song is alluded to in the following most interesting letter written by Mrs. Renwick to her sister-in-law, then residing at Canandaigua, N. Y., containing charming accounts of her youthful intercourse with Burns:

New York, Nov. 13, 1838.

My Dear Sister: Although our youngsters hold the pen of ready writers, and carry on a brisk correspondence, I am not willing that you and I should be entirely laid on the shelf, and as I am at present quite alone I cannot spend an hour more pleasantly than in writing you an account of our proceedings for the last four days. I am delighted with the hope of having a little of Sir Walter Scott's precious hair, will you say to Mr. Wood, with many thanks from me, that he must be so kind as to send it by mail and not wait for a private opportunity. It is too valuable to be intrusted to anybody. An article in The Mirror induced me to procure and read Cunningham's life of Burns, and I think it is, as I predicted, very inferior to that of my departed friend, Dr. Currie; wanting sadly his delicacy and refinement. I can scarcely believe that Burns ever wrote the letter to Provost Maxwell; my dear father was never spoken of but with love and reverence, and he is mentioned as "that veteran in religion and good fellowship, Mr. Jeffrey," and Cunningham says he received much information from his son, Hugh Jeffrey. I never had a brother Hugh, and my own three brothers were—William, at that time in the house of Sir Robert Herries, in London, and who died many years after, their agent in Brujes. The second, Robert, was at the same period Surgeon of the Sir Edward Hughes, East Indiaman, on board of which vessel he died some time after. John, the third, your own excellent husband, was, you know, prosperous and happy beyond the common lot of man until the downfall of life, misfortunes overtook him, which, as he looked on his beloved partner and nine infant children, broke his noble heart; for, at the period spoken of, fortune was using some of them "hard and sharp."

As respects the much quoted "Blue-Eyed Lassie," (or lass, as Cunningham most unpoetically writes it,) he says, "that the poet, on a visit to King Bruce's Borough, drank tea and spent an evening at the "manse," intimating that that was a solitary visit, and the statement altogether is incorrect. It was after dinner, in company with the poet, at the house of Mr. Nicol, who was living at Moffat for the benefit of his child's health, that Burns sent to me the two songs, "Willie brew'd a peck of maut" and "The Blue-Eyed Lassie." Mr. Nicol was the "Willie" whose "maut got above the meal" that night with the poet. I was only then fifteen, and sic a wee bit lassie that Burns danced out with me in his arms, and put me into the carriage to my father, singing "Green grow the rashes, O." Poor, poor Burns, how often have I seen him in a cold Winter's night, when he had been riding for hours over the moors and mosses after smugglers, (what a task for such a spirit!) open our little parlor door and walk in, with his great lionskin coat and fur cap covered with snow, and his fine Newfoundland dog, Thurton, at his side, looking stern and dour as if at war with all the world; with what kindness he was welcomed by my dear parents, while my sister and self seated him in my mother's easy chair, brought dry slippers, and prepared for him a warm, comfortable cup of tea; then, seating ourselves on our low creeples at his feet, watch his countenance brighten up into almost more than mortal beauty and intelligence, and listen to his inspired words, every one of which was absolute poetry. There is no event of my happy early days that I look back upon with such pride as having sat at the feet of such a man. He was, at the time I speak of, acting the part of an affectionate husband and father; and even —— never spoke evil of him at my father's fireside. It was not until many years after, when I had long mixed with a hard-hearted world, that I ever imagined he could do or had done wrong. So much has been said and written about that weary "Blue-Eyed Lassie" that I am tempted to give you, my dear sister, a copy of a much better one, which I believe has never been in any of the collections of Burns's works. I cannot help thinking that the compliment in the last lines is worth more than all the other song. Now, my dear sister, if you can read this long letter without losing patience you will deserve much credit. Pray answer it, and with kindest love to all my dear friends, believe me, as ever, your truly

Affectionate Sister,
JANE RENWICK.

The sole survivor of the Columbia College class of 1836 recalls, after the "flood of years," the circumstance of James Renwick, the architect of Grace Church, Broadway, and the Catholic Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue, boasting that Robert Burns had written two poems about his grandmother, whereupon his classmates promptly called him "Lying Jim." It was not until his veracity was vindicated by the presentation, a few days later, of a certificate of the fact furnished by his father, the Professor of Chemistry, that his incredulous college comrades accepted the statement concerning the songs which had so greatly surprised and amazed them. The objectionable appellation, however, long adhered to the distinguished architect among the members of his class.

It has been frequently incorrectly stated that Mrs. Renwick was a sister of Francis Jeffrey, later Lord Jeffrey, the brilliant essayist, and editor of The Edinburgh Review. The statement has been reported in a pleasant volume of Literary Recollections, published during the present year. After the death of his first wife Jeffries came to this country, in 1813, during the second war with Great Britain, to marry Miss Wilkes of New York, who, with her father, had several years previous been his guests at Craigcrook Castle, near Edinburgh, bringing with him two letters of introduction from Henry Brevoort, then traveling in Europe. One was addressed to Washington Irving, the other to Mrs. Renwick, who was not even a Scotch cousin, which is said to extend to the sixth degree. The lady and Lord Jeffrey then met for the first time. Later, one of her daughters married Capt. Charles Wilkes, a cousin of the second Mrs. Jeffrey.

A Scottish visitor to the United States, in 1822, who was introduced to Mrs. Renwick, sent the following account of her to his father, George Thompson, the friend of Burns: "She is a widow—has still the remains of Burns's delightful portrait of her; her twa sweet een that gave him his death are yet clear and full of expression. She has great suavity of manners and much good sense." He then adds, from her recollection, a charming picture of the manners of the poet in refined and agreeable society. "I never," Mrs. Renwick added, "could fancy that Burns had ever followed the rustic occupation of the plow, because everything he said or did had a gracefulness and charm that was in an extraordinary degree engaging."

Many years ago, on his first visit to Philadelphia, the writer saw in the studio of Thomas Sully, among many other paintings, a portrait that particularly attracted his attention, and, in answer to his inquiry, was informed that it was a picture of Miss Gratz, the original of Rebecca of York, in Scott's "Ivanhoe," of whom he had painted two portraits. He had been introduced to the lady by Washington Irving in the following letter:

New York, Nov. 4, 1807.

My Dear Miss Rebecca: I hardly need introduce the bearer, Mr. Sully, to you, as I trust you recollect him perfectly. He proposes passing the Winter in your city, and as he will be a mere stranger and sojourner in the land, I will solicit for him your good graces. He is a gentleman for whom I have great regard, not merely on account of his professional abilities, which are highly promising, but for his amiable character and engaging manners. I think I cannot render him a favor for which he ought to be more grateful than in introducing him to you and your connections.

Mr. Hoffman's family are all well, and you are often the subject of their conversation. Remember me affectionately to the family. Excuse the liberty I have taken, and believe me, with the warmest friendship,

Ever yours,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

Sully was so much pleased with his reception by Miss Gratz and her family and other prominent persons to whom he was introduced by them that he removed to Philadelphia in 1810, and remained an ornament to that city until his death, in 1872, at he age of four-score and nine years. Perhaps her most intimate friend was Maria Fenno, who married as his second wife, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, a distinguished New York advocate, with whom Washington Irving studied law. During the frequent visits which Miss Gratz paid to Mrs. Hoffman, she became intimate with Irving, who was engaged to Matilda, the youngest of the sisters. She died of consumption at eighteen, but the impression she made on her lover's heart was never effaced. The same constancy characterized his friendship for Miss Gratz. The faithful friendship between the latter and Mrs. Hoffman endured longer than life itself. When she died her young daughter Julia became the object of Miss Gratz's tender care. She spent part of every year with her mother's devoted friend, and finally remained with her as an adopted daughter. Her brother, Charles Fenno Hoffman, was a frequent guest at the house of Miss Gratz, until the end came for "Aunt Rebecca," in 1869.

A niece of Miss Gratz, in a letter to the present writer, says: "Mr. Irving was intimate with the Gratz family, and when visiting Philadelphia, in early life, made their house his home. Miss Rebecca Gratz and Miss Matilda Hoffman of New York, the lady to whom Irving was engaged, were devoted friends, and during Miss Hoffman's last sickness Miss Gratz was by her side and closed her eyes in death. This devotion strengthened the strong ties already existing between Irving and the Gratz family, although no mention is made of them in the memoir of the admired author. When, a few years later, Irving and Scott became friends, the former spoke in such glowing terms of the beauty and many accomplishments of the lovely Jewess, and her strength of faith in her religious belief, that Sir Walter selected her as one of his heroines, under her own name of Rebecca."

Irving made the acquaintance of Scott in the Autumn of 1807, and they immediately became friends. Although he was then dictating "Rob Roy" to his devoted amanuensis, William Laidlaw, and his friend, John Ballantyne, he was already revolving in his mind the plot and character of "Ivanhoe." So much impressed was Scott with the American's description of Rebecca, and her home, where the strictest rules of the ancient faith were openly and religiously observed, and of the character of a woman who could give up a brilliant match with a man she loved, rather than abandon her religious faith, that he determined to introduce a Jewess, and on the strength of Irving's description he called his heroine by her real name of Rebecca. "Ivanhoe" was completed in December, 1819, and soon after a copy reached Irving, with a letter from Scott, in which he inquired: "How do you like your Rebecca? Does the Rebecca I have pictured compare with the pattern given?" From Irving the writer heard the opinion expressed that there are few finer female characters in poetry or romance than Scott's Rebecca, a view that was shared by two other distinguished friends of Miss Gratz, Henry Clay and Fannie Kemble, who was a frequent visitor at her house.

More than in the Norman and Saxon Knight and tournament of "Ivanhoe," its beauty and charm lie in the sad, devoted, and unrequited tenderness of Rebecca, and this character doubtless contributes to make it the most popular of all the Waverley novels, Irving said that he read it almost every year, and Gladstone remarked to an American friend that he had read it many times, preferring it to any other, except "The Bride of Lammermoor," which he considered Sir Walter's masterpiece. Of "Ivanhoe," a brilliant writer in Blackwood says:

There is in "Ivanhoe" a somebody and a something to appeal to most minds, whether it be the hero himself or the wandering King, surly but faithful Gurth, or quaint and loyal Wamba, and sturdy and independent Cedric or the bold outlaw, the greenwood tree, or the halls of Rotherwood. Even the villains of the piece have the merit of personal courage, and are quite as ready to exchange hard knocks with a rival as to bleed a Jew. And the descriptions are vivid enough to bring the scenes straight home to the reader. We seem to hear the breaking of lances, the ring of the quarter-staff, the twang of the bow, to follow the Black Knight and Gurth in their nocturnal adventures, to wait for the coming of the champion in the lists of Templetown, or to watch with Rebecca from the lattice-window of Torquilstone the deeds of the Black Knight and of Locksley and his merry men.

DAUDET.

The New and Complete Edition of His Writings.*

Alphonse Daudet belongs to the small company of fiction writers vital to one's education. Regardless of individual opinion as to his exact niche among the immortals, there can be, I think, no doubt regarding the permanence of his fame; his title to membership in the international academy is undisputed. Not only will his stories live, but they are probably destined to suffer less from periodic fluctuations of taste than those of almost any other writer. The reason for this is plain. Less than any of his compeers is Daudet dependent upon the pre-eminence of a single quality; his talent is essentially symmetrical and many-sided, and his message therefore universal. From this happy combination of attributes spring both his strength and his weakness. All literary gifts, save one, were his—humor, perception, wit, taste, imagination, and that indefinite something called style; all save passion. Had he possessed passion, had dramatic intensity been infused into his blood, he would, I believe, have stood above all competitors in the field of story-telling. More universal, more catholic in his sympathies than Thackeray, whose penetrating insight he shares, Daudet's grasp of character is surer than that of Hugo, and his humanity greater than the humanity of Balzac. But lacking vital fire, what shall we say of him? He is always true to nature, always incisive, always charming, but never grand, never sublime. Reading him is like traveling across a great fertile tableland; in the end we sadly miss the mountains. I confess sometimes Daudet palls upon me; I long for his genius to run away with him. But, unfortunately, his Pegasus is without wings; he keeps up a steady trot, and gives us ample opportunity to examine the varied beauties of the landscape in detail, but, alas for our hopes of flying! It is perhaps too much to demand a combination of the romantic and realistic, but we are at least justified in asking that our blood occasionally be made to bestir itself. "Daudet chats," says one of his critics, and in that simple statement is summed up a page of analysis. His eulogist might have added that he always chats delightfully. Sympathetically, more than most writers of artistic perception, Daudet allowed his personality to enter into his writings; it permeates his work like a delicate odor. He was far from the school of de Maupassant, which holds to the stern repression of individual sympathy and predilection; consciously or unconsciously he allowed his heart to express itself through his hand. In consequence, from his books we feel that we know the man. The impression is that of a keen, sensitive, sympathetic skeptic, who takes nothing on faith, but who has not lost faith in humanity.

Daudet's writings are worthy of deep study by the young writer who would learn to understand humanity. He worked along such simple, natural lines that it seems easy to follow him. This seeming ease is of course deceptive, but it is nevertheless suggestive. Simplicity is the way to truth. Were we limited to one adjective to describe Daudet's writings, I think critics would agree upon the word "true." In the broadest sense, he was realistic, not as Zola and his school are realistic, but as the greatest masters in all arts, who recognize instinctively that true realism can spring only from a combination of the ideal and the material. Daudet never lost himself in detail, despite painstaking accuracy; he never forget that art is concerned ultimately with the impression upon the reader's mind, not with the material through which that impression is conveyed, and that mere virtuosity is worse than useless. In consequence, he spares us the tiresome cataloguing into which Dickens ofttimes errs. Daudet was both greater and less than Dickens, with whom he has been compared, and upon whom he is erroneously said to have modeled himself. Between the two writers are numerous points of resemblance, but more of difference. They were both deeply interested in the lower strata of society and both approached the subject with sympathy not only for the class, but for the individual. Both, also, were keenly aware of the incongruous, the ridiculous in life; in Daudet, however, wit represented humor, whereas in Dickens permeating, insistent humor swallowed up the more delicate quality. Daudet's sentiment and pathos is not so masterful as that of Dickens, but it rings truer, freer from sentimentality. Daudet is a more self-conscious, less spontaneous writer, but he is far more balanced. He sees life absolutely as it is, and makes no effort to conceal the facts. Despite his heart, he is never led into the mistake of pointing a moral, of stretching the limits of literature to include the field of reform. Even in the case of "Sappho" this restraint has been exercised, although the book was written as a warning to his son. The moral of the book is evident, but it is the moral deduced by the intelligent from the pitiless logic of facts, not the moral forced upon us by the preacher under the cloak of romancer.

Daudet is pre-eminently a great artist. The heroic, the Titanic, are beyond him, but within the limits of his work he is nearly always satisfactory. In simple, uncomplicated love scenes, however, he betrays the weakness of his countrymen and is prone to drift into the banal, the childish. Nothing, surely, could be more stupid than the lovemaking of young de Géry and "grandmamma" in the "Nabob," unless it be the lovemaking of Cosette and Marius in "Les Miserables." Fortunately, however, Daudet seems to have felt his limitation and to have avoided the shallows as much as possible.

In view of the wide interest in Daudet in America, Little, Brown & Co.'s uniform edition of his works, except theatrical pieces, in twenty-four volumes, now appearing in monthly installments, can hardly fail of appreciation. The illustrations are excellent, the work of French artists. There is, moreover, a general critical introduction to the set by Prof. Brander Matthews, which is worthy to prove definitive. Certainly every student of French literature should read it.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

*THE NOVELS, ROMANCES, AND MEMOIRS OF ALPHONSE DAUDET. To be Completed in Twenty-four Volumes. 8vo. Illustrated. Sold by subscription. Boston: Little Brown & Co. New York: The Croscup and Sterling Company. $3.50 per volume.

"AND THE BOOKS, BUT ESPECIALLY THE PARCHMENTS"—A LAY SERMON.

"The cloak that I left at Troas with Carpus, when thou comest, bring with thee, and the books, but especially the parchments."—II. Timothy, iv., 13. These are the words of an old lawyer, near his end, and weighed down with trouble. The second epistle to Timothy (who was ordained the first Bishop of the Ephesians) was written from Rome when Paul was brought before Nero the second time.

Paul had been having a hard time, as he relates to Timothy a few verses before, "But thou hast fully known my doctrine, manner of life, purpose, faith, long suffering, charity, patience, persecutions, afflictions which came to me at Antioch; at Iconium, at Lystra, what persecutions I endured." And, as he says in a later verse, "Alexander, the coppersmith, did me much evil." And Paul wanted some good company. Physicians are generally very good company indeed, although as a rule they make bad witnesses; but St. Luke seems to have been an exception in both respects; although an excellent witness for the faith, Paul seems to have got tired of his society, for he says, "Only Luke is with me. Take Mark and bring him with thee * * * And also the books, but especially the parchments."

What were his books? Were they libers made from the inner bark of a tree? From the inner bark of the lime, inscribed with a story of cool shades and cooling drink for hot, parched Summer days? Or of the ash, with tales of archery, and of the Robin Hood of those times? Or of the maple, awaking reminiscenses of the flecked shadows of its beautiful leaves, and of the murmur of a trout stream rippling over pebbles? Or the inner bark of an elm, having written upon it a story of meadows, and bringing recollections of the sweet, too sweet, falling cadence of the meadow lark? Let us hope that Paul's books brought to him such visions as these.

But possibly they were formed of papyri, joined together in a long roll, or volumen, which when allowed to suddenly close and roll up had suggested to Isaiah the energetic description of the Day of Judgment when "the heavens shall be folded up like a book." Whatever their forms and contents, it might be said of Paul as de Busbecq in his memoirs speaks of the wisdom of the Tartars, "Insomuch that the Turks said frequently and justly of them, that other nations had their learning in their books, but the Tartars had eaten their books, and had their wisdom in their breasts, from whence they could draw it out as they had occasion, as divine oracles."

And the books. Were they on law, or fishing, or farming? By Gamaliel, the Dwight of Jerusalem's Columbia, at whose feet Paul sat; or by that antique Walton, Job, who questioned whether you could catch leviathan with a hook; or works on "Adopting an Abandoned Farm," or, more probably in those days, on stock raising?

They could hardly have included a charming set of essays on "My Study Fire," for the few fires of the climate of Judea were only the campfires of shepherds, whose studies were the stars while they watched their flocks by night.

But what foreign poet was his Goethe or his Schiller? Was there a roll of papyrus by an Egyptian Buckle, giving the history of the civilization in the Valley of the Nile? Or tales of the Pilgrim Fathers who had led Israel from Egypt through the wilderness to Canaan? Yes, he had the latter in the book of Exodus.

But had he a separate history of the City of Jerusalem by the Martha J. Lamb of his day? He had an old copy of the Hebrew "Federalist" in the Book of Deuteronomy. But was there a little old black-letter copy of the Rules of a Jewish West Indian Company? And who was the foreign Motley whose romantic page told him the true history of the Rise of the Hebrew Republic.

"But especially the parchments." Were his parchments like mine? Were they deeds of old farms, with faded ink and broken wax bullae, with imperfect impressions of the seals of ancestors who centuries before had turned to dust?

Why not, when as Jeremiah relates of his purchase from his cousin Hanameel of the field that is in Anathoth, "So I took the evidence of the purchase, both that which was sealed according to the law and the custom, and that which was open, and I gave the evidence of the purchase unto Baruch, the son of Neriah, in the sight of Hanameel, mine uncle's son, and in the presence of the witnesses that subscribed the book of the purchase, before all the Jews that sat in the court, and I charged Baruch before them, saying, 'Take these evidences, the evidence of the purchase, both which is sealed, and this evidence which is open, and put them in an earthen vessel, that they may continue many days.'" Evidently Baruch was the Register of Deeds in those days, and the earthen vessel took the place of the tin case in our Register's office; it being in Paul's time, so many centuries later than Jeremiah's day, why might he not have had title deeds preserved in earthen vessels?

Or were his parchments tomes in vellum covers, telling of the virtues and achievements of the professors of some ancient Phoenician or Hebrew university, like the Leyden of the seventeenth century; or tales of the deeds of the beggars, the Geuzn, les Gueux, the poor but courageous and noble patriots who redeemed the Jewish low countries from the Persian tyranny of the seventy years' captivity?

Could one of these parchments have been of human skin, torn by the Amalekites from some man who preferred death to renouncing his religion? Such men have in all periods lived and died in this world. And while there was no newspaper like the Dutch "Hollandsch Mercurius" of 1664, bound up in parchment to preserve its interesting contents, yet, as the ancients, like the Dutch, struck off many medals perpetually to commemorate events, there may well have been a "Van Loon's Medallic History of the Netherlands" of those days, illustrated with impressions of rare coins and dies.

We shall never be able to answer these queries. Alas that the great library of Alexandria was so ruthlessly destroyed so long ago! But pleasant is the thought that that studious and learned lawyer, Paul, a martyr to his views of right and of principle, had that sweet, never-failing source of peace and quiet and happiness, as in prison and in the face of death he wrapped his old cloak about him, and enjoyed his books, and especially the parchments.

THE HEARTS' IDOLATRIES.

I.

We deprecate, and justly, pagan shrines—
Blind superstition with carved wood or stone—
But, though our modern thought and taste refines,
And objects change, is idol-worship with us quite unknown?

II.

'Tis true, we have our cherished Christian fane,
Wherein to worship Him, whose love unknown
Should rule in every heart, and 'tis our bane
That any rival should usurp His throne;

III.

Yet vain ambition, insatiate greed of gold—
Beauty's rare charm, or pleasure's siren smile—
How often have their subtle power controlled
Our wayward hearts, our fickle wills beguile?

IV.

Pride, selfishness, or passion uncontrolled,
Betray their votaries to grief, despair—
For those enslaved by sin, or hoarded gold—
God's gifts and grace find seldom welcome there.

V.

The empty pomp of life oft indurates the heart,
'Tis the more noble-minded love to share—
Though mayhap, less endowed, freely impart
Of Charity's fraternal, sympathetic care.

VI.

Such wise ambition seeks no nobler goal—
Test of the faithful stewardship of life—
Its hours are fleeting—defying our control—
Save that with kindly deeds we make them rife.

FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 13, 1899.

FRENCH BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

Foreign booksellers in this city have just received an unusually large number of French Summer novels and memoirs, together with some valuable additions to the literature of the Dreyfus case. Here are a few of them, with brief descriptions:

"Gonse-Pilate" and "Le Petit Bleu" are valuable additions to the works published by the Librarie Stock in connection with the "Affaire Dreyfus." In "Gonse-Pilate" the author winds up his preface with the words: "Justice or coup d'état! May justice be triumphant; if not, right will be eclipsed in France and France will be eclipsed in the whole of the civilized world."

"Les Magloires," by M. Albert Boissière," (Fasquelle,) is a good study of rustic manners and customs, with their special code of morality. The author puts before us several interesting problems.

In "Suzeraine" (Fasquelle) M. Georges Lecomte describes the joys and sorrows of a woman whose character, cleverly drawn, reminds us of some of the famous amoureuses of former days. The novel, moreover, is full of quaint satire.

"La Campagne de Minorque," (Calmann Lévy,) by Raoul de Cisternes, deals with the life of the Maréchal de Richelieu, with anecdotes and comments from the diary of the Commandeur de Glandevez. The work contains many interesting and hitherto unknown details of the life of the Maréchal, one of the most prominent personages in the eighteenth century.

M. Th. Bentzon's "Nouvelle France et Nouvelle Angleterre" gives an excellent description of Canada. The chapters on society in Montreal and the visits to the convents in Quebec and other sites are worth reading. (Calmann Lévy.)

M. Alfred Bonsergent's new story, "Cabinet d'Affaires," is an amusing study of that curious Parisian type, the "homme d'affaires." A pretty love idyll is introduced, and this well-written book has the advantage that it may be read by young and old. (Calmann Lévy.)

"Les Voix de l'Esprit," by M. Digues, contains a series of hyptological communications. The list comprises Napoleon I., Victor Hugo, Mesnier, Alfred de Musset, Rossini, Voltaire, Xenophon, and many other celebrities who were kind enough to communicate with the author. The volume will no doubt appeal to all believers in Spiritualism. (Librarie Flammarion.)

M. G. Dubis-Dessaulle's "Sous la Casaque" treats of the vexed question of the so-called "compagnies de discipline," wherein the author, under the form of a novel, describes the scenes he has witnessed, and the terrible physical and moral tortures which the soldiers in these regiments have to undergo.

CHAUCER.

Prof. Courthope's Recent Lecture at Oxford.

The Professor of Poetry at Oxford, Mr. Courthope, delivered the sixth of his series of lectures on "Law in Taste" a few weeks ago. He said that he proposed, in the few lectures that remained for him to deliver before he vacated the chair, to illustrate from the works of the English poets the operation of the most fundamental law of the fine art of poetry—the creation of harmonious ideas out of contrary qualities—and he would begin with Chaucer, as the father of English poetry. A preliminary objection, founded on a prejudice of race, fortified by the study of philology, had to be first dealt with—viz., that everything in English poetry was the product of the Anglo-Saxon genius, and that, a very large proportion of the English vocabulary in its present state being traceable to a remote Saxon source, Caedmon, and not Chaucer, was to be regarded as the father of English poetry. It was necessary for those who held this view to prove three things about the art of English poetry—first, that there had been a continuous succession in it of poets of Saxon descent; secondly, that there had been a continuous development of Saxon modes of diction and versification; thirdly, that the thought, imagination, and general culture of English poetry was of the Saxon character.

Not only could none of these propositions be shown to be true, but each was the exact opposite of the truth. Taking first the question of race, he said that before the Norman conquest such poets as appeared in England were, of course, of Saxon nationality; and after the conquest, Orm and Layamon continued to use forms which, either in diction or versification, were more nearly allied to Anglo-Saxon than to modern English. Chaucer, however, was not of Saxon, but of French or Walloon extraction. Quoting a passage from Hallam's "Middle Ages" to show the depressed condition of the Saxon population in England after the conquest, the lecturer said that it would have been utterly impossible for a poet of such nationality to present in verse the gay, vivid, and comprehensive view of life and society found in the "Canterbury Tales." Chaucer, on the other hand, from his middle-class birth and from his position in the household of John of Gaunt was admirably qualified to observe the contrary qualities of the two peoples and to imitate them in poetry. Passing on to the second point—namely, the question of diction and versification—the professor said that he had been strongly censured for asserting that between the art of Caedmon and the art of Chaucer there was no link of connection. He maintained, however, that the proposition was unassailable by any systematic process of reason.

The question which the English poets had to decide three centuries after the Norman Conquest was whether the old Saxon method of versification could be adapted to the existing conditions of the English language or whether new forms of harmony should be imposed on it from without. Langland and other poets of Saxon descent endeavored to preserve the old alliterative form of verse; Chaucer, on the contrary, enriched the remains of the Saxon vocabulary with imported French words, and naturalized in the language French meters. Hence he had been assailed by antiquarians and philologists as a corrupter of the language. Skinner, for example, in the seventeenth century, had reproached him for bringing in "cartloads of French words" and for depriving the language of its "ancient grace and beauty." This was a mere flourish of rhetoric, for the disuse of the instruction in Saxon grammar in the schools after the Norman Conquest and the havoc made in the spoken language by the mixture of many races had laid the old structure of the Saxon tongue in ruins. The lecturer showed by citing the opening lines of "The Vision of Piers the Plowman" how monotonous was the effect in the middle English of the alliterative form of verse. He went on to point out the remarkable skill and science with which Chaucer had fused the elements of the French and Saxon languages in his metrical compositions. Dryden, who was ignorant of the structure of the English language in its primitive stages, thought that Chaucer's versification was inharmonious; but it was plain that the essential character of the heroic couplet, both in respect of the disposition of the accent and the varied place of the caesura or pause in the line, was as clearly marked in the verse of Chaucer as in the verse of Dryden or Pope.

The harmony of Chaucer's versification was demonstrated by an analysis of the opening lines in the prologue to the "Canterbury Tales." With regard to the third point, the lecturer asked what would have been the general character of imagination in English poetry if Saxon instead of Norman influence, Caedmon rather than Chaucer, had determined the course of the art? The answer was that it would have been, in the first place, almost exclusively religious; in the second place, imitative, (in the narrow sense of the word;) in the third place, insular. Proofs of this were found in the theological tendency of almost all Saxon literature from the time of Cynewulf; in the imitations by Saxon poets of third-rate Latin poets and (after the conquest) of long-winded French romances; and in the monastic lamentations of writers like Robert of Brunne and the author of "Cursor Mundi" over the popularity of the taste for secular reading invading England from the Continent. All the best qualities of the Saxon imagination were assembled in Langland; but the lecturer, while dwelling on the admirable imaginative power displayed in the "Vision of Piers the Plowman," showed that as a poem, it lacked the most essential requirement of fine art, the knowledge how to imitate the universal.

The view of life presented in Langland's allegory was simply and solely ecclesiastical, the lay element being entirely subordinate; while the idea of nature expressed was so much that of a mystic as to leave on the mind an impression of nothing but splendid and chaotic imagery. What a contrast was afforded to this in the beautiful and almost sculpturesque effect of the group of pilgrims in "The Canterbury Tales"! How was that effect produced? By the reconciliation of many contrary modes of thought. Chaucer was a layman, but he had the best education of his time, which was that of the Church; hence his picture of the pilgrimage, with its religious object and its crowd of mundane details and incidents, offered a perfectly balanced imitation of the half-ecclesiastical, half-civil life of the period. Again, Chaucer was a soldier and a diplomatist, whose experience extended far beyond the shores of England; a scholar, acquainted with all the intellectual movements of the time in France and Italy; so that his view of the Canterbury pilgrimage was not a mere photograph of an episode of insular life, but rather an ideal reflection, on English lines, of the character of the great feudal system of society, common to the whole of Europe. Finally, Chaucer's observation was so extensive and his artistic instinct so delicate that he was able to reduce his complex idea of society to a simple dramatic form, and the main excellence that raised the scheme of "The Canterbury Tales" high above that of the "Decameron" was the great variety in the matter of the different stories, the animation of the incidents leading up to them, and the perfect adaptation of the style of each story to the character of the story teller. In conclusion, the lecturer insisted on the supreme importance of Chaucer's poetry as marking out the scope and character of the art in England.

The fluctuations of opinion and belief, the fickleness of democratic taste, above all, perhaps, the perfection to which the art of journalism had been brought, were having their effect on the fine arts. Many who practised these were vainly striving to rival the skill of the journalist in taking instantaneous photographs of the shifting surface of life; hence the artistic methods of the school of artists who called themselves impressionists. All these decadent whims and fashions must necessarily be swept away by the tide of time, but the laws of fine art, however the outward expression of them might vary, were, in their essence, immutable. They were founded on the abiding basis of national character. The poetry of Chaucer was the oldest, the simplest, and the clearest example of the lines which the English imagination must follow in its imitation of the universal. His authority as a law-giver in our poetry was confirmed by the fidelity with which all his greatest successors had trodden in his path, and it would be shown in future lectures how Chaucer's law of the harmonious fusion of contrary principles was illustrated in subsequent generations by the work of Milton, Pope, Byron, and Tennyson.

A Life of Milton.*

It is with Shakespeare and Dante alone, of all moderns, that Prof. Trent would compare Milton. He fears "we Anglo-Saxons do not honor Milton as we should do, and that we too frequently misunderstand and neglect him." He has therefore ventured to write this little book, founded on his own ample knowledge of the poet's works, and upon a careful study, also, of the biographies of Masson, Mark Pattison, and Dr. Garnett, to the last named of whom the book is dedicated. Prof. Trent was inspired by the hope that, a new book always having an advantage as a "literary missioner," he might make Milton known and understood where hitherto he has been but a name.

The materials of the volume, however, are not exactly new. Prof. Trent's introduction to "L'Allegro and Other Poems" in the "English Classics" series, is its groundwork, while parts of it have appeared in The Protestant Episcopal Review and The Suwanee Review. Milton, to this enthusiastic biographer, is "the greatest artist, man of letters, and ideal patriot the world has ever known." That savors of hyperbole, of course, but admiration of Milton is always creditable, and must be respected, even if one can scarcely go so far as to "shudder," with Prof. Trent, at the risk our literature ran of "having only one supreme poet, instead of two," when Milton devoted twenty years of his life to the State. It may be fairly said, too, that if the note of hyperbole must be struck in biography, (and few biographers seem able to avoid it,) it is certainly less out of harmony than usual when Milton is the theme. The gravity and purity of his mind, the profundity of his learning, and the sublimity of his imagination are not to be questioned.

Prof. Trent's work is concise and coherent, and particularly readable. It is to be commended strongly to the large number of persons of reasonable intelligence whose acquaintance with Milton is limited to a vague knowledge of a few cantos of "Paradise Lost" and the three most famous of his shorter poems, and, perhaps a remembrance, equally vague, of Macaulay's youthful essay.

*JOHN MILTON: A Short Study of His Life and Works. By William P. Trent. Pp. xii.-266. New York: The Macmillan Co. 75 cents.

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MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS.

Books in Current Literature That Have Interest and Value for Them.

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

J. James R. Croes.

Member of The American Society of Civil Engineers, Member of The Institution of Civil Engineers, &c.

The devotee of "the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man," as Thomas Tredgold defined civil engineering to be, who is called upon to superintend the engineering works required for the maintaining of the comfort and salubrity of the citizens of a municipality has more multifarious duties to perform and a greater variety of subjects brought before him for consideration and prompt decision than almost any other member of the profession. The City Engineer of a town of moderate size, in which the several branches of the public works have not attained such magnitude that a number of special departments have been organized, each with its special professional adviser, an expert in his particular line, must be competent to advise his non-professional superiors, who are usually changed every year and are selected for reasons other than their knowledge of the physical features of municipal affairs, on questions of lines and gradients of streets, of the grading, paving, and maintenance of highways, of the sanitary drainage of the district, of the preservation of the purity of the water supply, of the disposal of the unwholesome products of the community, both public and private, of the precautions to be taken to diminish losses by fire, both by preventing its beginning and checking its spread, of the protection of the public interests against fraud in either the conditions or the manner of executing works of public improvement by either corporations or contractors, and indeed on almost every question of fact or of law which may arise in the operation of the City Government, so far as material and physical affairs are concerned.

A very fair idea of the variety of the subjects which come under the consideration of the municipal engineer may be obtained from "Municipal Improvements, a Manual of the Methods, Utility, and Cost of Public Improvements, for the Municipal Officer, by W. F. Goodhue, C. E." (New York: John Wiley & Sons. $1.75.) The author evidently writes to instruct the average city official rather than the engineer, but he has put a good many suggestive facts and figures into a small compass.

It is not surprising, in view of the multifariousness of the City Engineer's duties, that in towns of moderate size the position is oftener than otherwise held by junior members of the profession. After a man has been doing a little of everything for a while he finds that he has a partiality or a special fitness for some one branch of the profession, and prefers to secure a more permanent position in which his talents or his inclinations may be indulged better. Now, whether an old and experienced engineer or a younger and less experienced one needs the most books is an open question.

The veteran is pretty sure to have the larger library, but the works which he consults are of a different class from those which the younger man is apt to find essential. He does not find it necessary, for instance, to refer, except very occasionally, to the useful work entitled "Engineering Contracts and Specifications," by J. B. Johnson, (New York: Engineering News Publishing Company, $3,) in which the law of contracts and the principles to be observed in framing them are clearly given, and frequent illustrations of the wording of important clauses cited from the practice of eminent engineers. Every City Engineer ought to have this book at hand. It makes no pretense of being as full and complete a compendium of the legal questions involved as "Engineering and Architectural Jurisprudence," by J. C. Wait, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, $6,)—a thorough exposition of the law of contracts, with citations of a great number of cases which have been decided in the courts. The author was educated as a civil engineer in the first place, and had several years of practice. As he says of himself, "he had prepared specifications and contracts for engineering works by copying those that had done service for other jobs, had found them misfits, and had been through more or less litigation in consequence." He determined to get to the root of the matter, and so he studied law, going through a three years' course at Harvard. Then he compiled this book, in which the conclusions he has reached on points of law are fortified by citations from judicial decisions in over five thousand cases. Prof. Johnson says of this book that "every engineer charged with the drawing of important specifications, every contractor bidding on large works, and every lawyer whose practice takes him into this field should have a copy of it in his library." The author himself says that "he has refrained from giving a full contract form for general use in construction work, and he would warn his readers of the mischief that often results from the adoption of such forms for special cases. The adoption of a single clause, without the careful consideration that the questions presented deserve, is discouraged. Much trouble and litigation are the result of adopting loosely or carelessly prepared contracts for construction work." Every engineer of experience will agree with him in this, and there is no branch of his work in which a young municipal engineer is more in need of an experienced consulting engineer than in the drawing of contracts, and the man of experience will find this book a very useful one to have at hand.

It is a far reach from the extreme of mind to that of matter, but the City Engineer often has to turn from the discussion of knotty questions of law and practice to listen to the enthusiastic arguments of an inventor of some little apparatus which is bound to revolutionize mechanical work. He may find it useful to have by him a novel and curious book just published by Norman W. Henly, "Mechanical Movements, Devices, and Appliances," by Gardiner D. Hiscox, (New York: D. Van Nostrand Company, $3,) in which 1,649 different mechanical devices are illustrated by clear diagrams, with brief explanatory text. It is an odd book, and will doubtless be of great use.

Of course every civil engineer has a copy of "The Civil Engineer's Pocket Book," by John C. Trautwine, (John Wiley & Sons, $5,) of which over 50,000 copies are in circulation, but the City Engineer, particularly, ought to have also, not only for himself but also for the inspectors whom he employs, "Inspection of the Materials and Workmanship Used in Construction, by Austin T. Byrne," (John Wiley & Sons, $3,) which has only recently been issued from the press, and seems to be a very handy and comprehensive compendium of the information which an inspector ought to possess and to have at hand to refresh or supplement the knowledge acquired by his own experience, and without which no man can be a good inspector. The book has a good index and the author has wisely added a bibliography of the sources whence his data are derived. This gives the engineer who uses the book an opportunity to investigate further any statements which may at first glance appear to be contrary to his own experience. Sometimes this further investigation discloses the fact that the authority cited is one in which the reader has no confidence, from his knowing something about the author and his mode of manufacturing facts to suit his own ideas. There are a few instances of this to be found in the bibliography of the literature of water supply and sewerage contained in "The Elements of Sanitary Engineering, by Mansfield Merriman." (John Wiley & Sons, $2.) In this capital book, which every city engineer ought to have, Prof. Merriman, who does not make any pretension of being an expert on all the subjects which are summarily treated in the volume, discloses his sources of information in a novel way. At the end of each chapter there is given a series of exercises and problems for the use of students of the text, and many of these call for the perusal of books and articles from which the statements are derived. All engineers will not agree with the author as to the soundness of the doctrine inculcated in some of these authorities, but on the whole these "exercises and problems" furnish about the best and handiest bibliography of water and sewer literature that there is. In addition to the books and articles therein cited, those who are interested in knowing about the latest methods of sewage disposal will find it to their advantage to consult "The Purification of Sewage, by Sidney Barwise, M. D., London." (New York, D. Van Nostrand Company, $2.) In this, which the author terms "a small book on a large subject," the purification of sewage is dealt with chiefly from a chemical and biological point of view and in the light of the author's experience, which has afforded him constant opportunities for the inspection of sewage disposal works and the analyzing of their effluent. The outcome is a useful little book.

As municipalities are managed nowadays, the designing and constructing of the works for water supply and sewerage of towns are not generally entrusted to the City Engineer. More commonly they are placed in the hands of expert engineers and controlled by special commissions. After the works are built, however, their maintenance and the extensions which may be made are in charge of the local engineer. The books needed by the student or practitioner in these lines have been enumerated in THE SATURDAY REVIEW for May 13, and need not be repeated here. One thing must be borne in mind—the person who undertakes to manage such works must keep abreast of the latest improvements, and the only way to hold that position is to read the current journals, "Engineering News," (New York, weekly, $5 per annum,) and "The Engineering Record," (New York, weekly, $3 per annum.) On applying to the editors of these journals for a list of articles especially adapted to the use of municipal engineers which had appeared in their columns during the last six months, each of them sent about twenty-five titles, and inspection showed that the claim was not at all exaggerated. In the same category may be placed "Municipal Engineering," (Indianapolis, monthly, $2.) This magazine is devoted exclusively to the discussion of questions relating to municipal public works, and is of great value to municipal officials.

What the best mode of disposal of public refuse is, is still an unsettled question. The latest English practice is described in "The Removal and Disposal of Town Refuse, by William H. Maxwell," (New York, D. Van Nostrand Company, $6,) a very thorough and practical book, with full details of various methods of destroying waste matter by fire or otherwise.

A good deal of valuable information regarding the disposal of wastes in a number of foreign cities is given in "Street Cleaning and Its Effects, by George E. Waring, Jr.," (New York, Doubleday & McClure Company, $1.25.) The great value of this book, however, is in its lucid and forcible exposition of the manner that the methods of street cleaning in the City of New York were revolutionized, by the Mayor of the city having the pluck to put the work in full charge of a man who possessed a scientific knowledge of the subject, an extraordinary faculty for organization, a wide knowledge of men and the working of their minds, an irrepressible enthusiasm, and the courage to insist on efficiency and not the favor of a politician being the criterion of an employe's retaining his position. This book describes in an interesting manner the way that Col. Waring brought about the reforms in the New York Street Cleaning Department which had been suggested by the committee appointed by Mayor Grant in 1891, but which the heads of the department since that time had not been able to carry out, because they had not possessed the courage to strike at the root of the evil, nor the genius to evolve the practical method of doing so. The details of the several divisions of the work are given in some instances by the Superintendents of special departments, and there is a good index appended. It is interesting in traveling around the country to see in how many cities the example set by Waring's methods has been followed and streets kept clean which it had never been considered possible or desirable to touch with a scraper or a broom until within the last two years. A copy of this book ought to be in the hands of every City Engineer or Commissioner of Streets in the country, and the publishers express their willingness to send the volume to any address, on approval, to be paid for if satisfactory, or returned in case it is not wanted after examination.

The subject of good roads and streets is one which affects the welfare of the community as much as any other. Up to a very recent period the condition of the highways in our country, both in the cities and in the rural districts, was a National disgrace. The invention of the bicycle did about as much as anything else to impress this fact on people's minds, and "wheelmen's leagues" were formed all over the country to devise schemes for the improvement of highways and the placing of the responsibility for their proper construction and maintenance. At the Chicago Exposition, in 1893, a meeting of representative men from all parts of the country was held and the subject discussed, with the result of the formation of the National League for Good Roads, which brought the matter to the attention of the National Government, with the result that the Secretary of Agriculture was directed to make inquiries in regard to the systems of road management throughout the United States and to disseminate the information thus obtained. Much good has been accomplished by the Bureau of Road Inquiry thus created, at the head of which was placed Gen. Roy Stone, who was the Vice President of the National League. A little book by him, "New Roads and Road Laws in the United States," (New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1,) with excellent half-tone illustrations of good and bad roads, is both interesting and instructive.

The principles of road-making had not, however, been neglected by writers on engineering subjects. Over fifty years ago Prof. Gillespie of Union College published a text book on roads and railroads for the use of his students, and some of those students are to-day among the highest authorities on road-making in the country. Then, after the war of the rebellion was over, Gen. Gillmore turned his attention from the battering down of fortifications to the building up of good routes for transportation, and the book he wrote in 1876 and continued to revise until his death, and which is now in its ninth edition, "A Practical Treatise on Roads, Streets, and Pavements," (D. Van Nostrand Company,) is still a very useful and handy manual for the road-maker. It is a thoroughly practical book.

The latest and fullest information respecting the location, construction, and maintenance of roads of all kinds, in city or country, is to be found in "A Treatise on Highway Construction," by Austin T. Byrne, C. E. (New York: John Wiley & Sons. $5.) All the details of road and street making are treated of with great fullness, and the author has very judiciously given a full bibliography of the sources whence his statements are drawn, and has added a thorough index of subjects treated.

If one does not care to go into the whole subject of road-making so extensively as this book covers it, there are several monographs which will be found interesting and instructive, such as "The Science of Road-Making," by Clemens Herschel, and "The Construction and Maintenance of Roads," by Edward P. North, (Engineering News Publication Company, 50 cents,) and "Prize Essays on Road-Making," (Engineering Record Press. $1.) Another valuable essay is "City Roads and Pavements Suited to Oswego, N. Y.," by William Pierson Judson. (Engineering News Publication Company. $1.) For those who trust to theory rather than experience "A Text Book on Roads and Pavements," by Fred P. Spalding, (New York: John Wiley & Sons. $2.) may be mentioned. The author says in his preface that "successful practice in the construction of highways must depend upon correct reasoning from elementary principles in each instance rather than upon following definite rules or methods of construction." Having this in his mind "details and statistics of particular examples have for the most part been excluded as undesirable in a book of this character." No authorities are quoted, and the statements in the book must be taken entirely on the author's say so.

The street railway plays so important a part in city affairs nowadays that the engineer of a municipality will find it useful to have on his library shelves "Street Railway Roadbed," by Mason D. Pratt and C. A. Alden, (John Wiley & Sons. $2.) and also the "Handbook of Street Railroad Location," by John P. Brooks, (John Wiley & Sons, $1.50.) It would not be at all unwise, too, for him to study a publication of the street railway company, "Power Distribution for Electric Railroads," by Louis Bell, (D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.50.) If he is not already an expert electrician he will do well to have in his library "The Electric Motor and the Transmission of Power," by E. J. Houston and A. E. Kennelly, (D. Van Nostrand Company. $1,) and "Electric Street Railways," by Houston and Kennelly, (D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.) Even trolley car companies need a little intelligent looking after sometimes. It would not be amiss, either, for him to become familiar with "Compressed Air Production," by W. L. Saunders, (Engineering News Publishing Company. $1.) in view of the probability of a greatly increased use of air for the transmission of power at an early day.

In designing and constructing the foundations of heavy structures, the engineer finds the experience of others of great assistance, and so a book like "A Practical Treatise on Foundations," by W. M. Patton, C. E.," (John Wiley & Sons. $5.) which presents numerous examples of the author's practice during eighteen years of practical experience in such work, cannot but be of great value. The whole theory and practice of foundations is fully treated, and illustrations drawn from most of the more important modern structures of the kind. More limited in its scope, and dealing especially with one class of work, but treating that very fully, is "The Coffer Dam Process for Piers," by Charles Evan Fowler, C. E. (John Wiley & Sons, $2.50.) Both of these books are well illustrated and indexed.

Detailed descriptions of the methods which have been followed in the carrying out of large works of construction are always useful to the engineer, and are very rarely found. Hence "The Chicago Main Drainage Channel," by Charles Shattuck Hill, C. E., (Engineering News Publishing Company, $1.50,) will be found interesting to many readers as a wonderfully full record of the manner in which a large public work was carried on.

In conclusion, one word on a small matter may not be amiss. A neatly executed drawing has often decided the fate of an important project and a slovenly drawn plan created a prejudice against a worthy scheme. Nothing detracts so much from the effect of a plan as poor lettering, and so the ability to neatly letter a drawing is important for a city engineer. This is a faculty which comes largely by nature, but it may be cultivated, too. And so among the books which a city engineer ought to have in his office for his own use and the use of his assistants, should be included "Lettering for Draftsmen, Engineers, and Students," by Charles W. Reinhardt, (D. Van Nostrand Company, $1,) and "A Text Book on Plain Lettering," by Henry S. Jacoby, (Engineering News Publishing Company, $3.)

Unless presented in attractive form, "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley."

J. JAMES R. CROES,

M. Am. Soc. C. E.; M. Inst. C. E.
Morris Building, 68 Broad St., New York City.
Consulting Engineer on Water Supply, Sewerage, Valuation of Water Works and Water Power, Irrigation. Reports, Plans and Construction.

SALES.

The Kelmscott Keats Brings $210.

Although July is almost here, the New York book auction season is not yet at an end, and there will probably be sales during a part of next month. One of the most interesting sales of the waning season was held by Bangs & Co. on Friday, June 9, when, owing to competition, the edition of Keats's Poems," printed by William Morris at the Kelmscott Press in 1894, sold for $210, which is a record price. Miss Carr secured it for that sum, Mr. Fulton paying $105 for Caxton's "Recuyell," and Mr. Roberts $135 for Voraigne's "Golden Legend;" both being the highest prices yet paid for these beautiful Kelmscott books.

For the Kelmscott Keats there are these quotations: June 27, 1897, £11 10s.; April 4, 1898, £12; May, 1898, $36; Feb. 13, 1899, £19 19s., and April 27, £26. Recent quotations for the "Recuyell" are as follows: March 20, 1899, $45; April 27, 1899, £7 10s., and for the "Golden Legend," there are the following: March 27, 1899, $51; April 4, 1899, Pratt sale, $51; April 27, 1899, £9 and £10 10s. When these prices are seriously considered, it should be apparent that $210 is a rather absurd sum to pay for the Keats, while $105 is too much to give for the "Recuyell," and $135 too much for the "Golden Legend." THE SATURDAY REVIEW, in its love for books beautifully printed, has pointed out with pleasure the marked appreciation which the issues of the Kelmscott Press have lately experienced in the auction room, but there is such a thing as foolish, reckless bidding, and no one should sanely pay such sums as those given for the three Kelmscott books on June 9. Other prices at the sale were as follows:

Grimm's "German Popular Stories," with illustrations by George Cruikshank. London, 1825-6, two volumes in one, $15. The plates were mounted.

Garrett's "Elizabethan Songs in Honor of Love and Beauty," Boston, 1891. No. 24 of an edition of twenty-five, each with an original water color, $56. Bought by Mr. Fulton.

Grolier Club publications: De Vinne's "Christopher Plantin," $23. Bought by Mr. Fulton. Matthews's "Modern Bookbinding," $20. Bought by Mr. Parsons.

"Original and Early Editions from Langland to Wither," $30. Bought by Mr. Parsons.

—— Bradford's "Laws," $26. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. Warren's "Charles Whittingham, Printer," $26. Bought by Mr. Fulton. Koehler's "Albert Dürer," $16.

—— Bronze portrait of Hawthorne, $27. Bought by "Brazil." Bronze portrait of Lowell, $21.

Gronow's "Reminiscences and Recollections," London, 1892, two volumes, calf, by Zaehnsdorf, $32.

Longfellow's "Voices of the Night, 1839, bound with "Ballads," 1843; "Poems on Slavery," 1842, and "The Waif," 1845, all first editions, $15. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Milton's "Works," London, 1851, eight volumes, brown levant morocco, by Zaehnsdorf, $176. Bought by Mr. Fulton.

Muses Library: Blake's "Poems," London, 1893, $10.50. Browne's "Poems," London, 1894, two volumes, $21. Gay's "Poetical Works," London, 1897, two volumes, $22.

—— Herrick's "Hesperides" and "Noble Numbers," London, 1891, two volumes, $30. Marvell's "Poems and Satires," London, 1892, two volumes, $32. All were on large paper and all sold absurdly high.

St. Pierre's "Paul and Virginia," Edinburgh, 1881, on Holland paper, morocco extra, by Zaehnsdorf, $30.

Shakespeare, the Bankside edition, edited by Appleton Morgan, New York, 1888-92, twenty volumes, $32. Bought by Mr. Fulton.

"Memoires du Prince de Talleyrand," Paris, 1891, on Holland paper, five volumes, half blue morocco, by Ruban, $35. Bought by Mr. Roberts.

Rossetti's Drawings and Picture.

The Messrs. Christie sold in London the following drawings of Rossetti: "The Beata Beatrix," 1872, in crayons, with half-length, life-size figure of Beatrice in a trance, with Dante and the Angel of Love depicted in the background, 34 inches by 27 inches, 100 guineas, (this drawing was sold in 1888, for 200 guineas;) "The Loving Cup," 1867, 21 inches by 14 inches, 275 guineas; a lady in blue dress, with hands folded, 19 inches by 16 inches, 190 guineas; a lady in a white dress, combing her hair, 14 inches by 13 inches, 1864, 320 guineas; "Venus Verticordia," 1867, in red chalk, 30 inches by 23 inches, 280 guineas; "Color d'amore e di Pieta Sembiante," 1870, black and white chalk, 23 inches by 19 inches, 40 guineas, and "Monna Vanna," 55 guineas. The Rossetti picture in oils was "La Pia: Pia le Tollomei," on panel, 42 inches by 48 inches, 260 guineas. This picture was sold in 1892 for 300 guineas.

Old Pottery, Arms and Armor.

Visitors to Florence may have remembered that famous collection of pictures, antiquities, arms, and armor of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance brought together by Signor Stephani Bardini. This collection has just been disposed of in London by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Wood.

In Caffaggiolo ware, a two-handled vase, painted in blue and grisaille, 5¾ inches high, brought £150; a dish, the centre painted with a bust of a youth, ornament on yellow ground, with conventional flowers between, 13¼ inches diameter, £100; a jug, painted with a mule playing the bagpipes in an oval medallion, 14 inches high, £200; a pair of beakers, painted with male busts in late fifteenth century, 8¾ inches high, £180, and a dish, painted in colors in the centre with the bust of a man in the costume of the early part of the fifteenth century, 15½ inches diameter, £300.

In this same Bardini collection, the arms and armor were the most notable which have been sold for many years. We note a Venetian salade, of the barbuta or classical form, Italian, fifteenth century, 12¼ in. high—£400; a Doge's cap, of cloth of gold, 10 in. high, and the hat of Pope Piccolomini of Siena of crimson velvet, embroidered with his arms on the top in silver thread—£120; the crest and corone of a tilting bisaume, in leather, embossed and painted, formed as the neck and head of a monster, Florentine, late sixteenth century, 17 in. high—£80; an ivory saddle, composed of wood lined with leather and birch bark, covered with plaques of polished stag's-horn carved in low relief, probably Burgundian, late fourteenth century 12 in. high—£160; a shield, of wood covered with parchment and gesso, curiously curved at the bottom, decorated in high relief with the heraldic figure of a lion holding a shield the whole of the groundwork covered with conventional scrolls in low relief, Florentine, fifteenth century, 25 in. high by 20¾ in. broad—£250; a shield of similar form, but with different ornaments, decorated with a shield surmounted by a mantled heaume, bearing as crest an eagle issuing from flames, Florentine, fifteenth century, 24 in. high, 19 in. wide—£300; a kite-shaped shield of wood, covered with gesso, modeled in relief, inscribed "Libertas," the motto of the republic of the town of Lucques, Italian, fourteenth century, 44 in. high, 21 in. broad—£220; a curious shield, with rectangular sides and base, pointed top with slight opening for the lance, painted in black and red, with a heraldic eagle on a white ground, fourteenth century, 32 in. high, 20½ in. wide—£380; a large archer's pavois, of wood covered with parchment, painted with three heraldic devices at the top, late fourteenth century, 50 in. high, 22 in. wide—£170; and a large upright pavois, of wood covered with parchment, painted with a shield emblazoned with the arms of Buonamici, surmounted by a mantled heaume bearing a crest, Florentine, fourteenth century, 56 in. high, 31 in. wide—£350.

In the musical instruments, a theorbe of the sixteenth century, wonderfully inlaid, brought £340, and a flute of the seventeenth century, 31½ in. long, £105. In tapestries, an oblong panel of old Flemish tapestry, with a kneeling figure of a lady on the right, richly robed, and other figures, about 1490, 7 ft. by 8 ft., and the companion panel were sold for £330; and an upright panel of Florentine tapestry, with composition representing Autumn, commencement of the sixteenth century, 11 ft. by 10 ft.—£400.

There were many wonderful early Italian bronzes, one group of Samson slaying the Philistines, attributed to Michael Angelo, bringing £680. In ecclesiastical metal work, a processional crucifix of silver gilt, containing figures of saints, of the fifteenth century, brought £350.

Engravings.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Wood also sold a valuable collection of engravings of the early English school. The more important lots included the following: "The Countess of Spencer,' 'after Sir Joshua Reynolds, by F. Bartolozzi, printed in colors—86 guineas; a lady and child, after the same, by J. Grozer—29 guineas ;two pencil drawings, the faces in colors, by R. Cosway, Mrs. Plowden—48 guineas, and "Countess Spencer"—36 guineas. The following after George Morland, printed in colors: "St. James's Park" and "A Tea Garden," by F. D. Soiron, in colors—90 guineas; "Travelers and Cottagers," by W. Ward—80 guineas; "A Visit to the Child at Nurse" and "A Visit to the Boarding School," by W. Ward—88 guineas; "A Party Angling," by G. Keating—50 guineas; "Blind Man's Buff," by W. Ward—39 guineas; "Children Playing at Soldiers," by G. Keating—40 guineas; "Dancing Dogs," and "Guinea Pigs," by T. Gangain—40 guineas; "What You Will," after S. Woodford, by J. R. Smith, in colors—64 guineas; "The Soliloquy," by and after W. Ward, in colors—42 guineas; "The Disaster," after F. Wheatley, by W. Ward, in colors—34 guineas, and "Turnips and Carrots," after the same, by Gangain, in colors—38 guineas.

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The purpose of this attractive volume is, in the words of its author, "to endeavor to stimulate a desire to go to this playground of Northern Ireland, and to furnish out some sort of running comment by the way."

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It is not to be supposed, however, that the volume has merely a guide book value and quality. Enriched with legend, history, and poem, it will prove pleasant reading to the tourist who travels in imagination only. It cannot fail to bring its readers closer to the heart of a generous and most pathetic people, whom we find more admirable in their picturesque misfortune and in their own beautiful country, than when they cross the sea to become our rulers.

The characteristic anecdotes recall Miss Edgeworth's Irish Tales, and remind us anew of a long cherished hope that in these days of literary revivals she may have her turn. Since she once aroused such an interest in Ireland that Walter Scott confessed to have kindled his more brilliant light at her torch, with the hope of giving a like illumination to Scotland, it would seem only fair that Ireland herself, now that the tourists have marked her for their own, should cause an Edgeworth renascence.

The illustrations of Mr. Gwynn's book add greatly to its charm, as do the index and map to its practical value. Every reader must be glad to have seen, if only with his mind's eye, the "two things that never disappoint—the scenery and the people" of Donegal and Antrim—while every one to whom the tour is a possibility will surely add these districts to his worlds to be conquered.

*HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN DONEGAL AND ANTRIM. By Stephen Gwynn. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

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STRAY TOPICS.

500 Words—Two Lists.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I noticed with great interest the letters of some of your correspondents concerning the words forming a basis of average conversation, and although some of them show considerable knowledge of the subject, and some offer excellent observations, they fail to make scientific deductions and do not satisfy the persistent searcher for accurate information.

Having been a teacher of languages for twenty years I have often been called upon to answer similar questions, and will say that for average conversation a certain number of words will satisfy.

Five hundred words, if properly selected, would form the proper elements of conversation of a child or an uncivilized man or woman.

If you widen the range a thousand words will answer the needs of a man of no education in daily intercourse.

Which are they? There are about 200 important verbs, 100 conjunctions, about 80 adjectives, 90 articles of food, 100 nouns of the house, 35 trades, 30 family relations, 30 nouns of the body.

The universe and world might claim 75 words, including weather. Animal kingdom, plants, &c., 50 words, and finally about 60 abstract words. Days of the week, months, numbers 50 words.

Here follow two lists, the first of first importance. Then list of second importance, preceded by the numeral adjectives.

Hoping this list will interest your readers, I am yours respectfully,

CHARLES DEMERY-ROBINSON,
Professor of Languages.

FIRST LIST.—THE ELEMENTS OF CONVERSATION.

10. House, roof, cellar, residence, ceiling, workshop, way, place, curtain, floor.
20. Wall, window, pane, door, corner, blind, shutter, staircase, ladder, room.
30. Mantelpiece, mirror, library, clock, stove, cookstove, chest of drawers, money, flower pot, bell.
40. Watch, table, chair, rocking-chair, armchair, sofa, clock, picture, water-pitcher, stool.
50. Chandelier, parlor, pillow, fire, carpet, bedroom, bed, dining-room, bath-room, soap.
60. Wash-bowl, towel, comb, water, wash, sponge, brush, bath, bath-tub, drawer.
70. Cradle, kitchen, room, closet, key, lock, bench, shelf, stable, desk.
80. Pen, pencil, ink, inkstand, book, blotter, penknife, ruler, ticket, letter.
90. Stamp, envelope, eraser, newspaper, basket, scissors, match, lamp, candle, tooth-powder.
100. Suit, coat, waistcoat, trousers, pocket-book, shoe, stocking, needle, pin, suspenders.
110. Thread, button, collar, cuffs, necktie, shirt, drawers, cloak, chain, ribbon.
120. Pocket, slipper, laces, hat, overcoat, shawl, handkerchief, dress, skirt, petticoat.
130. Corset, belt, apron, ring, glove, rubber, wrapper, umbrella, cane, eyeglasses.
140. Wood, glass, silk, paper, leather, stone, iron, copper, silver, gold.
150. Tin, linen, wool, cotton, china, straw, velvet, steel, cloth, fur.
160. Food, appetite, hunger, thirst, meal, breakfast, dinner, supper, lunch, toothpick.
170. Drink, bread, butter, cheese, meat, ham, roast, veal, chicken, duck.
180. Beef, pork, saltcellar, salt, pepper, egg, milk, cake, vegetable, soup.
190. Potatoes, peas, beans, nut, water, brandy, whisky, oil, vinegar, knife.
200. Fork, spoon, coffee, tea, chocolate, cup, saucer, plate, dish, fruit.
210. Wine, apple, pear, lemon, cherries, beer, bottle, cork, oyster, sauce.
220. Sausage, tablecloth, decanter, fish, ice, glass, sugar, flour, corkscrew, cucumber.
230. Young, old, pretty, ugly, thin, thick, miserly, polite, sorry, glad.
240. Quiet, fresh, funny, happy, unhappy, lazy, fat, lean, sick, well.
250. Sad, gay, small, large, low, high, short, long, bad, good
260. Old, new, square, round, sour, light, heavy, sweet, bitter, wet.
270. Dry, beautiful, tired, sharp, clean, dirty, married, single, narrow, broad.
280. Necessary, possible, honest, poor, rich, careful, warm, cold, deep, hard.
290. Soft, useful, proud, cheap, dear, false, true, full, empty, white.
300. Black, gray, dark, light, red, blue, yellow, green, intelligent, foolish.
310. And, also, almost, during, because, of, why, except, however, once.
320. Sure, soon, ordinary, such, since, perhaps, very, finally, until, especially.
330. Suddenly, accidentally, little, much, too much, here, there, elsewhere, thus, then.
340. Certainly, loud, nevertheless, at, in, on, under, between, everybody, nobody.
350. How much, how many, more, together, but, in spite of, through, several, who, how.
360. Where, although, with, without, near, far, everywhere, nowhere, to the right, to the left.
370. Enough, upstairs, downstairs, sometimes, never, often, only, the same thing, something, nothing.
380. This, that, my, thy, his, our, your, their, badly, well.
390. Slowly, quickly, already, not yet, together, about, right away, behind, even, alone.
400. Before, yesterday, to-day, to-morrow, now, long ago, early, late, opposite, in vain.
410. Man, woman, father, mother, husband, wife, uncle, aunt, brother, sister.
420. Son, daughter, friend, neighbor, boy, girl, niece, nephew, child, cousin.
430. Workingman, letter-carrier, messenger, physician, merchant, driver, servant, joiner, stationer.
440. Watchmaker, blacksmith, grocer, jeweler, druggist, landlord, printer, baker, cook, tailor.
450. Carpenter, shoemaker, milliner, dressmaker, hatter, rain, snow, storm, light, time.
460. Cloud, weather, spring, summer, autumn, winter, minute, hour, day, night.
470. Week, month, year, morning, evening, river, sea, sun, moon, star.
480. City, home, world, street, garden, bridge, tree, flower, forest, air.
490. Head, hair, ear, nose, mouth, beard, mustache, tooth, tongue, eye.
500. Throat, face, knee, lip, heart, finger, hand, foot, arm, leg.

SECOND LIST.

1-5. Numbers. Days of the week. Months. First, last, middle.
6. Coal, steam, ashes, spark, smoke, gas, kettle, pan, rope, fence.
7. Gun, sword, ball, powder, hammer, wick, chimney, box, barrel, coffin.
8. Yard, side, bag, stocking, carriage, sample, hairpin, jacket, bonnet, boot.
9. Washing, clay, wire, pound, wax weight, tobacco, cigar, pipe, poison.
10. Cutlet, steak, strawberry, raspberry, huckleberry, blackberry, walnut, almond, orange, honey.
11. Horseradish, fowl, liver, onion, turkey, paper, mustard, salad, order, bill.
12. Widow, bride, groom, relative, parent, person, lover, enemy, son-in-law, daughter-in-law.
13. Janitor, guard, teacher, lawyer, thief, glazier, weaver, brewer, farmer, hairdresser.
14. Forehead, temple, brow, eyelid, eyelash, cheek, chin, neck, breast, lung.
15. Thumb, nail, stomach, kidney, vein, blood, sweat, ankle, toe, brain.
16. Cat, dog, horse, cow, fish, bird, rat, mouse, ox, calf.
17. Sheep, lamb, pig, cock, hen, goose, pigeon, bee, fly, butterfly.
18. Spider, mosquito, goat, jackass, elephant, bear, lion, tiger, whale, monkey.
19. Snake, nightingale, sparrow, lark, plant, grass, rose, thorn, leaf, root.
20. Violet, oak, elm, fir-tree, chestnut, corn, wheat, oat, rye, barley.
21. Earth, country, post office, church, tower, cross, wedding, funeral, cemetery, tomb.
22. Village, wind, draught, mountain, valley, hill, storm, castle, cottage, well.
23. Spring, pond, river, lake, waves, dust, sand, coast, school, ship.
24. Railroad, train, depot, hospital, gutter, fog, island, store, showcase, sign.
25. God, angel, soul, joy, sorrow, thought, reason, trouble, peace, war.
26. Rest, mistake, want, health, name, example, silence, noise, nature, power.
27. Beauty, danger, misfortune, heaven, hell, happiness, anger, price, voice, misunderstanding.
28. Memory, present, past, future, love, fear, cause, effect, pain, fever.
29. Headache, toothache, pleasure, work, aim, pity, law, account, condition, opportunity.
30. Embarrassment, confidence, residence, advantage, hunger, thirst, flattery, greeting, truth, lie.
31. Ask, allow, (permit,) avoid, answer, admire, ascend, awake, bring, fetch, bake.
32. Breathe, bury, believe, become, borrow, begin, build, beat, break, burn.
33. Come, change, cost, cough, cut, close, choose, cry, cover, carry.
34. Count, cheat, climb, cook, clean, compare, continue, call, consent, can, (N. B.)
35. Drink, dress, draw, decide, decorate, deal, dare, destroy, disappoint.
36. Deny, dream, depart, eat, earn, expect, explain, enter, envy, excuse.
37. Extinguish, feed, find, finish, forget, faint, fly, force, fail, follow.
38. Fall, fret, fear, feel, fight, fade, go, (walk,) give, grow, get.
39. Hope, hold, hide, hurry, help, hunt, hire, harvest, heat, hinder.
40. Hear, hate, invite, insult, imagine, instruct, inform, jump, know, keep.
41. Kiss, kill, love, (like,) lift, lead, look, loose, live, learn.
42. Listen, leave, light, let, lend, must, make, mix, melt, miss.
43. Marry, mend, meed, neglect, nourish, owe, open, offer, observe, omit.
44. Punish, pardon, put, play, prefer, print, plant, pray, praise, perspire.
45. Perish, prove, prevent, raise, rise, repent, repeat, reckon, (figure,) receive, rest.
46. Return, remember, read, ring, run, rent, regret, reply, (answer,) ride, rub.
47. Speak, sit, down, sleep, sell, send, see, sing, show, smell, suffer.
48. Spoil, sew, sow, swim, save, say, sigh, thank, tell, travel.
49. Try, touch, take, think, tear, throw, teach, understand, use, visit.
50. Wish, (will,) work, write, wash, weep, wait, wear, windup, wound, win.

"Anent" in Its Sense of "Concerning."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Can any of the correspondents of your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW inform me how far back can be traced in literary English, the words "Anent" in the sense of "concerning" and of "proven" as the past participle of the verb "prove"?

The Century Dictionary under "anent," refers to "The Ingoldsby Legends," and quotes from a letter of Charles L. to T. A. Henderson. This quotation, from a letter by one Scotchman to another, proves nothing as to English use.

Webster says: "Scotch and Provincial English."

Skeat: "Nearly obsolete, except in Northern English."

Murray: Not unfrequent in literary English in the present century," and in the special meaning of "concerning" says "Common in Scotch law phraseology and affected by many English writers."

Still "anent" is a good English word, although it perhaps does not need to be revived. But "proven" raises another question.

In English verbs borrowed from foreign sources form their participles in the weak conjugation, and I cannot remember any instance where a weak verb forms its past participle in the strong conjugation. The tendency of the language is just the other way, namely, to discard strong forms for weak ones. The Century sub voce writes "an improper form of prove with —en suffix of strong participles for original—ed."

Webster quotes Thackeray and Jowett. To-day we see it in every newspaper.

Like "anent" the evil comes from Scotch law phraseology. In Scotland a jury in criminal cases can find three verdicts, "Guilty," "Not guilty," "Not proven," and it is correctly assumed that the latter verdict implies that the evidence is not sufficient to prove guilt or innocence, but casts a suspicion on the defendant. This assumption seems to me to present considerable difficulties. A charge is either proved fully or not proved. In the former case the verdict is "guilty," in the latter it is "not guilty." Where, then, does "not proven," as implying suspicion of guilt, come in?

Scotch law is based on the Roman civil law, like many of the Continental codes, and for centuries the connection between Scotland and the Continent was very close, especially with France. Now in French law the term "non-probant" is correct. Littré, under the word "probant," writes: "Terme de Palais, qui prouve. Piece probante. Il y a nullesté de forme dans an acte guard il y marque quelque chose porr le vendoe probante et authentique."

The Scotch language retained much longer than the English the old Saxon and Teutonic terminative of —nd, in the active participle, and carefully distinguished it from the substantive forms in —ing. It would say "She was singend" for the former; "Her singing was good" for the second. The old form "provand," or "provend," would easily degrade into "proven," just as in English the older form has degraded into the nasal "ng."

If this conjecture is correct, the verdict "not proven" would imply nothing as to guilt or innocence, but only assert that there was a "nullisté de forme" in the accusation. But how far can it be traced in English?

INQUIRER.

New York, June 10, 1899.

Some of Kipling's Critics.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Having read the letters concerning Rudyard Kipling by Whidden Graham, William Ward Crane, and "A 'Good Lady'" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, it has occurred to me that some light may be thrown on the subjects discussed by reference to the preface of the "Outward Bound" edition. The ideas brought forward by Mr. Graham are very interesting and worthy of consideration. It is a truism that every man has the right to criticise every other man, but it should be remembered that every man has a right to his own point of view. Says Mr. Kipling to the skipper of his new ship, (the "Outward Bound edition:)

"Answer questions as to the sun, moon, and stars openly, according to the custom of the sea; for we find our way thereon only by the lights of God, the refuge of terminations which are common to all. It is not needed to show strangers our charts, for these be of man's making, and each must prick his own for himself."

Mr. Crane has called our attention to a grave fault of the present day, our proneness to rush into extremes of feeling often without due knowledge and without serious consideration. We may not feel, perhaps, that we wish Rudyard Kipling placed as an equal in the select company of favorites mentioned at the end of his letter—but this is beside the mark.

The "Good Lady" may be referred to the following passage from the preface. [Mr. Kipling speaks of his writings as "the cargo" of the ship.]

"Remember, too, that many of the cloths are double and treble-figured, giving a new pattern in a shift of light. Some are best seen in full sun, others under a lamp, and a few are only good to be used in dark places where they were made. The women should know this."

I must add that it seems to me that if the "Good Lady" has studied Mr. Kipling's work carefully, she has not been successful in reaching a just or a clear conception of his standpoint. His endeavor is always for truth—to "draw the thing as he sees it." When he shows vice he does so honestly; often with its antecedents and its consequences. He wishes to give an account of mankind in writing as accurate and strong as a great machine. He gives this dramatically from the standpoint of the men and women he portrays, and by no means personally "indorses the sentiments" of those characters whose minds and hearts he shows us.

Let us remember the great word of Emerson: "He serves all who dares be true."

SARA KING WILEY.

East Orange, N. J., June 3, 1899.

Queer Bits of Language.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Is it possible by comparison of dialect written by intelligent observers to find at what time the use of "I have saw" for "I have seen" began to be used in rural New York, as it is according to a pleasant correspondent of THE SATURDAY REVIEW? A Yankee, that is, a New England Yankee, says, "I seed him," or "I seen him," the latter form being more common than the former. Sometimes if an adverb be inserted between the auxiliary and the supposed participle, "Have saw" may be used, as when Alonzo assures Melissa "You are the pootiest girl I've ever saw," emphasizing the ever. "I seen" is purely Irish, although some Western writers attribute it to Americans.

"How" in the sense of "that" is also Irish, and yet it seems possible that it may become firmly fixed in American written speech, so many are the authors who use the language acquired in the nursery, not that taught in the schools. "He said as how," or "as how," is Yankee dialect. "He told her how she was going away" means "He told her 'by what means' or 'in what manner'" she was going away; and any homebred Yankee so understands, and carries on the conversation with "Well, how was he going?"

"Onto" is less frequently used than it was before the war presented all newspaper readers with some pieces of good English in the shape of war correspondence, and made them intolerant of solecisms; but it is occasionally inserted by mischievous printers. In a recent book, Queen Victoria is credited with using it forty years ago, when Artemus Ward held proprietary rights in it.

In passing, may one cite a delightful blunder made by a German gentleman who writes in a book, lately published, that he is the first person who has ever learned to "pronounce two languages idiomatically correct?" Pronunciation has no more connection with idiom than logic has with truth.

F. L.

Taunton, Mass., June 3.

A Few Words on Addison.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Whoever appreciates elegance of diction, a graceful style wherein metaphor and allegory supplement a judgment and insight naturally sound and agreeable, should read most regularly the papers of "The Spectator." Little doubt is there of the ultimate resting-place of his fondness or choice amongst the various contributors. The sagacity and eloquence of Steele are more than supplanted by the noble imagery and apt ideas of Addison. How uproarious the fun of his "Trunkmaker at the Play," and how slender yet secure the ironical witchery and sarcasm of his trial of "The Hoopskirt Before the Court." There is the delicate coloring of a rose in his praise of virtue, and one can descry in his chivalric reverence for the gentle sex the qualities that gave knight-errantry its immortal touch and fascination. Like Emerson's essay on "Nature," which should be read and reread with an ever-renewing interest and openness of soul, his fanciful "Vision of Mirza" shows the poetical tendencies of a spirit pure and true as it soars among the cloud-capped promontories of philosophy.

Interspersed among these outgrowths of his changeable moods, the grave, the gay, the humorous, and absurd, there runs like a background of firmness and sublimity his criticisms on "Paradise Lost." Drawing his analogies and standards from the Grecian masterpieces, he weaves a web of silken yet durable texture about the poem that simplifies and expands it and makes it almost lovable to our imagination. Rhapsody is not his only guide in this work, but he gives vent to that cumulative enthusiasm that is impelled by a sense of justice and fraternal recognition of artistic worth. Modern criticism may have veered away from the conservative rules and canons of taste in which compatibility with the eternal truth was an essential and the unwritten laws of beauty a constant guide. Notwithstanding this fact, we are all eager enough to correlate, if not compare, the modern outworks with these fortresses of the past against evil, and feel justified in the abandonment of their charm to use them as a criterion and judgment seat upon all later growths of their nature.

The whimsicalities and gentleness of Sir Roger de Coverley, while unrevealed to some, are accessible to the devout, the curious, the jocose, and the learned, and the ardent student is repaid by a freedom of fellowship for his diligence. He who longs to form a style that will be well-nigh invincible in the points of sweetness and sustained grace should carry a pocket copy of Addison for steady perusal, just as the student of figurative and metaphorical speech should daily and hourly con the phrases and paragraphs of Burke.

J. F. F.

New York, June 13, 1899.

An Open Question in Literature.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

When a great writer dies whose works are enriched by a peculiar genius new and precious to the world's literature, does his spirit enter the body of some fortunate mortal who can worthily fill the departed one's place in the eyes of the critics, or is this genius lost with the writer's death, leaving a host of admirers and enthusiasts behind who will never find an author to equal him and fill the vacancy created by their idol's departure from this world?

I have pondered on this question and tried to prove one side or the other, but where I find a celebrated writer's works have been equaled by another's and just as highly praised for fine strength and beauty in writing, likewise I have found cases where an author's peculiar genius has died with him. Alexander Dumas possessed a literary fire and strength all his own, and when finished with his entrancing works I yearn for more and sigh to think there is not another Dumas to continue the writings of the first, but in this case I find some consolation by turning to the books of Sienkiewicz, who is a good imitator of Dumas. Fenimore Cooper's great aptitude for picturing the real Indian life and characteristics has never been successfully emulated yet, though Capt. Mayne Reid somewhat resembles him. But Charles Dickens's works have never been rivaled or excelled by any author. The genius of some writers is lost forever, others are replaced by men of similar characteristics

and merit. It is interesting to take some of the world's famous authors and note whether they imitated others, were themselves emulated, or whether their particular style ended with their own works. Cicero, the great speech writer of Rome, imitated several Greek orators and has been himself copied. Bacon's works bear a close resemblance to Shakespeare's. The likeness is so strong that a few persons even believe that Bacon wrote what is credited to Shakespeare. Johnson's dignified style has never been equaled; neither have the works of Milton, Scott, Balzac, Addison, and many others.

ALBERT E. McKAY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10, 1899.

Finland's Epic Poem.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been greatly interested in a translation of "Kalevala, the Epic Poem of Finland," and the "People of Finland in Archaic Times, Being Sketches Taken from the Kalevala and Other National Works," by J. C. Brown, LL. D. Dr. Crawford wishes to lay before the English-speaking people the full treasury of epical beauty, folk-lore, and mythology comprised in the Kalevala. The epic, he says, "describes Finnish nature very minutely and very beautifully. Kalevala (the land of heroes) relates the ever-varying contests between the Finns and the 'darksome' Laplanders." Dr. Brown says the "Kalevala is a treasury of myths, tales, and notices of home life in prehistoric times."

Although this epic is said to be very ancient—the oldest parts 3,000 years old—"ante-Christian," and "wholly pagan," some of the Runes have a modern and Christian sound to the "unprofessional" ear. Indeed, Dr. Brown thinks the Rune Mariatta—called the Finnish Virgin Mary—may have been written after Christianity was introduced into Finland, about 1100 A. D. The three principal mythological personages of the Kalevala are Wainamoinen, the ancient singer; Ilmarinen, the magic blacksmith, and Lemminkainen, the "reckless" wizard. Ilmarinen woos the Daughter of the Rainbow, "fairest daughter of the Northland."

Dr. Brown thinks this Rune allegorical, signifying the union of Finland and Lapland; but he "cites it as a beautiful picture of domestic life, the ideal of which must have had a basis in the manners and customs with which the poet was conversant."

The wedding feast prepared, the beer brewed, the guests feasted, Osmotar, daughter of Osmo, gives the Rainbow bride advice:

Thou must acquire new habits.
Must forget thy former customs.
Like the mouse, have ears for hearing,
Like the hare, have feet for running.

But the quick ears and the nimble feet are for the service of her husband and his family. The "Bride of Beauty" must rise early, light the morning fire, fill the bucket from the "crystal river flowing," feed the kine and flocks, "with pleasure"; gather fagots from the woodland, bake the barley bread and honey cakes, wash the birchen platters clean, amuse the sister's baby, entertain the stranger, "tend well the sacred sorb tree" and other vegetation; spin, weave, make clothes, beer, "lend the needed service" when the "father of my hero husband" bathes. The week ended, she "must give the house a thorough cleaning." And all the while she must wear the "whitest linen" and "tidy fur shoes" for her hero husband's glory. And she must not gossip in the village, tell of neglect or ill treatment, to bring shame to her kindred and disgrace to her husband's household.

Osmotar, daughter of Osmo,
Counsels the bridegroom also.
"Never cause the Bride of Beauty
To regret the day of marriage;
Never make her shed a tear-drop;
Never fill her cup with sorrow."

But strict marital discipline must be maintained. Those were the days when there were no women's clubs, but clubs for women.

To thy young wife give instruction,
Kindly teach thy bride in secret,
In the long and dreary evenings,
When thou sittest at the fireside;
Teach one year in words of kindness,
Teach with eyes of love a second;
In the third year teach with firmness;
If she should not heed thy teaching,
Should not hear thy kindly counsel
After three long years of effort,
Cut a reed upon the lowlands,
Cut a nettle from the border,
Teach thy wife with harder measures.
In the fourth year, if she heed not,
Threaten her with sterner treatment,
With the stalks of rougher edges,
Use not yet the thongs of leather,
Do not touch her with the birch whip.
If she does not heed this warning,
Should she pay thee no attention,
Cut a rod upon the mountains,
Or a willow in the valleys;
Hide it underneath thy mantle,
That the stranger may not see it;
Show it to thy wife in secret,
Shame her thus to do her duty;
Strike not yet, though disobeying,
Should she disregard this warning,
Still refuse to heed thy wishes,
Then instruct her with the willow,
Use the birch rod from the mountain,
In the closet of thy dwelling,
In the attic of thy mansion.

But the wife is never to be corrected in public, because of the gossip and curious questions of the women. The rune does not tell us whether the Bride of Beauty followed Osmotar's advice or not. She came to a tragic end, being torn to pieces by her husband's cows, changed by Kullerwoinen, the herdsman, into bears and wolves, in revenge for putting a stone into his bread:

Drew his knife to cut his oat-loaf,
Cut the hard and arid biscuit,
Cut against a stone imprisoned,
Well imbedded in the centre.

The religion of the ancient Finns was pantheistic. Ukko, the sky god, "Father of the Heavens," "The Leader of the Clouds," and "The God of the Breezes" came to be regarded as the highest of the Finnish deities. The words of Lemminkainen's father, taken alone, stand for a Christian prayer:

Guard us thou, O great Creator,
Shield us thou, O God of Mercy,
With thine arms of grace protect us,
Help us with thy strength and wisdom,
Guide the minds of all thy heroes,
Keep aright the thoughts of women,
Keep the old from speaking evil,
Keep the young from sin and folly,
Be to us a help forever,
Be our Guardian and our Father,
That our children may not wander
From the ways of their Creator,
From the path that God has given.

The hero, Lemminkainen:

Made from cares the fleetest racers,
Sable racers from his sorrows,
Reins he made from days of evil,
From his sacred pains made saddles.
To the saddle quickly springing,
Galloped he away from trouble,
To his dear and aged mother,
And his comrade, faithful Tiera,
Galloped to his island dwelling.

The peculiar measure of the "Kalevala" is characteristic of all Finnish poetry. Longfellow's "Hiawatha" is in this "prancing hexameter":

Now I end my measured singing,
Bid my weary tongue keep silence,
Leave my songs to other singers.
Waters seek a quiet haven
After running long in rivers;
Fire subsides and sinks in slumber
At the dawning of the morning.

S. A. M.

East Orange, N. J., June 20, 1899.

The Tone of the Viola Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I agree with Mr. Henderson that the "average" concertgoer is not acquainted with the tone of the viola. How is it possible for the concert public to be familiar with the viola when the instrument is so rarely heard? It is only in recent years that the 'cello tone has been recognized by the average attendant at concerts. For many years the violin was looked upon as the only solo instrument. With the development of culture and refinement came an appreciation of the ravishing tone of the 'cello, and a consequent frequent hearing of it in public will explain the fact of its tone recognition by the audience of to-day. The viola, like all stringed instruments, has a tone of its own, and the ability to evoke the tone is dependent, primarily, on the predilection of the performer for the instrument, conjoined with great practice. The demand for the viola is limited; consequently the performers are recruited from the ranks of the violinists. The increased thickness of the strings, the weight of the bow, and the size of the instrument requires a different treatment from that of the violin. The violinist cannot take the time necessary for the development of the viola tone and technique, even though he may wish to acquire proficiency on this beautiful instrument. Unfortunately the literature for the viola is very limited. Granting the existence of conditions stated, it is fair to assume that at present the opportunity is not offered for the general public to become acquainted with the viola.

A little thought on the part of the "average" concertgoer will enable this noun with an adjective to understand why it is more than absurd to claim that he or she can detect the viola when heard in solo; and manifestly ridiculous to claim the power to dissociate the tone from the sum of the orchestral make-up when heard in harmony.

Mr. Phillips, in an interesting letter last week, states that he "doubts if we have any one in this country who can play on the viola d'amore." I am sure of Mr. Phillips's interest when I inform him that Mr. Loeffler of the Boston Symphony Orchestra possesses a fine viola d'amore, and is a most charming performer on it.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS.

133 Phil-Ellena Street, Pelham, Germantown, Philadelphia, June 12, 1899.

Rodin's Eve.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The last Salon found the Paris world divided into factions over Rodin's statue of Balzac. This year discovers them almost as much puzzled, though perhaps not so combative, about his "Eve."

It was rather curious last Sunday to observe the crowds that gathered around the latter, and to mark their different expressions. There were scornful sniffs at its lack of physical beauty, puzzled knittings of the brow as to its meaning, and numerous uncomplimentary comments on its general stupidity and lack of power. Now and then came some person guided by "the sixth sense," who lingered and yet lingered as though the figure said much to him that he wished to know.

Like the Balzac, the figure is conspicuously located. One can hardly escape it. It forms the centre of a circle of more or less conventionally pretty or dramatic statues, but instead of being elevated on a pedestal it is placed almost on the ground, with only a bit of rough stone, half covered with soil, for a support. This adds to its general effect of ruggedness and stern, primitive realism.

Mr. Rodin has seemed in this creation to have followed out the same line of thought that we think he had in view in his interpretation of the great novelist. He has striven to use the human form as a means to express the inner life engulfed in its depths. His thoughts and chisel have been occupied with the self within the self, and he has aimed to make his statue express not merely palpitating flesh, but the power behind it which moves the creature toward its destiny.

The figure is shadowy in outline, despairing in attitude—filled with the crushing despondency of first despair. It is the primitive woman, uncouth, muscular, animal—with not a vestige of Milton's radiant hostess of Paradise about it; it is the first mother, hearing a voice somewhere within her aching breast pronouncing: "You have laid a mountain of sorrows on your children and your children's children to the end of time."

We look at this Eve, and we see, through its body, the first soul, faint, darkened, wretched, but alive to a good and a bad in the universe and its consequences. It seems to us that its attitude is true in its poignant agony; that its outline is real in its wavering incertitude; that it is true to nature in its awful helplessness.

Would the soul of the nineteenth century woman be any more hopefully delineated, we wonder, under Mr. Rodin's sometime chisel?

MINNIE ROBINSON.

Paris, May 20, 1899.

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SHAKESPEARE.

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To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Shakespeare was so summarily disposed of in THE SATURDAY REVIEW by Mr. Charles F. Philipps and Mr. William Gervis Lawless (there is some significance in a name, after all,) that I crave indulgence of your valuable space for the purpose of excepting to the manner of his taking off.

Mr. Philipps says: "There is absolutely no record that the William Shakespeare, who died at Stratford, was ever at London." He proceeds to castigate "the boy of illiterate parents in the village of Stratford" for his want of classical taste and knowledge and to express his contempt for the Stratford man's "puerile (testamentary) attempt to have his country neighbors remember him." He then anxiously inquires "Who wrote the plays? What man alone was capable of it?"

Mr. Lawless makes answer that the plays are the product "of every known writer, not only of the time, but of the ancients. It was for this reason that the revamped, newly arranged and rewritten plays known as Shakespeare's were claimed by no one."

Not a shadow of proof is produced by either of the writers mentioned in support of the far-reaching assertions which I have quoted.

It is the boast of the English law, as well as of our own, that one whose rights have been invaded is at liberty to seek redress—is entitled to a day in court. In order that the ends of justice may be subserved, certain rules prescribed by wisdom and the legislation of experience, so to speak, govern the means of ascertaining the truth of a matter which is thus made the subject of judicial determination. One of the most vital of these rules is, that the best evidence of which a case, in its nature, is susceptible, must be produced. Another rule is that a witness can testify only to such facts as are within his own knowledge.

Now, if William Shakespeare were to come into court, by counsel, and represent that he is the author of certain dramas and poems, many of which were published by and for him; that his own name, as author, was printed on the title page of each of said publications, and that his authorship was in other ways a matter of general public notoriety; that for a period of 250 years he was the universally acknowledged author of said dramas and poems, his title to the authorship of said productions never having been questioned or molested during that period; that certain of his acquaintances and daily associates, viz., Ben Jonson, Dr. Gabriel Harvey, the Rev. Francis Meres, Richard Barnefield, Sir John Davies, John Weever, William Barksted, Lewis Marchia, Henry Chettle, Robert Greene, Leonard Digge, Joseph Taylor, Robert Chester, Michael Drayton, John Webster, John Heminge, Henry Condell, and Thomas Heywood had actual and personal knowledge of his authorship of the plays and poems, and that each of them had voluntarily put on record his solemn affirmation of the fact, and that he relies upon their impartial, unimpeachable testimony to maintain his cause—what would be the effect upon those who, during the last fifty years, have persistently attempted to destroy his name? They would find themselves in court without a single witness who could be heard upon the question at issue—without a scintilla of testimony with which to sustain their reckless allegations. Nothing but assertion, conjecture, invention. Not a court in the universe would seriously consider their contention.

Shakespeare's claim, on the contrary, is confirmed by many witnesses of the highest character, who were upon terms of intimacy with him, and had the fullest knowledge of his capacity and attainments. Their repeated references to the poet's works, and their unqualified praise of him are too well known to require rehearsal here.

Nothing could be more preposterous than the idea that such men as Ben Jonson, Francis Meres, Dr. Harvey, Lord Southampton, the Herberts, William, Earl of Pembroke, and Philip, Earl of Montgomery, and others of like character, deliberately entered into a conspiracy to perpetrate a fraud upon succeeding generations by palming off Shakespeare upon them as the author of plays and poems which had been written by others, yet this is precisely what we are asked to believe. Moreover, many of the poets who are on record in support of Shakespeare's authorship were his rivals in the race for fame and fortune, and, although in need themselves, it is made to appear that they produced, and permitted Shakespeare to derive the benefits from, the plays and poems which made him one of the richest men of his time and the most famous man of all time.

While but few of the details of Shakespeare's life have been preserved, there is ample direct and positive proof on record to refute the assertion of Mr. Philipps that the William Shakespeare who died in Stratford was never in London. In January, 1598, Abraham Sturley, an Alderman of Stratford, wrote a letter to his brother-in-law, Richard Quincy, who was then sojourning in London, in which he said: "This one special remembrance from your father's motion. It seemeth by him that our countryman, Mr. Shakespeare, is willing to disburse some money upon some odd yard land at Shottery, or near about us. He thinketh it a very fit pattern to move him to deal in the matter of out tithes. By the instructions you can give him thereof, and by the friends he can make therefor, we think it a fair mark for him to shoot at and not impossible to hit. If obtained, would advance him indeed, and would do us much good." During the following September Quincy wrote Sturley "that our countryman, Mr. W. Shakespeare, would procure us money, which I well like of, as I shall hear when and where and how." Quincy about the same time wrote to his "loving good friend and countryman, Mr. William Shakespeare," asking him for a loan of £30 with which to pay his "debts in London." Further proof is afforded by repeated contemporary reference to Shakespeare as the "Swan of Avon." Ben Jonson so designated him in speaking of the pleasure which Shakespeare's "flights upon the banks of Thames" afforded Queen Elizabeth and King James. Many other confirmatory coincidences might be adduced if space permitted.

Who wrote the plays? William Shakespeare of Stratford-London. No one else could have written them, for nowhere else is found the divinely distinctive and distinctively divine power and charm which mark them.

Shakespeare's magic could not copied be;
Within that circle none durst walk but he!

SAMUEL M. GAINES.

Brookland, D. C., June 12, 1899.

Mr. Lee Should Take Heart.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have followed the discussion of your correspondents concerning the lapses and virtues of Mr. Lee's "Life of Shakespeare" with the interest of an old campaigner watching his juniors in the lists, and, I may add, that I have not been surprised either at the spirit of the debate or at its outcome. If any one ever yet made a statement about Shakespeare, or about all or any of his works, circumstances, or biography, which somebody did not immediately rise to contradict, I have yet to hear of it. So Mr. Lee should not be discouraged if his capital book contained errors from every standpoint, except his own; but should try again.

I am very much surprised, however, that Mr. Lee should state that William Shakespeare was a Protestant, when every record and every bit of testimony we have on the subject is directly to the fact that he was born, and that he died, a Roman Catholic. Certainly that John Shakespeare, his father, was a Roman Catholic and a recusant under Elizabeth's "Act of Uniformity," and was repeatedly fined for refusing to attend the Proestant services, the Stratford town records abundantly testify. These records even preserve the curious fact that it was sometimes attempted to excuse him of his fines on one pretext or another; notably once, on the pretext that he did not come to church for fear of service of process for debt—a perfectly transparent subterfuge, since, as every lawyer knows, process for debt could not then, any more than at present, be served on a Sunday, unless it was impossible to find the debtor on a week day. (Coke Inst. II.: 264, Coke's Reports., n. 602.) And that this was not John Shakespeare's case we have these same records to evidence. For John Shakespeare held too many public offices in Stratford to have kept himself in hiding, and, while he was often attached for debt, he was never once returned "inventus non est."

The child of Catholic parents would not be born a Protestant. And as to his dying a Roman Catholic, the only person within a century of Shakespeare's date who ever made a statement on the subject, one way or the other, verbally or on paper, was Archdeacon John Davies, the Vicar of Sapperton, Gloucestershire, a clergyman of the Establishment.

In or about the year 1708 Archdeacon Davies made some autograph notes on the diary of the Rev. William Fulman, (also a clergyman of the English Church:) and among these notes is the following direct statement: "He [Shakespeare] died a Papist." Now, as Archdeacon Davies was a Protestant clergyman, this statement is what lawyers call "a declaration against interest," and therefore one to which great weight is to be reasonably given. Moreover, the use of the word "Papist," instead of "of the old faith" or "Catholic," shows that the statement was made reluctantly and with feeling. Even if contradicted, these considerations would favor it. But it stands uncontradicted. In cases of a conflict of documentary or of oral evidence, or of tradition, a historian has undoubted right to use his own judgment, to a certain extent, or, at least, to give his opinion as to the burden of probability. But where there is but one statement of fact, either way, and that statement is made by a contemporary and eye-witness, and has stood untraversed for 300 years, an expression of judgment personal to the historian seems rather uncalled for. Of course, Shakespeare was obliged, like every other subject of Elizabeth, to outwardly conform to the two "Acts of Uniformity," which obtained during the period including Shakespeare's natural life. But Archdeacon Davies's statement informs us that, toward the close of his life, Shakespeare sought occasion, in some form, to publicly announce his attachment to the religion of his fathers and of his race.

It is urged that had Shakespeare been a Catholic he would not have been buried in the chancel of a Protestant church. But Trinity, Stratford, was a church of the old faith long before Henry VIII.'s date, and, as the parish church, had not changed its legal foundation. As part owner of the Stratford tithes, Shakespeare was a lay rector of the foundation, and so entitled to sepulture in the chancel.

I suppose that the reason why Mr. Lee's "Life of Shakespeare", is so popular in England, however, is because our English cousins are nothing if not conservative, and love old ways, and particularly love to believe in the things their fathers believed in. And here in Mr. Lee's pages are certainly all the old yarns which it has taken a century to weed out of the biographies all back again, as your correspondent, Mr. Greaton, so eagerly observes.

Respectfully, APPLETON MORGAN.

The Westfield Club, Westfield, N. J., June 20, 1899.

Will you permit me, postcriptively, to congratulate THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW? The happy thought of letting the professional book reviewer reserve himself for weightier effort and of letting the great reading public express its opinions of books is so immense and successful that one can only be surprised that it never occurred to anybody before!

Sidney Lee Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am pleased to find in your issue of May 6 that efforts are being made to answer my queries contained in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of March 25, but both Mr. Daniel Holmes and "C. A. H.," have given me no more information than is to be found in standard (so-called) authorities, written by those who are evidently of the class termed, in your excellent editorial upon "Sidney Lee and the First Folio," "more literary than bibliographical." For instance, one of the letters cites the Enc. Brit., Vol. xv., Page 750, as an authority that Christopher Marlowe was slain by Francis Archer, while the register entry, from which that statement was taken, is that he was killed by Francis Fraser. ("It Was Marlowe." Appendix. Page 300.)

The exact spot of Marlowe's interment is not known, and the tombstone of Marlowe, as stated by "C. A. H.," is one lately erected, and, so far as relates to the grave of Marlowe, at random.

The value of the data of a tombstone to the antiquarian is proportionate to the shortness of the lapse of time between the date of its erection and the burial of the person whose birth and death it commemorates. As there is a lapse here of near 300 years, the words on the tombstone do not settle the question as to whether Marlowe was killed by Archer, Frazer, Ingram, the Plague, strong drink, or Ben Jonson. We have authority (so-called) for all of these. True, Aubrey has been termed "maggotypated" by Dyce, but Sidney Lee has taken him (Aubrey) as authority on incidents of Shakespeare's life, although he was not a contemporary of Shakespeare.

The quotation of Mr. Holmes, from A. Dyce, that the man whom Ben Jonson killed was "in all probability Gabriel Spencer," instead of answering the question as to whether there is any record evidence that the victim was Gabriel Spencer, only tends to show why I made the query.

No man is an authority who states that a thing is "probably so." We have had enough of that in Sidney Lee's book, where, if one examined it critically, one will find that the bulk of the "Life" is made up of probabilities and conjectures, well enough for a novel, but not for a serious biography.

The statements of contradictory reports in "C. A. H.'s" letter, under the heading "Authorities on the Subject," show amid what mystery Christopher Marlowe disappeared from public life. When there is added to these facts the one that a charge of blasphemy, (punishable by death,) had been filed with the authorities against him, and that he was the accredited enemy of St. Paul's, the cause of his disappearance can be conjectured. Was he buried as the burial register shows?

If I were writing the life of Marlowe in the same vein that Mr. Lee has written of William Shakespeare, I would say that, weighing all the facts, "it is probable" that Marlowe did not die in 1593, and that "in all probability" he continued writing; but in doing so I might be plagiarizing "It Was Marlowe," which makes no pretense of being anything more than a romance, but which certainly is built upon as reasonable conjectures as Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare."

I trust that we are not through with the answers to my queries, contained in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of March 25.

CHARLES F. PHILIPPS.

Rosebank, S. I., June 10, 1899.

All Creeds in Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As Shakespeare gives us bewildering testimony on both sides of every conceivable subject, all discussion in regard to his religious belief must be amusing, since it ends in every disputant finding his own creed therein. This, because Shakespeare held the mirror up to nature and, of course, each reader sees his face reflected. For example, Hugh Miller, from his Puritanic standpoint, makes this argument:

"Puritanism could have been no patronizer of the Globe Theatre. Both Elizabeth and James hated the principle with a perfect hatred and strove hard to trample it out of existence; and such a laugh at its expense as a Shakespeare could have raised would have been doubtless a high luxury; nay, Puritanism itself was somewhat sharp and provoking in those days, and just a little coarse in its jokes, as the 'Martin Mar-Prelate' tracts survive to testify; but the dramatist, who grew wealthy under the favors of Puritan-detesting monarchs, was, it would seem, not the man to make reprisals."

On the other hand, Roman Catholics quote Sir Oliver Mar-Text, and like characters, to show that Shakespeare was not of the reformed faith, while the text concerning the Bishop of Winchester in "Henry VI." would be inexplicable if their author were a Romanist. The epilogue to "Henry IV." seems to clinch that matter in its assurance that Shakespeare had no sympathy with those under whom "Oldcastle died a martyr."

At last we must fall back upon his will, and its simple statement of Christian faith: What was its form who can tell?

RUTH HALL.

Catskill, N. Y., June 15, 1899.

Shakespeare's Real Views of Immortality.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While not a "Shakespearean scholar" in any sense of that term, yet it has occurred to me to ask whether Shakespeare was not inconsistent when, in the first act of "Hamlet," he causes the ghost of the King to appear, and yet, subsequently, in the "soliloquy," (which, by the way, as you know, has been so admirably analyzed by Goldsmith, and generally, as I think, to the detriment of the great playwright,) he makes Hamlet say, "The undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns"? The question hence arises, if we take the ground that Shakespeare was not inconsistent, whether that writer did not intend the ghost to be merely a figment or a delusion of Hamlet's excited brain?

I merely throw this out tentatively, as it were, in the hope that some of your cultured readers (and are they not all so?) may throw some light on this point.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 14, 1899.

Some Words in "The Tempest."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reply to "M. W. G." there does not seem to be any reasonable doubt as to the correctness of his assumption that the paragraph he quotes, ["A confused noise within. Mercy on us! • • • We split, we split,"] refers entirely to other speakers rather than Gonzalos, as the three editions of the play I have by me read as follows: The "Chandos" Shakespeare, 1 vol., by Frederick Warne & Co., London, prints the whole paragraph thus: A confused noise within. "Mercy on us!" "We split, we split!" "Farewell, my wife and children!" "Farewell, brother!" "We split, we split, we split!"

Charles Knight, in his cabinet edition, in twelve volumes, (a most painstaking and generally recognized reliable commentator,) although not printing the sentence so distinctly as the preceding, has a foot note as follows: "These various exclamations which are given to Gonzalos should be considered to be spoken by no determinate characters. They form part of the "confused noise within." And latterly Howard Staunton, the most modern and exhaustive commentator, prints the whole paragraph commencing with "A confused noise within" and ending with "We split!" in italics, besides appending a very long note at the end of the play, analyzing the "very striking knowledge Shakespeare must have acquired by conversation with some of the most skillful seamen of that time," which your correspondent should consult in some public library, as it is too long to quote here.

THOMAS LETTS.

Lenox Library, New York, June 9, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

He'll be hanged yet;
Though every drop of water swear against it,
And gape at wid'st to glut him.
[A confused noise within.] Mercy on us!—
We split,
We split!—Farewell, my wife and children!
Farewell, brother!—We split, we split, we split!—

The words in the bracket are those upon which your correspondent M. W. G. would like a little light to be thrown. I modestly offer an opinion, and side with him in believing "that the cries above are from the people within the ship, spoken by different voices as would be natural under such circumstances." How this shipwreck scene was done in Shakespeare's day we cannot tell. We have no record of any fine production with raging billows, with the vessel rising and sinking, mid thunder and lightning, as in our modern days. A great deal was left to the fancy of the auditors, and there is no doubt of their advanced perceptions, aided as they were by such expressions as those following "a confused noise within." This is a stage direction, for the use of the prompter or stage manager.

Were I governing the stage under similar conditions as I presume were those of our author's time I should direct as follows: When Gonzalo gives the cue, "—and gape at wid'st to glut him!" [Heavy lightning and thunder.]- And as the ship is supposed to give an extra lurch or dive, let every member of the company—off the stage (i. e., not in the scene,)—utter some loud words of despair, and to keep it up, "the confused noise," through which the words are spoken and heard above the general clamor. [A scream.] "Mercy on us!" [More screaming.] "Men, we split, we split!" [Groanings of Ahs! and Ohs!] "Farewell [in heavy voice] my wife and children." [Screams and cryings.] "Farewell, brother!" [in a man's voice, like "Good-bye! Good-bye!" [Groanings, and—"We split, split!" from female voices, intermingled with shrieks, moans, thunder and lightning being intermingled throughout, the characters on the stage revealing the awful crisis by their quiet, self-possessed solemnity, which is shown in the ensuing speeches:

Ant.—Let's all sink with the King. [Exit.]

Sch.—Let's take leave of him. [Exit.]

Gon.—Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground, long heath, brown furze, anything! The wills above be done; But I would fain die a dry death. [Exit.]

All this was done to convey the idea of the shipwreck. And very well, too.

But how much nearer is "The Tempest" brought to our minds, when aided by modern painting and machinery? The scene

presenting the ocean with its raging billows and the actual ship, with its living freight struggling with the storm! Wonderful!

There have been various ways of doing this storm scene upon the stage—sometimes, although the characters are on the ship, all words are omitted—sometimes spoken, as was the case when the play was produced at the Grand Opera House, some twenty odd years ago, with E. L. Davenport as Prospero, and then the storm was transposed to the end of the act, so as to give room for a big show, and time to clear it away, after the act drop fell.

Mr. Daly, in his recent production, opened the play as it should, with the storm, but gave only a small vessel, (supposed to be in the distance, and beyond our sense of hearing,) and omitted all characters, (a great saving to a manager, and possibly without losing any effect of the story,) with beautiful accompaniments of electrical lightning and heavy thunder, and fine incidental music—the ship finally breaking, and sinking, as the curtain fell.

By the way, the modern arrangements of darkening the stage, and the use of electric lights, go far to enhance the reality of the tempest scene. In our author's day, even if the play could have had any aid from scenery, &c., they had nothing but candles or lamps, and the dimming or extinguishing of them would have been of little help, as compere with our present advantages in the production of such an illusion. Our incidental music, too, is a great factor in the impressment of awe in this sinking scene. It was very fine at Daly's Theatre.

I cannot recollect but two productions of the play in New York—the recent one at Daly's and the one at the Grand Opera House. If I remember rightly, the characters were on the ship then, and some words were spoken; but I doubt if the words "Mercy on us!" &c., were spoken by Gonzales, and rather believe with "M. W. G." that one other member of the club errs through a mistaken memory. However, there is nothing to be gained in the reading of the lines by Gonzales—that is, a reading for effect; no living Gonzales could utter the words so as to convey the idea of drowning folks, and therefore the best argument that the words do not belong to his part; but, as this stage direction occurs within his lines, or so near them as to be almost a duty of his lot, in the absence of a stage manager, and at a reading of the play, to speak them, which he can do by letting the voice fall, as in the reading of any other business of the play, and uttering them in quiet, solemn (almost) monotones.

Pardon me if I have strayed too far.

GEORGE BECKS.

Brooklyn, June 10, 1899.

Problems Unsettled.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been much interested in the communications in your SATURDAY REVIEW upon Shakespearian topics, and have made a few notes thereon which may prove of interest. "M. W. G." wants to know whether the words "Mercy on us!" &c., in the first scene of the Tempest were spoken by Gonzalo or by various persons on the ship. The first folio gives the words to Gonzalo. Dr. Samuel Johnson remarked that Gonzalo had no brother upon the ship and that it was "probable that the lines succeeding to 'a confused noise within' should be considered as spoken by no determinate characters." But before this Theobald had suggested in a private letter that these lines represented the confused noise behind the scenes. Succeeding editors have justified the wisdom in this case as in others of poor "piddling Theobold," as the vain and envious Pope called him, the hero of the first edition of "The Dunciad." And yet no man ever left the impress of his work upon Shakespeare's text, as we now have it, to such an extent as did the same Theobald, who caused Falstaff to "babble of green fields" and Sir Andrew Aguecheek's hair not to "curl by nature," two emendations which alone would make his fame immortal. Capell, however, was the first editor to print these lines as part of the confused noise, and since then almost every editor has followed his example. But Collier claimed they were verse, and a part of Gonzalo's speech, whereupon Alexander Dyce remarked: "Gentle reader, compare the passionate exclamations 'Mercy on us,' &c., with Gonzalo's next speech, where all is calmness and self-possession; and you will surely be as much surprised as I am that any modern editor should think of assigning the former to Gonzalo."

As for the stage practice, if a member of "M. W. G.'s" club heard Gonzalo speak these words, he must have a long memory, or it may have become confused. "The Tempest" has not been acted in this country, I believe, for thirty years, except by Mr. Daly's company, and then all the first scene was cut out, a stage picture of a tempest and a wreck being substituted, although it is a question whether the very realistic scene was as effective as Shakespeare's remarkably vivid picture. I may add that Sir Henry Irving's edition of the play makes the lines a part of the confused noise, and on the stage he would end the scene with them.

Mr. Lawless thinks the emendations of the celebrated folio of Collier's were the work of Ben Jonson. But it has been proved that many of these emendations were recent writings, written in imitation of an antique hand, and, by reason of their spelling and references to "practicable" scenery, the mass of them must have been written after the Restoration, or at least forty years after the death of Jonson.

Mr. McChesney says there is no record anywhere of the marriage of Shakespeare to Anne Hathway. It is true no record has been discovered, as the records of many of the churches in that district have been long since destroyed; but the marriage bond is still extant, and there the parties are described as "William Shagspere, one thoue partie, and Anne Hathwey of Stratford, in the dioces of Worcester, maiden." And this is corroborated by the will of Shakespeare's granddaughter, Lady Barnard, who makes bequests to the children of "her kinsman," Thomas Hathaway. That Shakespeare's wife was the daughter of Richard Hathaway of Shottery, however, is not so clear, though the probabilities are in that direction. That Richard Hathaway calls his daughter Agnes proves nothing, because in those days of varying orthography Anne, Annys, Agnes, Anneys, were often the same person. In the very will Mr. McChesney cites, Thomas Hathaway's daughter is called Agnes, but her name is given as Anne twice on the parish register. Agnes Arden is so called in her will, but her husband called her Annes. And again, in the will of Richard Hathaway he calls his wife Joane and John in the same sentence.

Fuller does not say he saw any "wit combats" between Shakespeare and Jonson, except in imagination. He says: "Many were the wit combates betwixt him (Shakespeare) and Ben Jonson, which two I behold like a Spanish gallion and an English man-of-war." He makes no claim to have seen them, as Mr. McChesney intimates.

Mr. Philipps says "there is absolutely no record that the William Shakespeare who died at Stratford was ever in London." The identity of Shakespeare the player with Shakespeare of Stratford would seem to be established by the fact that John Heminge and Henry Condell published the works of their "fellow" and gave as some of the actors in the plays: "William Shakespeare, Richard Burbadge, John Hemmings, Henry Condell," &c., and that the Stratford Shakespeare in his will leaves bequests to "my fellowes, John Hemynges, Richard Burbadge, and Henry Condell." But other evidence is extant. In 1614 it was proposed to inclose some of the common fields of Stratford. Thomas Greene, the Town Clerk, was sent to London to oppose it, and from there he wrote: "My Cozen Shakespeare comyng yesterday to town, I went to see how he did. He assured me they meant to inclose no further than to Gospel Bush." But even more to the point is the fact that in 1612 Shakespeare bought a dwelling house near the Blackfriars Theatre, in which he held shares, and gave a mortgage deed of the same. The parties therein are thus described: "William Shakespeare of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the County of Warwick, gentleman * * * of th' one partie, and Henry Walker, citizen and minstrell of London, of th' other partie." And "in witnesse whereof the said parties to theis indentures interchaungablie have sett their seales. Sealed and delivered by the said William Shakespeare," &c., and signed by Shakespeare's autograph. This positively demonstrates the fact that Shakespeare of Stratford was in London.

TRUMAN JOSEPH SPENCER.

Hartford, Conn., June 20, 1899.

Why They Were Omitted.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Concerning Shakespeare, will you please explain why the second (1604) quarto words addressed by Hamlet to his mother—

> Sense, sure, you have,
> Else could you not have motion:
> —III., iv., 71.

are omitted in the First (1623) Folio?

In the first edition of "The Advancement of Learning," by Lord Bacon, 1605, the year after the quarto, we have this passage: "Some of the ancient philosophers could not conceive how there could be voluntary motion without sense."—(Lib. II., 1, 264.)

In the second edition of "The Advancement of Learning, (1623, same year as the Shakespeare Folio,) these lines are also omitted and these words substituted: "But there is motion in inanimate bodies without sense, but with what is called a kind of perception."

ARMOUR C. CUNNINGHAM.

New York, May 24, 1899.

A Passage in "Hamlet."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The poor Ghost complains that he was sent out of this life

"Unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled."

As it is found in the first folio, this line is completely unintelligible. "Unhousel'd" we owe to Theobald; "unaneled" we get from Pope. "Disappointed" yet remains, and into this same "disappointed" the present writer has never been able to read anything approaching a satisfactory sense. The explanations of the editors do not explain. I therefore propose to read:

"Unshriven, unhousel'd, unanoiled."

Shakespeare, the son of a Roman Catholic mother, makes the Ghost speak in the technical terms of our Roman Catholic liturgy. The Ghost had been "dispatched" without having had a chance of receiving the last sacraments, confession, viaticum, and extreme unction.

My alteration, you will say, is a rather violent one. Granted; but changes fully as violent, and far less necessary, have been introduced into the traditional text of Shakespeare by so able and conservative a critic as the late Dr. Henry Hudson. You may again say that the line, as I propose to read it, is metrically defective. Yes; but are such things uncommon? And does not the very shortening of the line greatly intensify its deep significance?

Here endeth the present lesson.

JOHN BAXTER.

Hoboken, N. J., June 9, 1899.

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ART.

This Year's Salon.

PARIS, June 10.—The public crowds into the galleries where are the pictures of the Société des Artistes Français—the old Salon—and the Salon of the Société des Beaux Arts, of which I have already given you a description in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES is but thinly attended. It would be difficult to explain this phenomenon in a way complimentary to the French artistic intelligence. One is accustomed abroad to look upon the French as such an artistic people. The Parisians, more particularly, pose as the leaders of taste, the torchbearers of the world's intellect. Yet this Ville Lumière—I regret to have to say so, but it is the experience of many years—is almost entirely inhabited by the Philistine. And while other nations advance the French stand still.

What is new in the two Salons proclaims its foreign influence at first sight; and what is best in both is of foreign origin, if exception be made of one or two chefs d'oeuvres, for which the French public, as a rule, cares but little. There is no crowd round the Harpignies landscapes, which are as fine as the few brilliant landscapes which Rembrandt left behind, and throw Ruysdael into the shade; but Bouguereau, whose arsenic green backgrounds are becoming more and more poisonous every year, and have almost a cadaveric tint about them now, whose compositions of nude flesh are more soapy with each successive Salon, is still the centre of an admiring circle, mostly, it must be said, composed of ladies, whose point of view is, however, admissible in a certain way. It is admissible for a mother to be pleased with the reflected graces of her own baby boy in Bouguereau's Cupids—and Bouguereau conscientiously paints the model before him, even to its neatly manicured finger nails and the brilliantine on its hair. His nymphs and goddesses are sweet young maidens of the present day, and they are fair to look upon. Their modesty would have astonished even Diana, and their eyes are soft with the lambent fire of excessive cultivation, but they are clearly amusing themselves in the classical costume the painter has invested them with, and their good humour is infectious.

Then there is another section of the public which sees red, which thirsts for blood and military glory. It seeks out political illusions, and takes sides. These are Republicans, who triumph in the sanguinary defeat of the Chouan mob, (mise en scène in Brittany,) and Legitimists, whose eyes moisten at the sight of the white flag; anti-Clericals, who applaud Truth, as she comes out of a well, or laugh over the piled-up tables of vinous prelates; Clericals, on the other hand, whose heroes are the abbés shot by Prussian firing parties in the high streets of Alsatian villages. There are (alas! we cannot escape the "affaire!") Dreyfusards, who acclaim the laborer crushed beneath the military heel; anti-Dreyfusards, who elbow one another around the picture of M. Cavaignac, as a young volunteer, entering the shattered room in which his chiefs have just been slaughtered by the explosion of a German bomb.

Obviously, this public, though it helps to make the Salon a paying concern, has little, if anything, to do with art; and the pictures it looks for have to do with art, if possible, even less. Eliminate them—public and pictures—and we have the explanation why the Salon des Beaux Arts is so little crowded, and why the Salon des Artistes Français, in spite of the crowds which fill it, supplies so little food for detailed criticism.

I have mentioned the Harpignies landscapes, two pure gems of luminous color. E. L. Weeks has an "Afternoon in November in Persia," a halt of peasants and camels in a green-tufted desert bounded by blue hills, which if it has no other charm is remarkable for its great technical skill. A relief from the work to which he has hitherto accustomed us—the dullest of official portraiture—is Bonnat's Basque forest scene, a palpitating, burning vision of southern sand and dark foliage, spoiled only by a spotty sky which has been borrowed from the background of a Bonnat portrait, and a bad one at that. Etienne Martin also sends a southern landscape, which is not less luminous and living than Bonnat's. Now that M. Carolus Duran contents himself with exhibiting at the rival show a very creditable crucifixion, it may be reasonably hoped that M. Bonnat will also abandon portrait painting for a kind of art which, if less lucrative, is certainly more suited to his brush. A bad portrait of King Menelek of Abyssinia, with gold applications, was exhibited last year by M. Buffet. It was apparently the work of an amateur without a particle of talent. M. Buffet, however, reveals himself this year to be a landscapist with quite a remarkable sense of color, though, of course, the tropical scenes to which he confines himself have color and to spare. His "Abyssinian Valley" and Ouaramelka" are very beautiful.

In a different note, but quite admirable, too, are M. Bouché's "Banks of the Marne, (evening,) a pleasing contrast of yellow sunset light against black green banks, and M. Bourgeois's "End of a Hard Day"—two old people in the stern of a boat, which is being punted by a young peasant girl, through a twilight river scene. Mr. Alfred East of London sends two perfect landscapes, "The Repose of Peace" and "The Summit of the Hill," which are as good as anything in either Salon—two solidly painted masterpieces.

"C'est le Mot" portraiture shows a falling off this year. M. Roybet makes a sensation, which is not wholly unmerited, with his "Dr. Marc Laffont," an obvious attempt to out-Rembrandt Rembrandt, which is so clever that only on a repeated examination does one notice as fully as one should a certain flimsiness in the execution. A fine portrait, however, it undoubtedly remains. His other portrait, of a fat Parisian in a ruff, has a theatrical vulgarity about it which is in a measure the sitter's fault, but for which the painter cannot be acquitted entirely of all blame.

Lefebvre, who amazed us last year with a portrait which, Academical as it undoubtedly was, was as solid a piece of painting as this generation in France can show—what has become of Lefebvre? He sends the portrait of a brother member of the Institute, a M. Corroyer, and though it has serious qualities of learned workmanship, it will not count among M. Lefebvre's successes. The Cassation Court Judge, M. Ballot-Beaupré, who is to report on the Dreyfus revision, has had himself painted by a woman, Mlle. Beaury-Saurel, and she has produced a very creditable picture, and a worthy pendant to her other contributions, the portrait of that charming poetess who writes under the name of Daniel Lesueur. "The Court of Cassation" is well represented. There is M. Atthalin, in his robes, M. Manau and others—quite a wealth of ermine and black silk toques.

The animal painters are specially to the fore this year. Mme. Rosa Bonheur, that veteran woman of genius who has not exhibited at the Salon for forty years, sent a red cow and a bull from Auvergne in a brilliant green pasture dotted with yellow brown, under a solid blue sky, which ought to obtain for her the medal of honor. Her portrait, by the way, is also exhibited—showing a white-haired old lady—her locks cropped close like a man's—in half male, half female attire, the red rosette of the Legion pinned on her breast. Mr. Bisbing, the American painter, has a knowledge of cows which no master before him has excelled, and his two contributions, "A Plain in the Evening," and "A Vineyard in Spring," are well worthy of his genius. Now that Whistler talks of returning to London to found a school of art, who is better competent to be the standard bearer of American art in Paris if it is not Mr. Bisbing? Very fine cows are also those depicted by Mr. Edwin D. Connell in "Le Marais, ("The Marsh.") They are standing in a pool under a late afternoon sky, and are excellently painted.

There are still one or two canvases in the Old Salon, notably those contributed by American painters, to which reference should be made, and mention of these I must reserve for a concluding article.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Making Paris Beautiful for the Fair —How Student Life Goes On.

Paris is in the throes of preparation for the exposition. Work is being pushed in all parts of the city. The Rue de Rivoli, the avenue of the American tourists, is half impassable. "Marchez au Pas" stares one in the face at frequent intervals, and causes ever the 'bus drivers to pull in their splendid, struggling horses. There it is the underground railroad that is making the trouble. Somewhere else it is other construction. Far from home, one thinks of Spring housecleaning, only this is to continue all Summer, and through all the city. Intending travelers should take the warning.

It is perfectly understood here that to a great many of the visitors to the exposition Paris herself will be thought of as a leading part of it, and Paris, which has been so often likened to a woman, wishes to look her prettiest. It is no slight matter, also, from a practical point of view, that the site of the fair is so near the city's centre. Properly to handle a large increase to the present crowds requires a high degree of preparation, and though Paris were not as femininely proud as she is, and the rest of the nation were not so ambitious for her, in belief that she represents it in the eyes of the world, yet much would have had to be done. But Paris is proud, and the whole theory of her strange government—half national and half civic—rests on the notion that the glory and praise that are hers are the country's, and so we find her, with vastly increased municipal budget, building, repairing, and burnishing everywhere. She will never have been more beautiful than next Summer.

The thing which the student of municipal art likes especially is the spirit of this work. It is all done as unobtrusively as possible, and the artistic taste that one likes to think belongs to Paris stamps its progress. The exposition grounds are entirely inclosed by an ornamental fence, painted a pale green, and kept free from advertisements of every kind. It is as nearly an ornament to the landscape as may be, and when seen with the tree tops showing above it, or when the snowy buildings raise their vast façades in reminder of our own World's Fair, the constructive work for the exposition seems to add to rather than detract from the beauty of Paris. The city is not behind the Directors of the fair in thus artistically screening its work, and I am told that an appeal which is to be issued to the people to do their share in making Paris beautiful will even go so far as to suggest that the balconies of the houses be adorned with flowers. One feels a suggestion of Renaissance Italy merely in writing of this, and it seems to me that it is quite the artistic feature of the moment in the city.

The student life in Paris of course goes on all the time. Probably it does not change much, though I have been hearing expressions of doubt regarding the earnestness of a growing share of it. In one case this was expressed by a student; in the other by a Parisian whose tastes and sympathy nave brought him in close touch with the art student life. Three ateliers which I visited the other day did not bear out the doubt, and each gave a distinct glimpse of the art life. The first was that of a young American woman who has called Paris "home" for some years. It was a long trip to find her studio, and then there was reason to guess that it was not all her friends pictured it to themselves. It was fast closed, and I learned from the neighbors that a week had passed since the artist had been there. The common opinion was that she was probably sick in her apartment on another street. At last I found an old woman who had "heard" that the artist was having trouble with her eyes. Still pursuing, with a small lad to guide, I found the building where she lived. She was on the top floor which was the sixth, without an elevator, and was sitting alone, with bandaged eyes, in a darkened room. But she was bright and cheerful, and did not seem discouraged. She had the pluck that ought to have succeeded.

The second studio belonged to a young Englishman. One went up a narrow flight of stairs, having been encouraged by impossingly large windows on the north side of a court, and then through a dingy narrow hall. It was the dirtiest, meanest little studio I ever saw, and the work was poorer than any I had ever expected to see in Paris. The whole thing, indeed, was so bad that the most striking element in the scene was pathos, for I happened to know that the painter was in earnest. The third studio was a long way from this, in the fashionable quarter of the city, and belonged to a sculptor to whom rare talent, large fortune, and fame had come. There was a valet to open the door, and the large atelier was only one of a suite of rooms, which included a dining and a reception room rich in carved and inlaid furniture, luxurious in hangings, and so redolent of artistic spirit that the nymphs and fancies which his genius has called from marble seemed dancing in an environment quite their own, and whither workaday mortals only came in dreams. Here doubtless was a visible expression of the goal toward which all the other students were pressing or trying to press, and one fell to wondering whether these occasional triumphs paid for so many failures. They would certainly seem to the world to fall lamentably short of this, but there may be a pleasure in trying which the world knows not of.

I had been hearing the night before of the Christian work which is being done in the Latin quarter among the students. It was started by Dr. and Mrs. Paxton some years ago—"Christian work" is the only name to give it—and is now lovingly carried on by other hands. It may be well known to some SATURDAY REVIEW readers. There are religious meetings on Sunday night and social gatherings on other nights, at both of which there is fine music, which is all the better because it is rendered by students who have come to Paris for music. These are the obvious features of it, but not less blessed in result is the helpful counsel quietly given. And more often than anybody knows, save those who give it, this advice is to give up art and go back to America.

These, be it remembered, are only impressions that an outsider may receive in a few days from the art world of Paris. Coming to study a special subject that brings him in contact with art, he may first wonder at the art spirit of the city as a city, and then at the greatness of the total of mistakes, disappointments, and strivings out of which are wrested the few successes that make up the art spirit of his dreams. He finds that, after all, the Quartier in Paris can only dream of Arcadia, as he has done, and he fain would lift his pen to warn compatriots who are thinking to cross the ocean and go far from home because they think the laurel is the only tree on "the left bank of the Seine." And yet as he saunters along the Boulevard, musing on these things, something of the gay, happy, care-free life around him sets his blood afire. It is the old fascination of Paris; and he knows that he will cry in vain while the Louvre, with its priceless treasures, stands cold and gray in the lovely garden where the mists of twilight weave gossamer webs, and from its portals there still remains the long perspective of the Champs Elysées, with its Arc de Triomph rising grandly in a gleaming, golden distance. The very names—Champs Elysées, Arc de Triomph—are those of a fable with which reason must fortunately plead in vain.

C. M. R.

Paris, June 4, 1899.

At Home and Abroad.

It is understood that neither Mr. nor Mrs. Bellamy Storer was disposed to welcome the former's advance in the diplomatic service from the post of Minister to Belgium to that of Minister at Madrid. But, however much they may regret leaving the pleasant cosmopolitan society of Brussels, there will be no lack of consolation for them in the Peninsula. Both Mr. and Mrs. Storer are enthusiastic art lovers and collectors of art objects, while Mrs. Storer is a good deal more than an amateur. It was she who was chiefly instrumental in founding the Rockwood Pottery at Cincinnati, and she has supplied the designs for many of its productions. She is thoroughly familiar with the practice of the ceramic art, and her chief hobby when at home is her own private pottery.

It is hardly to be supposed that Mr. and Mrs. Storer, possessing tastes and enthusiasms such as these, will find the time hang heavily on their hands in Spain, with its wonderful monuments, its Hispano-Moresque ware, its tapestries, and carvings. Indeed, for a collector, it is at present the only country in Europe which bears any resemblance to the paradise of Andrew Lang, if we regard his ballad as covering bibelots as well as books. The people are just now suffering from even worse poverty than usual, and many treasures will be thrown upon the market within the next few months.

A few months ago a small exhibition of proofs of wood engravings by Timothy Cole was held in this city. Every one of the examples was sold a day or two after they were placed on view, and one or two which changed hands again within the last fortnight realized a profit of over 200 per cent. The proofs in question were unique, being struck off by the engraver before the ordinary india paper proofs were printed. But, taking this circumstance into consideration, it is evident that collectors are beginning to realize that a good wood engraving can be just as beautiful and "precious" an object as an etching or mezzotint. It does not seem unlikely that a few years hence fine examples of the work of Cole and other present-day masters of wood engraving will be as eagerly sought for as plates by—say—Earlom or Van Ostade nowadays.

A loan exhibition of paintings by American artists was opened this week at the Worcester Art Museum. The pictures shown include good examples of Inness, F. S. Church, C. C. Curran, J. F. Murphy, W. Bridgman, and S. Kendall.

James McNeil Whistler will, it is said, pay a visit to this country—the land of his birth—this Summer. Perhaps he may do for New York what he did years ago for London—discover the picturesqueness that frequently exists in what most people regard as uniformly ugly. Whistler's etchings of London opened people's eyes to the beauty of portions of the metropolis that aesthetes had previously passed through with many shudders. It would be strange could he not find qualities of line and chiaro-oscuro in the long curves and multitudinous lights of the elevated railway at night, in the crowded and often quaint detail of the east side, in the shipping of the East River, and in the masses of tall buildings against a moonlight sky.

The London Standard dwells at length on the sale of one of Mr. Whistler's etchings, known as "The Engraver," executed by the artist in 1880. The etching brought £72, and the purchaser was Mr. Keppel of New York. This is believed to be a record price; that is, for an engraving, the artist of the work being still alive. Meryon's etchings sold after his death, brought, it is true, higher figures. There is some difference of opinion as to the personality of "The Engraver." It may be either the portrait of Riault or Carpenter.

This Whistler engraving is particularly vigorous in treatment, representing a bald-headed man, bending over his task. It is a rare etching, but not the rarest of Whistler's prints. Mr. S. P. Avery of New York has the only impression of "The Engraver" which we know of in this city, and besides that, Mr. Avery has choice proofs of all the early and rare Whistler etchings.

American artists who have visited Russia are warm in their praise of Makoffsky,

whose portraits of Russian ladies have excited their attention. For the Paris Exhibition M. Makoffsky will exhibit three large pictures—"Romeo and Juliet," "Ophelia," and "A Family Portrait." The Russian artists of distinction certainly show great vigor and strong coloring.

M. Rochegrosse has horrors on the brain, and shows his predilection for blood in his huge picture, "L'Assassinat de l'Empéreur Geta." It is a picture, save for difference of period, very much resembling the same artist's butchery, his "Mort de Babylon."

Comments on M. Falguière's statue of Balzac call for various comments. May the fact be stated that the genius, the talent of Honoré de Balzac did not exist in the flesh, for it was undiscoverable in a material sense, because it only had being in the recesses of his wonderful brain. It might be considered as lèse majesté to say that Balzac had no distinction of either face or bearing. Those who knew him well say he had the épicier look, or the appearance of a grocer, and was rather a lumpish man.

If, then, M. Rodin's statue of Balzac did not meet with general favor it was because the admirers of the greatest of all romance writers had created their ideal, which did not exist. M. Falguière's statue, then, is equally disappointing, since it shows Balzac with a certain bourgeois manner, as if enjoying his ease in a robe de chambre. M. Rodin takes, so it is said, the disagreeable comments on his Balzac with perfect indifference. He is not the least jealous of M. Falguière, for he exhibits in the Salon a superb bust of Falguière.

Will we ever take to the method of coloring statues, and will this Greco-Roman style have a revival? Do we not look askance at marble statues, with eyes which stare at you, when made of another stone? M. Barrias has had the courage to make a polychromatic statue which he calls "La Nature devoilant." The goddess Nature has delicate flesh tints, pink legs, and her draperies are of onyx. The trouble about a painted statue would be its want of durability, for the errosive tooth of time would become more evident on the stone than on the canvas. The dispute still rages, as to whether the polychromic statue was general or exceptional in Greek art.

M. Benjamin Constant's canvases at the Fine Art Society's Gallery, in London, occupy public attention. The pictures are many, and are picked examples of Mr. Constant's best manner. The leading pictures are the Duchess Paul of Mecklenburg, M. Chaplain, and the Count Henri Delaborde, but the interest of the public is centred in the portrait of Mme. Emma Calvé. The most effective portrait, as artists understand this expression, is that of Mme. Tourton, "who blazes with sapphires, and whose dress is a gold brocade."

We have already stated that M. Constant was to paint her Majesty, Queen Victoria, the portrait having been ordered by Sir William Ingram. Now a Queen may not pose for a photographer or an artist without certain long preliminaries, which all have to be told for the benefit of the public. Mr. Constant explains then how the Queen posed for him.

"Her Majesty posed for me," said M. Benjamin Constant, "at Windsor, but for only a few moments, sufficiently long, however, to enable me to give the finishing touches to my picture. As a general rule, when royal personages ask me to paint their portraits and suggest sitting for only half an hour I am unable to accede to their request. The time is too short to be of any use to me. But this was a different case altogether. In the first place I had to consider her Majesty's great age, and her gracious condescension in consenting to sit at all for a portrait which she had not herself ordered. Secondly, I had been able, by studying previous portraits and photographs of the Queen, to obtain a perfectly satisfactory resemblance.

"The Queen is a very quiet sitter, and does not converse while she poses. On the whole, I do not object to my sitters talking, as long as they do not talk too much."

The great lady is shown seated on her throne in the House of Lords, and the expression the artist emphasizes is just a trifle melancholic, "the melancholy of old age."

It was a daring man who said that "the Tissot pictures were ethnological simply, and with only secondary Scriptural effects. When you studied the first you overlooked the second." This iconoclast absolutely sniffed, not at the great old pictures, but at what is called "the expression of Catholic art." The Athenæum occupied itself with this same question, "What is Catholic art?" Is it the primitive art of the fifteenth century? Is it the art decreed by the Council of Trent, which Francisco Pacheco, father-in-law of Velasquez, appointed by the Inquisition to inspect works of art, began, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, among many other writers of the same sort in Italy and France, to lay down in his "Arte de la Pintura."

The newer cant inquires how? and dust rains for the gulping of scared audiences. That scarcely worth noticing in the great artists of the past died with their works. We seek novelty in Madonnas, and though motherhood is always sanctified, we somehow lessen the attributes of the Divine Mother.

Give to art all that belongs to it—but it fails to-day in engendering true religious feeling. Not that the world is more skeptical, but there are innumerable pious people who will not accept any man's capability to depict for them the semblance of divinity. The brush of the painter fails when contrasted with the Divine Word.

Many are afraid to face a subject of this character, and impiety is brought up as a direct charge to doubters, but the consensus of both English and American artistic thought is that the sacred picture is of the long past, nor will it ever have the power it once exerted.

Now it happens that Mr. Andrew Lang finds fault with the portrait painters of the past. He has been spending, say, twenty minutes in the National Gallery, and his opinion is that "the far-renowned brides of ancient song are frights, in their portraits." There was Mary Queen of Scots; have we not the testimony that she was a beautiful woman? Why is she painted as decidedly ugly? Queen Bess, with the tremendous collar: was not Gloriana at least imposing? Why, she is made, says Mr. Lang, (writing in Longman's,) as if she were a hag. As to King Charles, his taste, certainly, for women, as far as their looks went, was not good. The Countess of Albany is a prim, commonplace personage. It was only when Romney Reynolds and Gainsborough came to the front that they were appreciative of true beauty in a woman, or, what is better for us, these artists knew how to paint her.

Certainly no century has ever had the exclusive right of producing beautiful women. There can have been no decline. But Mr. Andrew Lang limits his observations to what he sees in London, and maybe the gentleman's vision is not as clear, as far as art is concerned, as it was, say, twenty-five years ago. Anyhow, he expresses his disgust when he looks at "the portraits of old charmers." But there is ocular refreshment for Mr. Lang. He leaves the gallery, and in the streets he sees "any number of young women with whom Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, and the rest could not bear comparison."

If only Mr. Lang could visit New York how delighted he would be.

It is with the artist our authority finds fault, for he questions whether the portraits to be seen in the academy will please him any better. The conclusion to his criticism on the failure of the modern artist to copy beauty is as follows: "A Greek potter at a drachma a day puts more grace into a two-penny terra cotta figurine than an R. A. can give us for I don't know how much money." Mr. Lang has in his mind's eye the Tanagra statuettes.

What supreme art did not these Tanagra artificers possess? And think, too, they were but ordinary and insignificant workmen. If they caught not alone grace, but dignity in the fashioning of a "two-penny terra cotta figurine," how superbly grand must have been the talent of the Greek master!

Mr. F. S. King has just finished on copper a head of Paul Revere. As a portrait study the excellence of this work is marked. The eyes of the patriot, which were dark brown ones, look at you. All that nicety and skill can do are shown in the print. Mr. F. S. King always allows proper play for his fancy, and indulges it in the border of the print. The attributes of Paul Revere's calling are there, for he was a gold and silversmith, an engraver, and worked in copper. It is the exceeding delicacy and ease which Mr. F. S. King shows which are so pleasing. Under the head there is a tablet, and you read, "Paul Revere. Drawn and engraved for the Society of Iconophiles. New York. 1899." Only 147 proofs were taken of this work, and then the plate was destroyed.

On the 12th of August there will be held in Antwerp a Van Dyck exhibition. Pictures have been promised by many foreign collectors. The Queen of England will show three pictures. The Amsterdam exhibition of Rembrandts was a great success, and it is believed that the Antwerp one, with the Van Dycks, will rival it.

"Hamlet" at Fifty Centimes.

Owing to Mme. Bernhardt's tremendous success in "Hamlet," her version of the play is being hawked about the streets of Paris at 50 centimes a copy. The sales are said to be in advance of those of the patriotic novels, the biographies of Paul Déroulède, or the narratives in favor of or against Dreyfus. This "Hamlet" that is thus hawked about the streets is a small brochure, with a yellow cover, printed by a house that published popular pamphlets. It is adorned with a figure of the Prince of Denmark, something after Buntherne's "Patience," in dark costume and meditating on the skull of Yorick. This little yellow-covered book is now in its thirty-sixth thousand. On the back of the cover the publisher announces that he will shortly issue "Quentin Durward" in the same form. "Hamlet" hawked about the streets of Paris is, indeed, a paradox, particularly at this time.

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THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE, ASTOR COURT, NEW YORK.

Sienkiewicz's First Novel, "In Vain."*

The first of the novels of Sienkiewicz, "In Vain," written when he was but seventeen years of age and while he was a student at Warsaw, is the last to appear in Mr. Curtin's translation, and its author does not include it in his collected works. The very qualities which cause him to omit it, its tremendous youthful gravity, its unconscious revelation of the student's estimate of himself and his affairs give it importance in the eyes of those who would understand the author of "Fire and Sword." The hero, a youth of humble descent, going to Kieff to study medicine, attracts the affection of the half-crazy widow of a former student, but is indifferent to her until a comrade who loves her, but has a taste for self-sacrifice, fairly forces him to pay court to her. No sooner has he committed himself than he falls in love elsewhere, but an opportune typhus fever cures him of his affection for both ladies, and all his pursuit has been "in vain." The most remarkable feature of the book is that both the hero and the self-sacrificing lover are of much lower social standing than the author, who sets himself the task of analyzing their feelings toward the upper classes, and shows a high degree of insight in the inquisition. The picture of student manners must be accepted without question, and it shows customs and modes of thought very like those of the student in other lands, with perhaps more devotion to study than is common in England and in the United States. Taken as a whole, the book prophesies the plays and the short stories of the author, but gives little warrant for expecting the historical novels, or "Without Dogma." Its most hopeful trait is the absence of self-portraiture. Even in youth Sienkiewicz seems to have had the happy faculty of finding his fellows more interesting than himself, and this is the beginning of wisdom for the artist.

*IN VAIN. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 8vo, pp. 81.

The Death of Frau Elise Polko.

The death of Frau Elise Polko, in Prussia, seems to have passed entirely unnoticed in this country, where once the translations of her German tales were eagerly absorbed by the readers of The Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, and The Boston Miscellany. Poe's short stories were just then becoming known. Besides him there were no native writers of brief fiction worthy of mention. The limited number of magazines then published in America had to draw from German, French, and Swedish writers. Among these Frau Polko held a coveted position. She was born in 1822, and was educated for the operatic stage. After her marriage, in 1841, however, she devoted herself entirely to literature and achieved an immediate and signal success. The effects of her musical education are noticeable in many of her stories and novels. Her first serious and long work was her "Musikalische Märchen," which in 1852 was translated into English. She became in time a prolific writer not only of short stories and sketches by which she first made a name among English readers, but of popular novels. Among the last are "Ein Frauenleben," "Faustina Hasse," and "Unsere Pilgerfahrt." She was also the author of a biography of her father, who was a schoolmaster, and of a biographical account of her brother, the African traveler, Edward Vogel, who was murdered in Wadday in 1856.

FRENCH VERBS AT A GLANCE.

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When you go to the country take "A Princess of Vascovy."

An Answer. By C. M. S.

Though bowed by toil, misshapen and misformed,
Upon his furrowed face, no menace cruel
Strikes terror by its portents dire and dread;
Forebodings of a frightful Asking and Reply
Are rumbling through the gathering years,
And yet he heeds them not. His ears are deaf
To sounds like these. The mighty din itself
Of Vengeance wreaked, will be by him unheard.

Ye searchers and ye delvers, wise men vain!
What recompense have ye in knowing things?
None, but a doubt to harass and confuse;
None, but a longing ne'er to be fulfilled;
None, but the sorrow of uncertainty;
None, but the shadow of a deep despair;
Ye seek a Light, not meant for human eyes,
And faith is blinded, hope in darkness droops.

Upon his hoe he leans and toils and toils,
The wondrous Why of all the universe
Is much beyond his ken. He questions not.
The mysteries of winds, of storm clouds massed,
Of budding flowers, of growing fields, all these
Confiding nature has disclosed to him.
All these he understands, and knowing them,
Is drawn in close communion with his God.

Ye selfish souls, oppressors in all lands,
Upon your shoulders weigh the crimes and sins
Of ages past. Atone for them ye must.
That hideous question screeched into your ears
By hordes of men that thirst, like beasts, for blood,
Must have its answer from your trembling lips.
Your works and monuments shall be destroyed,
Your cities given to the eager flames,
And glowing like the unquenched fires of hell,
Shall cast the warming shadows on the path
Of centuries on centuries to come.

Upon that day, still leaning on his hoe,
Far from rebellion's shout in cities' streets,
Far from the smoke of burning palaces,
Far from the bloody heads held high on pikes,
Shall stand a man, face furrowed and back bent,
His hand unsullied with a brother's blood—
Of all that frightful frenzy innocent.
The sun shall spread its sheen of golden light
Across his waving fields, birds sing their songs,
And gentle zephyrs touch their harpline chords
Of harmony until the ripening grain.

New York, June 4, 1899.

"THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE."

A Book of Many Years Ago Which Is Still Read and Ought to be Read More—Its Charm and Value.*

Philip Gilbert Hamerton thought the higher life worth taking pains with, and he took corresponding pains in the writing of this book. In it he gives us of his best. In the opening words of his preface he states his object as being "to consider the possibilities of a satisfactory intellectual life under various conditions of ordinary human existence." To those acquainted with Hamerton any assurance of his sincerity is unnecessary, for his purity of aim is beyond doubt, and his way of thinking is alike pure. There is no haze around him. Truth stands out in the clear atmosphere of honest thought. In the reading of his autobiography one is equally impressed with his unflinching candor. He is there so fully set upon showing the processes by which he was molded into what he became that he does not scruple, having once set about it, to give account of matters it should have been more pleasant for him to have left untold. For freedom in quest of truth, he is as uncompromising as Huxley, though less aggressive—less inclined to break images. He says: "I have nothing to do with the polemical method. I do not look upon an opponent as an enemy to be expelled, but as a torchbearer, to be welcomed for any light that he may bring; I defend nothing, but try to explore everything that lies near enough." He is a thinker for himself. Unlike Theodore Hook, who, when entered at Oxford, would sign forty articles if they wished, Hamerton was, at seventeen, precluded from entering because he could not sign the thirty-nine. His intellectual product, then, has a quality of its own, untrammeled by the schools. He is not a theorist, and there is in him no trace of dogmatism. He keeps carefully within the lines of what he knows, and tells us nothing that he has not observed, experienced, and found workable. The style is elegant and unaffected, and much in the manner of the best modern conversation.

Of all his books, "The Intellectual Life" is addressed to the greater number of readers. It has been received with much favor by the cultured in this country, and it has this distinction in common with two or three other famous books, that its sales here outran the English editions. His American publishers wrote to him after the book had been published but a few months: "'The Intellectual Life' is a complete literary success in America; it has been the means of making you almost a household god in the most refined circles." It is one of those books that may be correctly termed a classic, and which must ever be young; for it has that property which belongs to our greatest classics, that it is addressed to all ranks of men. He attached great importance to the task he had set himself, and had, his biographer tells us, the plan of the book in contemplation for years; but, though "the gathered materials were rich and ready," the definite form was a long time in being found. It is a marked message to young aspirants after intellectual pursuits, before whom life and thought are opening all their vast problems and possibilities; and it is the more attractive in a readiness and wealth of illustration from every field of human activity. To the student it brings sound advice and tends to the making a student of the general reader. "I have written," says the author, "for all classes in the conviction that the intellectual life is within the reach of every one who earnestly desires it."

There are books and authors that every one who reads with a purpose values as finger posts in the paths of literature, that not only themselves please and instruct us, but are the means of pointing us to many a similar source of knowledge and delight. Many a man can trace his love of literature to an early acquaintance with some one writer or book. Before we have proceeded far with "The Intellectual Life," that is the kind of book we find it to be. We cannot within a certain space do more than present in outline its main features. We think, indeed, that by doing this a better end will be served than if we should attempt to do more. It is divided into twelve parts, the subjects of which are: "The Physical Basis," "The Moral Basis," "Of Education," "The Power of Time," "The Influence of Money," "Custom and Tradition," "Women and Marriage," "Aristocracy and Democracy," "Society and Solitude," "Intellectual Hygienics," "Trades and Professions," and "Surroundings." These subjects are presented, not with the formalities of labored treatises, but are brought home to our immediate concernment as by the counsels of a friend in the familiar form of letters. And in these we hear the voice of the philosopher, poet, and man of the world, addressed to such as have raised questions upon, or in themselves represent their varied aspects. Thus on "The Moral Basis" he writes "To one who had said that there was a want of moral fibre in the intellectual, especially in poets and artists;" to a friend who suggested the speculation "which of the moral virtues was most essential to the intellectual life," &c. On "Education" he addresses "a friend who studied many things." "A student of literature." "One who lamented his defective memory," and others. On "The Power of Time" he writes to "a man of business who desires to make himself better acquainted with literature, but whose time for reading is limited," &c. On "Custom and Tradition," "to a young man who had fully resolved never to wear anything but a gray coat." "To a Roman Catholic friend who accused the intellectual class of a want of reverence for authority," &c. And it may be noted as an excellent feature in the make-up of the book that in these letters, besides subheading and a satisfactory general index, each point as it comes up is printed in the liberal margin with which the page is provided. Thus in the last-mentioned letter we have where the topics occur, "The Infallibility of the Pope," "The Infallibility of Scripture," "Opposition of Methods Between Intellect and Faith," and so on, so that the point we may wish to refer to is come at in a moment.

There is no more accurate gauge of a man's intellectual status than his attitude toward education as it affects the individual and the national life. Our author devotes more space to this—the most urgent of subjects to-day and all days—than to any other. He shows that modern education is but "a beginning of many things," and of the thoroughness in hardly anything. And it would seem to-day as if those many things are gradually becoming more, and the thoroughness proportionately less. What, therefore, the eleven letters which compose this part say, as affecting the practical work of education, is worth close attention by those engaged in it, who have a sense of its unspeakable importance, and regard it from an intellectual point of view. It is a subject that will not down, and cannot be shelved—work which cannot be "done in a corner." Every step gained is a guarantee for a further advance, every misstep has danger in it.

His treatment of his subject as related to women and marriage is an interesting study. He professes to know as much about marriage as anybody else, but declares that to be "an infinitesimally small atom of knowledge," and yet from the highest standpoint his own was a perfect and charming success. Read his dedication of this book. It is to his wife: "We have shared together many hours of study, and you have been willing, at the cost of much patient labor, to cheer the difficult paths of intellectual toil by the unfailing sweetness of your beloved companionship." His was, what he states there is, "the intellectual marriage," and Shakespeare's "marriage of true minds," in which the "intellect itself is married." He has thought well upon the subject, and the result is much that is original on that of which men "know less than they know of any other subject of universal interest."

He thinks that where the order of thought is liberal, custom to-day is favorable to the intellect. The truths of science are tolerated where not embraced, and tacitly accepted where they are not acknowledged. His fair-mindedness and freedom from prejudice prevent his being blinded to the benefits civilization has derived even from institutions and systems in the pretensions of which he has no faith. His conviction of the supremacy of the intellect and its ultimate triumph over all obstacles produces in him tolerance of error and charity toward its victims. He calls honesty of purpose "one of the most precious possessions of Christians and of gentlemen." He sees that we are standing where the break occurs between tradition and experiment, with our eyes upon the unsolved problems of the future, and he fully trusts the intellect for their final and safe solution. Though loyal to truth as he sees it, and following without hesitation wherever it leads, he is not in the spirit of his mind an extremist; and where his views seem least conventional they are found to be most distinctly marked by common sense. When face to face with the charge of sexual immorality in the intellectual, he begins by at once admitting that such accusations are often well founded. He admits Byron's real and conscious immorality. He defends Shelley against such a charge as having lived strictly in accordance with the moral ideal of his own conscience, but yet he admits that his conduct had the defect that he took in hand the regulation of his own morality, which, "considering the prodigious force of passion, it is hardly safe for any one to do." He finds in the lives of the intellectual, of, for instance, such a person as George Sand, a peculiar temptation to immorality from which others are exempt. Yet, admitting the motives to be purely intellectual, as he believes hers to have been, he holds such a course dangerous to the well-being of the community, as "destroying the sense of security on which the idea of the family is founded." As if to give the fullest force possible to the charge he is considering, he further cites instances of the most extraordinary reaction toward coarseness and sensuality in men of the highest genius—in Turner, Châteaubriand, Lamartine; and attributes these to intellectual excesses on the one hand, which have a direct tendency to drive men into other excesses, and to a too great refinement in one direction, which produces degrading reactions in another. However, considering excitement as the motive for these indulgences, and that intellectual pursuits supply excitement in variety and abundance, it is easy to see that intellectual culture is not antagonistic, but favorable to morality; and the few noted cases which may be pointed to do not seriously affect the question when compared with the results of culture upon whole classes. It may be seen that the most cultivated classes are the most moral, and have advanced in morality as they have in culture. Moreover, the reasons which appeal to the intellectual man should be sufficient to encourage him in self-control. Excesses gradually reduce the intellectual forces, and experience shows from how small a diminution of power failure may sometimes result. "The reward of intellectual success is worth any sacrifice of pleasure, while the sense of defeat is so humiliating that fair Venus herself could not offer a consolation for it." On the other hand, there is the rarest moral fibre where it is often unrecognized and unsuspected, in the toils and struggles and privations by which many intellectual triumphs are won, and the reward of which often is that "divine drunkenness" alone, which, to its participant, is more than fame. The book is a feast of "things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined"; and it will be long ere it ceases to be helpful to the intellectually minded. A. BLACKWOOD.

*Latest edition, 1897. Imprint of Roberts Bros. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

BOOKS FOR GIRLS OF FOURTEEN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Kindly favor me with a list of names of a half dozen books fit to be read by a girl of the age of fourteen years. PHILIP MARX.

New York, June 10, 1899.

The mere fact that a young girl is fourteen years of age is not sufficient in the line of data in order to judge just what books are quite suitable for her. Not only do tastes differ very perceptibly, even at that early age, but of two girls exactly the same age, one may be seemingly five years older than the other. In any case, it would seem safe to say that any of Mrs. Ewing's works, which can be found at all good book stores in the chrming little English editions, which have the added merit of being extremely cheap, such as, for instance, "From Six to Sixteen; A Story for Girls," and "We and the World; A Story for Boys," but equally interesting for girls, are charming examples of this writer, as are two other books by the same author, probably much better known—"Jan of the Windmill" and "The Story of a Short Life." Both series of Kipling's "Jungle Books" will be appreciated by a girl who is old for her years, as will also be his short stories of child life, such as "Ba, ba, Black Sheep" and "We Willie Winkie." Stevenson's "Treasure Island" will be a great delight to the girl who is fond of adventures, especially if shared with a brother. All Mrs. Molesworth's stories are most interesting and helpful in their tendencies, as are Flora Blair's, and especially the latter's "Hector." Miss Alcott's "Little Women," "Little Men," "Old-Fashioned Girl," and the others of the series, seem to exert the same strong fascinations now, as they did for the children of an earlier generation.

We know of a girl of twelve or under who simply devoured the sea stories of Capt. Marryat, and Cooper's novels, especially the Leather Stocking Series, and always felt extremely grateful for the happy accident which led her to choose such stories rather than the books of the Elsie Dinsmore type which are so common now. Let the books which fall into children's hands be simple as they may, they should all possess a certain amount of literary merit, or their influence must of necessity be hurtful.

BOOKS FROM THE ROYCROFT SHOP.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I would like to be allowed just a word concerning the criticism of "A Message to Garcia" on page 370 of June 10, SATURDAY REVIEW. The criticism of the book mentioned was very good, and the praise of the mechanical work done by the Roycroft Shop was very pleasing to us Philistines; but the criticism closed with a paragraph that seems to us to be a bit unjust—that "the books themselves (issued by the Roycroft Shop) are so seldom those one cares to own."

I am very sure that the writer of the paragraph either could not have seen a list of their books, or else he must have rather queer tastes. I own several of the Roycroft books, and only wish I had the means to be able to own a copy of each. Among the books issued by them, which I should suppose any one would like to own for the book itself, are "Sonnets from the Portuguese," "The Deserted Village," "In Memoriam," "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," "The Confessions of an Opium Eater," "The Book of Job," "Sesame and Lilies," "The Ancient Mariner," "Dipsy Chanty and Other Selected Poems," from Kipling; "Hand and Brain," a collection of Socialistic essays, and "As It Seems to Me," a series of essays by Elbert Hubbard, editor of The Philistine and Chief Roycrofter, which I regard as very fine indeed.

In regard to Mr. Hubbard's style, each one has a right to his own opinion, but this much is true, at least, that Mr. Hubbard can say a thing so you can't forget it for awhile—and this is a faculty that many a man who makes parchments in pulpits or in newspapers would be mighty glad to possess, critics and criticisms notwithstanding. A PHILISTINE.

East Pembroke, N. H., June 15, 1899.

Answering the above letter and criticisms, we see no reason for altering the original statement, although, perhaps, a word of explanation may well be added. We have long been admirers of the beautifully conceived and finely executed details of the Roycroft work, and should like nothing better than to own a shelf full of such beautiful volumes. But in this world good books are very abundant; there are usually so many volumes one wishes to add to one's library, such as first editions of one's favorite authors, or, perhaps, the best work of the last new man which in time, aside from the interest the volume may have as literature, may also come to be famous enough to be of value as the first issue of the book.

Such was the feeling underlying the statement "so seldom those one cares to own," the feeling that, beautiful as the books might be from a mechanical standpoint, if their contents were already in one's possession—even if in a much less desirable form—one would content himself with what he had, and spend his money for books he really wanted. Many people, too, prefer an English book in an English edition, and would be so much pleased if the Roycroft Shop, and Mr. Mosher as well, would decide to give us new American works with their beautiful imprints. We have made one or two attempts to obtain copies of the few new books issued by the Roycroft Shop, such as those by Irving Browne, only to hear that "the edition is exhausted," which might seem to prove that others shared the desire to possess original matter in such beautiful garb.

Mr. Hubbard's style is certainly striking, and he often manages to say an entirely unforgettable thing in a way quite his own. In the pages of the Philistine, he is usually delightful; but most magazine matter is of necessity ephemeral, and when it comes to a book, which is a more dignified matter, we still think the assertion that his style would be improved by being shorn of at least part of the slang, a perfectly justifiable one.

An Original Mayflower Bible.

So thoroughly has everything been investigated which pertains to the Pilgrims and their historic voyage in the Mayflower that any new discovery on that subject at the present day is one of the last things to be expected. Yet such unexpected occasions do arise at rare intervals, and one of these unlooked-for incidents has just arisen regarding the Mayflower. This is no less than the discovery, if it may be so called, of an original Mayflower Bible, one brought over on that eventful journey, and, moreover, the identical Bible belonging to William White and his wife, to whom was born the first child in New England, Peregrine White, seeing the light of day on board the Mayflower while the ship lay in Cape Cod Harbor, Nov. 20, 1620.

This interesting fact is mentioned on the margin of one of the pages in the Bible, and many other curious and entertaining marginal notes are written in the same way. There are also a few crude pen and ink sketches, one of a ship with three masts labeled the Mayflower, and another of a cradle, probably typifying Peregrine's early existence.

The Bible formed the most interesting exhibit at the recent semi-annual meeting of the Mayflower Society, held last Monday night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Richard Henry Greene, the historian of the society, read a paper upon the Bible, giving its history, so far as is known, and explaining some of the writings found in it.

The Bible is a "Breeches" Bible, interesting in itself, but its Mayflower associations far surpass all its other claims as a rare and curious book. It is really composed of three books bound in one; first, the Book of Common Prayer, &c., London, 1586; second, the Bible, translated according to the Ebrew and Greeke, London, 1588; third, Psalms and Hymns. Sternhold & Hopkins are the publishers. An interesting feature is that the writings are all upon the blank pages and margins of the Prayer and Hymn Books, the Bible itself, as Mr. Greene brought out, being "sacredly left unmarked, which shows that though some would seem to be the work of children, even they had a reverence for the sacred Scriptures, hence it has been owned by "Christian families."

The discovery of the book is typical of the manner in which many an interesting rarity has suddenly been brought from oblivion. It is owned by Mr. S. W. Cowles of Hartford, Conn., a well-to-do man with the tastes of a collector, and who, up to a few days ago, never realized the full value of his treasure. He purchased the book eleven years ago from Charles M. Taintor of Manchester, Conn. It was frequently shown by Mr. Cowles to his friends as a peculiar old Bible, but he was accustomed to look regretfully upon the writings as blemishes to an otherwise perfect "Breeches" Bible. Having read something about the value of old Bibles, Mr. Cowles took his book to a friend in Hartford for information. The latter at once realized the possible importance of the writings.

"Do you know what these writings are?" he asked.

"Why, no," replied Mr. Cowles innocently. "They do not injure the Bible, do they?"

This disapproves the somewhat natural first impressions that the writings may have been put there for the purpose of securing a large price. But Mr. Cowles refuses to sell. He does not need the money, and he prefers to keep his Bible as one of his private treasures, but the Mayflower Society would ever after hold him in grateful esteem if he should deem the society fitting to become its permanent possessor in the future. The previous owners, therefore, attached little value to the writings. How it came to Mr. Taintor is unknown. The name of Thomas Corser, Bridgenorth, 1813, occurs in the book, but where Bridgenorth is Mr. Greene does not yet know. If in England, the Bible was taken back by some of its former owners.

The earliest written note in the Bible reads, "William White, his Book, 1608." On another page is written, "At Amsterdam, Holland, April, Anno Domini, 1608," and still again, "Leyden, Holland, 1608." A further entry states, "Left Delft Haven in Holland, sailed for Southampton August, 1619-20," the 20 being written over 19. These dates all agree with the history, as the latter date of sailing was Aug. 1, 1620. A still more interesting note follows:

"This book is the property of William White and his wife, Susanna, who embarked on board the Mayflower from Plymouth, England. We read with great comfort on board ye ship ye promises we find in this Book."

Another entry on a previous page reads: "William White, married on ye 3d day of March, 1620, to Susanna Tilley. Peregrine White, Born on Board ye Mayflower in Cape Cod harbor, sonne born to Susanna White, Dec. 19, 1620, yt 6 o'clock morning. Next day we meet for prayer and thanksgiving, calling him Peregrine."

The date here is wrong, as it was November, and not December. William White died early in 1621, and the Bible passed into the possession of William Brewster, the fact being stated thus: "1622. Mr. William Brewster, his book, 1623, from Mrs. Susanna White." Another entry, which Mr. Greene believes may be White's handwriting, reads:

"Some of our strong men went inland and put to flight the natives whom we saw, they being afraid of the Powder," and the landing is thus recorded: "Landed yt Plymouth December ye 11th, 1620."

Among several family records is the following of special interest: "John Bourland married Kathleen Eller, granddaughter of Wm. White, Governor Bradford and Anno Domini, 1620, of Plymouth, now called New Plymouth. Infant sonne Born to John and Katharain Howland yt six o'clock morning, Nov. ye 23, Anno Domini, 1629."

One little notice gives a new scrap of information regarding Gov. Carver. It is: "John Carver, sonne of James Carver, Lincolnshire, yoeman, called by ye Grace of God, Governor of our colony, Dec. ye 10th, 1620, for one year." The same error is made here as once before, December for November.

The writings are by different persons, and some of them appear to have been traced over, as though the first writing was very weak, or the tracing may have been done over the original at a later date. Mr. Greene, who is a recognized authority on Mayflower history and genealogy, sums up his conclusions as follows:

"Some have jumped to the conclusion that these writings are fraudulent. If so, there must have been an object, and I fail to see any motive or reason, neither do I find any indication of a purpose or any special emphasis given to anything in the writings themselves. If we suppose them intended to contradict Bradford's history, then we must show that they were written since 1855, but there is no contradiction in fact, and besides, they corroborate his report, just as the Gospels support each other. I cannot explain all the writings and will not vouch for their reliability, but I believe this was the Bible of William White, and that it came over on the Mayflower with him; also that it passed into the possession of Brewster. I cannot believe the writings are fraudulent, but there are blunders and inaccuracies which are little credit to the authors."

Novels for Catholics to Read.

The list that follows, although brief, is much longer than any that could have been made in any former year. It does not include all the novels written by Catholics since June, 1898, but only those which are worth reading, and it includes only one written by a Protestant. "Helbeck of Bannisdale" might have been added to it, were it not for the oft-repeated objection that the absolute fairness with which Mrs. Ward states the arguments on both sides confuses the weaker brethren. "Jesus Delaney," by Mr. Joseph Donnelly, is an attack on Protestant missions in a Catholic country rather than a Catholic novel, and its irony is perhaps a little too fine for the simple; and therefore it has been omitted:

ONE POOR SCRUPLE. By Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. New York: Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE MIRACLES OF ANTICHRIST. By Selma Lagerlof. Boston: Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE TRIUMPH OF FAILURE. By the Rev. P. A. Sheehan, Doneraile. 8vo. New York: Messrs. Benziger Brothers. $1.60.

ESPIRITU SANTO. By Henrietta Dana Skinner. 8vo. New York: Messrs. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

TWO STANDARDS. By the Rev. William Barry. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

WITHOUT DOGMA. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Boston: Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. $1.

Books Suggested to Teachers.

The first five books in the following list should not be neglected by any teacher who pretends to do "professional reading." The sixth includes chapters on teaching, written, it is true, by college professors and applying especially to college students, but still touching on general principles. The seventh is worth all the books prepared for school use by preachers and advocates of total abstinence. The eighth, although a novel, contains valuable hints on teaching English literature, and the last touches upon matters connected with so many sciences that no high school teacher can afford to leave it unread:

TALKS TO TEACHERS ON PSYCHOLOGY. By William James. 12mo. New York: Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

PSYCHOLOGY AND LIFE. By Hugo Munsterberg. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

DISCUSSIONS IN EDUCATION. By Francis A. Walker. 8vo. New York: Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. $3.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM. By Charles W. Eliot. 8vo. New York: The Century Company. $2.

FROM THE CHILD'S STANDPOINT. By P. H. Winterburn. 12mo. New York: Baker-Taylor Company. $1.25.

YALE; HER CAMPUS, CLASSROOMS, AND ATHLETICS. Walter Camp and Lewis S. Welch. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. $2.50.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE LIQUOR PROBLEM. By John Koren. 12mo. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE PEDAGOGUES. By Arthur Stanwood Pier. 12mo. Boston: Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

THE TIDES AND KINDRED PHENOMENA IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM. By George H. Darwin. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Wagner Story Books.

"R. F. W." writes: "I wish to read the best accounts of the stories of Wagner's operas, particularly of the opera "Das Rheingold." Will you please tell me in THE SATURDAY REVIEW what books or books I must buy to be best able to get at these stories?"

"The Nibelungenlied; The Fall of the Nibelungs," translated by William Morgan Lettsom, Williams & Norgate, London.—A poem of nearly twenty-five hundred stanzas, many of them of the greatest beauty, and of which the whole is a powerful and picturesque narrative. Lettsom's translation is in prose, and is the best in English.

"The Story of the Nibelungs," by Jessie L. Weston. 12mo. London: George Bell & Sons. 3s. 6d. net.—A clear and interesting account of the whole story, with a good introduction and bibliography.

"The Nibelungen Lied," translated by Alfred Gilbert Foster Brodie. 12mo. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 3s. 6d.—A literal translation in prose, with a good introduction.

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HAWAII.

A Study in the Evolution of That Country.*

Prof. Blackman, in his work entitled "The Making of Hawaii," has gathered together in a highly instructive narrative the fruit of over a decade's work in the study of the social, political, and moral development of the Hawaiian people. The author disclaims any pretensions of furnishing in this volume a history of Hawaii, and, while the work contains many facts which pertain more to the history of the islands than to their sociological development, yet the book is peculiarly attractive on account of the ethnical studies which the author has woven into his fascinating story. The work is unusually readable for one of its class, and the language is conspicuous for its perspicuity, pointedness, and amplitude.

The Hawaiian Islands were discovered by Capt. James Cook in 1778, although it is supposed that the Spanish explorers visited them at least two centuries before that date. The author divides his work into three periods—the Early the Middle, and the Latter—the first embracing all events prior to the discovery of the islands, the second covering the interval between their discovery and the arrival of the American missionaries in 1820, and the third including the happenings and growth since 1820. Studies in the first period are of a necessity based largely upon tradition. As to the origin of the Hawaiians all arguments must be hypothetical, but the commonly accepted belief is that their progenitors were wanderers from the Indian Archipelago. Lying in the northern edge of the torrid zone, 2,100 miles from San Francisco, and 3,400 miles from Yokohama, the group is remote from the large islands and continents of the earth. Over twenty islands are included in the archipelago, several of which are each over 500 square miles in area, while numbers of the smaller ones contain an area of less than 500 acres. Several of the latter are distant from 244 to 1,100 miles from Honolulu, and are mere reefs, which in late years have been claimed as Hawaiian territory. The climate is semi-tropical and in a high degree salubrious, the temperature being notably equable, the mean annual being about 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

The early history of the islands abounds with interesting studies in folk-lore, racial growth, linguistic development, and social customs. Much of this, however, is shrouded with the mystic veil of legendry, and in the kaleidoscopic changes of a century most of the old customs have passed away. The native language, class differences, forms of religious worship, methods of taxation, and administration of laws have undergone radical changes since the advent of the American missionaries, in 1820. Prior to that date the penalties for infractions of the laws of the King were severe and exemplary. Among those recorded were "digging out the eyes, taking off the arms at the elbows or the legs at the knees, or other inflictions of a similar character; banishment to another island, or death. In aggravated cases of theft the culprit was bound in a leaky boat and set adrift. When decapitation was decreed it was usually performed in a stealthy manner by an executioner at night, when the victim was asleep."

Idolatry was a common practice, and human sacrifices were offered on special occasions, such as the dedication of a temple, the launching of a war canoe, the building of a house for a chief, the sickness of a King or Queen, or the burial of a chief. As many as eighty persons were sometimes immolated at once. The mourning customs, with the attendant self-mutilation, were at the same time the most unique and most appalling in the histories of early peoples. Tabu, a most extraordinary institution of prohibitions of an exceedingly complicated and strenuous nature, the violation of which was at once a sin and a crime, and was punished with death, flourished in the early period. This belief in a mystic power is not unique with the Polynesians, as the early histories of many tribes record similar blind faiths. The Feng-shui of the Chinese is a similar delightful superstition which flourishes to this day. Such things interfere with progress, and prevent the natural development of a people, and we must ascribe the abolition of Tabu in Hawaii largely to the labors of our missionaries.

The chief figure of Hawaiian history is Kamehameha I., one of the notable men of the earth. Born in 1736, he "conquered the rural chiefs of Hawaii first, and, overcoming the almost insuperable difficulties presented by the channels separating him from the other islands of the group, he gradually brought the latter into subjection, until in 1795 he was substantially lord paramount of the archipelago. The new monarch issued edicts prohibiting robbery, theft, and murder; agriculture and trade were encouraged, and the ancient religion reinvigorated." During the reign of this great chieftain Capt. Cook visited the islands. He was worshipped by the natives as the god Lono, and, although welcomed as a guest from heaven, he repaid the veneration, kindness, and hospitality extended to him by the natives by violating their tabus, outraging their religious sentiment, permitting his sailors to hold a carnival of lust, and by practicing deceit and treachery in various forms.

In February, 1779, he was killed in an affray with the natives. Many trading vessels and exploring expeditions came to the islands during the succeeding twenty years. Vancouver visited the islands thrice between 1792 and 1794, and exerted a powerful influence for good. He so won the affection and esteem of the natives that before his departure they voluntarily ceded their territory, with certain restrictions, to Great Britain. The cession of territory was, however, never ratified by the British Government. Upon the death of Kamehameha I., tabu and idolatry were abolished, two notable steps in an advance toward civilization. At about the same time active missionary work was commenced. In the beginning the Protestant churches controlled the field, but by dint of threats the Catholic missions secured a foothold. The controversies and animosities between these two religions sorely perplexed the natives, and eventually resulted in a revival of paganism, and we find that within the past decade Hawaiian rulers and people worshipped their old idols and openly acknowledged fealty to the Hawaiian household gods.

In 1840 the Constitution was adopted, and in 1842 the United States recognized Hawaii as an independent nation. The adoption of the Constitution has been considered among the most obvious benefits of missionary labors. Upon the death of Kamehameha V., in 1872, the dynasty of that name became extinct. His successors in turn were Lunalilo, Kalakaua, and Liliuokalani, all of whom were wanting in ability, good judgment, and moral fibre. The latter's unwise conduct precipitated the conflict which resulted in the formation of the Citizens' Committee of Safety, the abrogation of the monarchy, the establishment of the Provisional Government, and the final annexation of the islands to the United States.

To those who supposed that Hawaii did not possess the qualifications necessary for citizenship, it will be a surprise to learn that prior to annexation it surpassed many of our States in its legal and educational systems, the latter being well organized and dating from the arrival of the first American missionaries in 1820. As long ago as 1853, in some provinces, all children above four years of age were required to attend school, and no man or woman could hold any public office or have a license to marry who could not read and write. This would be an excellent enactment to put on our statute books. At the present time the law compels the attendance of all children between the ages of six and fourteen, and about 82 per cent. of all such children are in school. The principal industry of Hawaii is the growth and preparation of sugar cane, but the growth of and trade in coffee is rapidly increasing in extent and promises much for the future.

Of the population of the islands, now estimated at 125,000, nearly one-half is Chinese and Japanese, about one-third is composed of Hawaiian natives or part natives, and the balance Portuguese, Americans, British, Germans, French, Norwegians, and other nationalities. The Japanese, Chinese, and Portuguese are mostly employed as laborers on the sugar plantations, and the last two races have shown themselves to be the most industrious and thrifty of all the immigrants. While these three races now predominate in numbers in the islands, it is reasonable to suppose that within a few decades the islands will become American in character and population, as well as in name. Chinese immigration has been stopped, and the history of race development in other countries will undoubtedly be duplicated here, resulting in the ascendancy and survival of the Teutonic races.

Prof. Blackman's work is not only remarkably interesting along the lines of Hawaiian social, political, and moral development, but presents a valuable array of facts and figures relative to the present condition of our first colonial possessions. These statements, being the result of careful investigation and verification, will undoubtedly materially aid in the formation of public opinion on the subject of our Hawaiian colonial policy.

*THE MAKING OF HAWAII. A Study in Evolution. By William Fremont Blackman, Professor in Yale University. 8vo, 226 pages. New York: The Macmillan Company.

"Give a Dog a Bad Name."

It is interesting to contrast the proverbial degradation and misery of dogs in such expressions as David Harum's "A certain amount of fleas is good for a dog, to keep him from brooding over the disadvantages of being one;" Shakespeare's "I'd rather be a dog and bay the moon," &c.; the familiar "Die the death of a dog," "A dog's life," &c., of melodrama, with the glorification of dogs in literature, of old Ulysses's dog, the old Lord of Woodstock's dog, and Rip Van Winkle's Schneider. Within a little over a twelvemonth we have had a dog in "The Christian," that Dr. Shier is said to have called the "only Christian in the book"; "Bob, Son of Battle," that wonderfully human little philosopher; Toto, dog-in-ordinary to "François," that prince of thieves, and that martyred Royalist, Boris, the hound, who died for the King in "Rupert of Hentzau," the wordless player, whose part had been so momentous.

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